THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

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THE CLERGY MOVING.

At last the labor question is taken hold of by the clergy, and is forcing itself forward to their attention. Here are a few instances:

The Rev. Dr. Rylance of New York in a recent sermon remarks: "The social system that produces a man worth a hundred millions of dollars is rotten to its core."

Bishop Potter (Episcopal) of New York has sent a circular to all his clergy in and about the vicinity of New York city, asking them to hold conferences as to "what can be done against the gigantic evils of society," of which he enumerates eighteen, one of them being the "wrongs inflicted by employers upon those whom circumstances have placed under their control."

The Reverend Alexander Webster, a very popular Scotch clergyman, declared in a lecture recently delivered at Aberdeen that "The wealth produced by the laborer is immediately snatched from him by the grasping hand of the capitalist, and there is no hope of the laborer getting justice without a revolution."

Five weeks ago every prominent minister in Chicago made some allusion in their sermons to the Labor question. This has been brought about by agitation and the unification of the working classes.

THE SITUATION IN THE HOCKING.

A Great many of the men who are taking the place of the locked out miners of the Hocking Valley are ignorant Poles, Italians and Hungarians, who have not been in the United States very long and know nothing of our mode of living, and less about coal mining—having never been in a mine. They are brought to the Valley under the pretense of laboring on railroads and works of a similar nature. On their arrival, they are put in the mines, where they can earn but twenty-five to fifty cents a day, and kept there by the moral suasion of the Pinkerton men and their repeating rifles. Fatal accidents among them are frequent. In such cases, the corpse, is nailed up in a packing case and carted out to some neighboring ravine and dumped there. Of course a little earth is thrown over the remains in order to prevent the odors of decomposition. The fate of these poor devils is even worse than that of the locked out miners.—*Cinc. Union.*

HARD TIMES IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent in speaking of the condition of affairs in England and the efforts made to ameliorate it says: The condition of things here is so bad that something must be done. The tales of destitution, and even deaths by starvation, are of constant occurrence; trade is bad; bread is not cheap in spite of the good harvest; many industries are thoroughly disorganized, and labor troubles are numerous and severe. Mr. Joseph Cowen, in the course of a most able and eloquent address delivered at Blaydon-on the Tyne, the other day, gave expression to the feeling growing here among thoughtful people, when he said: "If society does not settle it (the problem of poverty), it will soon settle society."

ON WHAT principle of political economy can the facts be reconciled that, while here in America, in the country from which wheat is exported a pound of bread costs 7 cents; in Europe, and countries, which import the said wheat pound of bread co less than 2 cents.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

GERMAN bakers of New York propose to start a trade paper.

OHIO State Trades Assembly meets at Columbus, O., Feb. 17. 1885.

THE annual convention of the Bricklayers and Masons Int. Union is now in session in Jersey City, N. J.

ANOTHER National trade organization has been formed, and it is this time the Journeymen Plumbers, Gas-fitters and Steam-fitters.

COAL miners strike in Colorado is settled by mutual concessions, the men no longer being forced to deal at the company's store.

THOUSANDS of dollars in money, clothing and food have gone from all parts of the country, to sustain the Hocking Valley miners in their strugle for liberty. Who will now say that workingmen will not help each other?

SOONER than reduce wages the Muskegon Valley Furniture Company, Mich., has reduced the working time to 8 hours per day so as to keep all their men employed. This is the only proper method for employers to meet a business stringency.

ONE thousand dollars has been paid Roscoe Conkling by the Cigar Makers Int. Union, as a retainer to appear as counsel for the union in arguing the appeal against the decision of the Supreme Court of New York, which annulled the tenement house law.

THROUGH financial embarrassment San Francisco *Truth* has suspended, and the Denver *Labor Enquirer* fills out the unexpired subscriptions. We trust the *Enquirer* will meet with hearty support, as it is worthy of every encouragement in its honest and upright course.

THE 1500 striking hatters of South Norwalk, Conn., have so effectually boycotted their employers that the "black legs" brought there by the latter, can not get a boarding house or hotel that will receive nor will the storekeepers sell them food, even after the bosses had provided beds for them in the factories.

DURING the year 1883, by report just published, the International Cigar Makers Union's receipts were $278,032 and the expenses $151,249, leaving a balance of $126,783 in the treasury. Of the money spent $35,744 went for assisting traveling cigar makers to obtain work; $21,178 sick benefit; $2,640 death benefit; $42,566 for strikes. There are 13,214 members in good standing.

OFFICALLY the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel workers state that there have been less troubles in the trade since the first of last June than ever before, in the same period of time, since the amalgamation of all the iron workers' unions in August, 1876. And yet some are so ignorant as to believe the very existence of trades unions means continual strikes and trouble. The reverse is the rule.

No reduction in wages in the Flint glass trade will be permitted. The delegates from every district in the United States met in Pittsburgh, and resolved to stand out on strike sooner than accept or make any compromise. The National Union is the best organized body of working men in the United States and has stood the test of many a battle. This society must not be confounded with the Window Glass workers.

PROSPEROUS CARPENTERS.

In speaking of the building season, the past year, the Cincinnati *Building Review* says:

Probably in no season in her history has Cincinnati erected so many or so costly buildings as during 1884. All connected with the building trades bosses and workmen alike, have been busy and prosperous, while dealers in materials have enjoyed a boom of the largest dimensions.

To read this rosy picture of the situation, one would never think there were hundreds of carpenters in the Queen City who got less than $2 per day the past season. We can't understand how they were very "prosperous" at that rate! But just think of their condition when over half of them did not average 9 months work in the year, which at $2 per day is $432 for the whole year's work—or $1.18 per day to support a family. If that can be called "prosperous", then we dont know what beggary is!

WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THE WORLD.

The window glass workers of the world now control their trade, and wisely regulate affairs so that the members are generally employed throughout the whole fire, ten months in the year. They restrict the amount of work done by each man per day, so as to give their idle men something to do. They know every box of glass made, and keep track of it until it reaches the customer. Greater than all, they have regulated their wages, with the liberality that thorough understanding with the matter of imports and rates of duty allow, and manage to keep all but a small quantity of foreign glass out of this market. Their International organization is without parallel in the world. Organizers of the American union have completed unions in England, Belgium, France and Italy thus perfecting the International Federation of glass workers. Every skilled employe of the window glass trade in the world now belongs to this federation. Ten years ago this trade was comparatively low now with this example before us, there is some hope for the journeymen carpenters of America.

REVOLUTION is but another name for reform resisted *too long* and yielded *too late.—Eclectic Review.*

JOHN SWINTON'S PAPER is likely to be discontinued, unless it receives a fuller measure of support, than it has had in the past. It ought to be sustained.

AGAIN the street-car drivers of New Orleans, are on strike, owing to a breach of faith on the part of the companies, who failed to keep their agreement with the men on the basis of the compromise of the strike last November.

THE Granite Cutters National Union congratulates its members that the past year has been a peaceful one in their trade and very few disputes have occurred between employers and men. This they maintain is due to a growing disposition on both sides to "pull together" as they express it. It is conceded by employers that the National Union has been instrumental in producing this result.

CARPENTERS work in Great Britain is very dull, there are but few cities in all England which can report trade even fair and so it is in all the colonies, notably in New Zealand and Australia. The December report of the Amalgamated Corpenters shows this and that the Society has 426 Branches 25,006 members 1370 on unemployed benefit, 543 on sick benefit, and 122 superannuated.

TRADE ITEMS.

EIGHT hours is the subject of discussion now in the trades unions of New York.

THE sum of $600 was paid recently for one walnut tree near Tazewell, in Virginia.

THE process of drying lumber by surrounding it with salt is attracting much attention from shippers and builders.

THE boss builders and journeymen bricklayers of New York, will confer as to a scale of wages for 1885. So it should be in every trade.

THERE will be an attempt made to organize the carpenters here this winter in the Carpenters' Brotherhood. Carpenters are getting from $1.25 to $2.00 per day.—Bay City, Mich., *Vindicator.*

PRESS dispatches state that the frame work of a large new hotel on the New Orleans Exposition Grounds, fell on Dec. 23rd, fatally injuring three persons. You can bet it was erected by cheap labor and done in a hurry.

THE Akron (Ohio) milling company sent for union bricklayers to finish the balance of their work. The boycott of their flour was decidedly effective, and they came to the conclusion that it did not pay to employ scabs.

IF branches would confine themselves to a reduction of the hours of labor more than to agitating an increase of wages, they would confer more benefit on the trade in general than they usually do in the case of strikes.—*Granite Cutter's Journal.*

IN the line of carpenter work in Lewiston, Me., there is very little doing, says the *Labor Advance* of that city, and the workmen tramp the streets with a far-away look towards spring, hoping that when that time arrives they will be able to get work.

THE influx of workmen to New Orleans has been so great, that the Mayor of New Orleans has been compelled to issue a warning, to the workingmen of the country against false advertisements saying men are wanted in New Orleans and other Southern cities.

IN New York carpenter work is dull. Some bosses are trying to break the eight hour rule for Saturdays. They are trying to raise the time to eight and a half hours. The men have so far been successful in resisting the attempt. Wages however have been slightly reduced on some jobs.

THE Western Architects in convention at Chicago, Nov. 12. have formed a National Association. 140 delegates wer present from all parts of the West and South. The coming year they propose to devote to organization in detail, and efforts will be made by them during the sessions of the State Legislatures to secure a revision of the building laws in each state.

AN English paper states that it has been made a standing rule of the trades union congress to "reject all papers and addresses designed for its general defense, as unnecessary and uncalled for." That is, the delegates do not think it worth while to waste the talents of writers and speakers, and the assemblies, in explaining and defending the principles and purposes of trades unions. The day is past when it is necessary to do this in England, we wish it were so in America.—*Iowa.*

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CLEVELAND, JANUARY, 1885.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

Shame to those who, secure in their thriving
Yet fain would keep poorer ones down,—
Those who like not the crust of the striving
To grow to a loaf like their own,
Shame to those who forever are grasping
At more than one mortal need hold;
Whose heart-strings are coiling and grasping
Round all that gives promise of gold.
Shame to those who, with eager attaining,
Are willing to take but not give,
Whose selfishness—coldly enchaining—
Forget they should "Live and let live."

There is room in the world for more pleasure.
If man could but learn to be just;
And regret when his fellow-man's measure
Runs over with tear-drops and dust.
We were sent here to help one another,
And he who neglects the behest,
Disgraces the milk of his mother,
And spreadeth Love's pall o'er his breast.
And the spirit that covets unduly,
Holds sin that 'tis hard to forgive:
For Religion ne'er preaches more truly,
Than when she says, "Live and let live."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FULLY 70,000 men are out of employment in Scottland on the Clyde; in the cities and town on the banks of that river, the situation is lamentable owing to the prostration of the ship building industries.

GREAT depression of businiss prevails all over Great Britain; the iron, woolen and cotton industries are the principal sufferers. The miners of South Staffordshire, are organized to the number of 20,000, and efforts will be made to organize the Midland Counties, when a general advance in wages is to be asked.

WAGES of farm laborers in Lancashire, Kent and Somersetshire are being reduced.

MR. Alfred Simmons, the general secretary of the Kent and Sussex Laborer's Union, in a letter to the *Daily Chronicle* recently says:—"In the villages and small towns of the home counties there are thousands of agricultural and suburban laborers out of employ, while the demand for labor is at so low a point that farmers are reducing laborer's wages in all directions. Agricultural laborers are being driven by want of work and low wages from the villages to the towns, and on arriving there, find their last condition worse than their first".

To show the stupidity of the ruling classes no better evidence is necessary than to cite the fact that while thousands are idle and walking the streets in every industrial centre of England, the men in the employ of the Government in the dock yards are busy and the normal day of nine hours is increased to 12 or 13 hours per day.

IN Lancashire and South Yorkshire there will be no reduction in wages in the iron trade, the men are well organized and in a conference with the employers at Birmingham demonstrated their ability to hold out for an indefinite time. This is the result of paying high dues and having a good treasury.

ALL over France the number of the unemployed increases every week. At Marseilles the journeymen bakers are on strike. At Moulins the government has opened 3 workshops for the relief of the unemployed.

HOCKING Valley miners are in the eighth month of their battle against 28 per cent less wages, and an iron clad contract to sign away their manhood.

THE fact that walnut offers a greater resistance to cutting tools than does oak is explained in this way: The minute pores or interstices of walnut, filled with minute glistening particles or crystals, and, subjected to chemical analysis, we will find them composed of silica, one of the very hardest minerals known, while with the hard, easy-working woods, they will be found nearly or quite absent by both the microscope and analysis. These little particles, so finely divided as to be insusceptible of ordinary touch, are really a better grit than ordinary sand, and are the means of cutting off the fine edge of cuteing tools, as saw teeth, plane irons, and the like.

AN EIGHT HOUR REMINISCENCE.

The resolution of the Federation of Trades fixing May 1. 1886, as the date for the general adoption of the 8 hour system, reminds us of our experience in St. Louis, Mo., in that respect.

In the spring of 1879 the St. Louis Trades Assembly made an attempt to secure a general movement of all the trades on a given day, to establish 8 hours as a day's work all over the country. To that end correspondence was opened up by the St. Louis trades assembly with all the various labor bodies and trades assemblies, then in existence. But at that time the organization of labor had not by any means attained the magnitude, and discipline now reached by the unions. So the whole matter resulted in nothing more than the waking up of a few cities by large mass meetings, and a large street parade and demonstration in St. Louis.

This contributed to pushing a bill through the House of Representatives in Washington, for the enforcement of the National Eight Hour law. But the bill was killed in the Senate. And thus the agitation for the nonce was dropped. The workingmen by trusting to Congress to make an eight hour law for them, had their attention directed from the proper course that was first mapped out. And so it has been every time. So it was in New York City, when the Central Labor Union had it in its power last spring to make a concerted movement to reduce the hours of labor. Then the charlatan policy of asking the Legislature to reduce the hours for them was adopted, and the Legislature snubbed them for their implicit confidence in political methods.

These experiences as well as a hundred others, all over the land, should be sufficient to teach working-men the folly of trusting to the Government to do that which it won't do, and if it did the law would not be of any effect. The only hope is in making the movement themselves, and on a given date, stop working longer than 8 hours a day, as is now fixed by the Federation of Trades. This will make the movement effective and universal.

THE STRIKING HATTERS.

The Hatters National Union is a well organized body and is nobly sustaining the 2600 hatters of South Norwalk, Conn., who have been locked out by their employers for refusing a reduction of wages ranging from 14 to 50 per cent in the different branches. To accept this cut would starve them. There is $10,000 in the strike treasury, and the men have subscribed over $5,000 more to start a Cooperative Hat Manufacturing Association. A lot has been bought for $1,300 cash, and Theodore Lowndes, a rich oysterman, has invested $5,000 in the co-operation, so that a building will be erected at once and the enterprise proceeded with without any delay. The strike has been admirably managed, for never in the history of the city have there been fewer arrests made than during the six weeks since the strike began. Yet, so desperate have the employers become, that they called upon the Governor of the State for troops to use against the workmen. But no troops have been sent because public opinion is with the strikers. The union hatters have successfully worked at the railroad depots to dissuade new comers from going to work. And as a last resort the wives and daughters of the bosses are going to work in the factories to make a show of carrying on the business.

The industrial conditions of to-day are becoming such, that the working classes are falling into a slavery of such a kind that it makes no distinction of color, and reduces us all to one common level of bondage. No truer words were ever uttered than those in that beautiful poem of James Russell Lowell's, written before the Rebellion:

"Laborin' men and laborin' women
Have one glory and one shame,
Every thing that's done inhuman,
Injures all of 'em the same.

"Why it's jest as clear as figures,
Plain as one and one make two,
Chaps that make black slaves o' niggers,
Want to make white slaves o' *you*.

"Slavery aint o' nary color,
'Taint the hide that makes it wuss,
All it keers for in a feller,
'Is jest to make him fill its puss!"

A REMEDY FOR OVER-PRODUCTION.

In a view of burlesque upon the quack doctors of political economy who prate everlastingly of "overproduction", the Hayes Valley (Cal.) *Advertiser* prints this satire:

Too much corn, too much wheat, too much butter and eggs, too much beef, mutton, pork, poultry, fish and oysters—hence comes it that so many people are hungry; too much cotton cloth, too much woolen cloth, too much ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, stockings, shirts, hats, caps, overcoats and umbrellas—hence people are half-naked or clothed in rags and wretchedness; too much ironware, too much coal, too much lumber—hence railroads cannot be built at less than four times their value, the farmer and mechanic cannot afford the tools they need, the seamstress has to pay three prices for a sewing-machine, the coal-mining corporations and rings cannot pay their laborers more than half-wages, and even then can't afford to sell the coal at less than 100 per cent clear profit—hence working people are idle or receive starvation wages and families suffer from want of fuel. And so on, and so on, till one shrinks from contemplating the scenes that rise to the mind.

And now we will make a few suggestions as to available "ways and means" for the accomplishment of the great purpose of relieving the United States from the dreadful "Evils of Over Production."

We need more grasshoppers, caterpillars, cut worms, grub worms, curculios, codling moths, weevils, rust, smut and phylloxera; our stock of rats, mice, gophers, squirrels, minks, wolves, foxes, coyotes, chicken hawks, etc. is shamefully inadequate and unworthy of a great nation resolutely bent upon building up its prosperity by reducing its over-production. We demand more cyclones, tornadoes, floods, snow blockades and potato bugs. And Congress, if it were alive to its duties and equal to the emergency, and all that sort of thing, would offer prizes for the best of native growth and encourage the importation of the foreign article by means of liberal subsidies and reciprocity treaties. And, in addition to all the above, Congress and all the State Legislatures should pass, and rigidly enforce, laws requiring that at least one half of the product of all mills, mines, factories, farms, workshops and fisheries shall be burned or thrown into the sea, and that one half of all the pies, cakes, candies, silver dollars and other unwholesome stuff manufactured in the United States shall be distributed, free, to the boys, attending or staying away from the public schools; and, further, that all coal mines shall be flooded, on the 1st of June, and the men paid full wages for pumping them out, during the six months next ensuing.

Let the above suggestions be adopted and faithfully carried into effect for four years, and we have a firm confidence that the "Evils of Over Production" will have disappeared, and the United States can proudly take a high place among the poorest and most absurd of the human race.

The next great contest will be for eight hours a day. The overtaxed body needs it; overstrained nerves require it; overproduction demands it; the increase of machinery is forcing it, and thousands of the unemployed must have it. Eight hours a day for adults and the children at school would make more work and better pay for all.—*Craftsman.*

By means of the friendly offices of the Universal Peace Union, the shoemakers strike in Philadelphia, has been adjusted. It is mutually agreed, all troubles in that trade for the future shall be settled by arbitration. 4,000 men were on strike. The weavers strike in that city is likely to be adjusted in the same way, and that will set 5,000 more persons to work.

AFTER a six weeks shut down, the American Print Works, at Fall River, Mass., started on a 10 per cent reduction. But the machine printers refused to go to work unless they got full pay, and they also demanded to be paid half time for their enforced idleness. The mills could not run without them, and they got what they wanted, because they are thoroughly organized, while the other branches are not, and had to take the reduction.

ON THE ROAD.

Bro. J. D. Bailey, formerly the faithful and efficient corresponding secretary of Carpenters Union 55, Denver, Col., has gone to Los Angeles, Cal., owing to delicate health. In writing to the Denver *Labor Enquirer* from Salt Lake City he says:

This is a very nice place, situated at the foot of the mountains, and has very broad streets 132 feet wide, straight and clean. It is a quiet, orderly place. The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each. There are many good buildings here and very few empty houses, large stores well filled and plenty of the finest meat, produce, vegetables, etc., in the market.

There is not much building here now and I would not advise anybody to come to Salt Lake City this winter expecting to get work. I visited the Mormon Tabernacle, capable of holding 12,000 people. The new temple is immense, on which has been already expended $3,000,000; was commenced thirty years ago, and will take them sometime to complete it, perhaps six or seven years more. I also visited the large co-operative store three stories high above the basement, and chock full of all kinds of merchandise worth $1,000,000 or more and employs a large number of clerks and others.

Some of the Mormons may have a plurality of wives, but they are sound on co-operation. They stick together and help one another to a great extent. Yet I suspect some of the high priests monopolize many things to the detriment of the poorer ones.

HIGH DUES IN UNIONS.

If it were possible to emphasize in a more forcible manner than has already been done the necessity for high dues in trades unions, we would now do it. This is a subject that cannot be longer overlooked by many of the organizations, on it depends their stability, their strength, their very existence.

Consider it for a moment. What do high dues mean? Simply that in prosperity you are making ready against the evil day that comes to every one, individually and collective. It means that in peace you are preparing for war—not that you expect or desire war, but that if it is forced on you, you have the "sinews" in your possession. To thus prepare is natural; and we know that he who is well armed and ever ready for any emergency is never taken unawares, and defeat is seldom recorded against him.

We could put our finger on numerous instances in which the Unionists have been taken unawares when unprepared, and the first thing they did was to appoint begging comittees; and if they did not receive the support looked for they felt very much hurt. The consequence was, in one notable instance we have in mind, that the organization collapsed for the time being, and the members denounced organization and unionism. But neither one nor the other was to blame. Only their own short-sightedness. Therefore, we urge, with all the force that can be used, do not be afraid of high dues, levied in proportion to the wages received, and consequently to the protection given.

There is one other thing: When you have a moderately full treasury, do not be too prodigal. Give help, of course, to those who need; but give cautiously and judiciously. Many a trades union, to our knowledge, has impoverished itself in its large-hearted, open-handed generosity, and when the time came to need pecuniary help itself, has had to levy assessments on its members. We know it is ever so much pleasanter to give than to receive; but you ought to restrain your lavish impulses sometimes, especially when their exercise may lead to disaster.

If a union desires to take up the case of a suffering sister, it would be better to send around the subscription list to the shops and offices. No fault could then be found with those who always attend the union meetings, but who are invariably criticised by the stay-at-homes.

But this must be engraved in stone, and kept in your sanctuaries: High dues means a strong Union; a strong Union means higher wages and less fear of reductions.—*John S Winton's Paper.*

AN EMPLOYER WHO FAVORS REDUCED HOURS.

Mr. John W. Gilbert, a builder and a
d and well known resident of Hartford,
onn., having served in the Council
ambers of that city, in a recent lecture
that city, expressed himself very for-
bly in favor of the eight hour system.
nd his argument is one worthy of the
nsideration of all employers.

Now the universal cry is everything is
er-produced? Mills are stopping, or on-
running half the time, and some are
nning 8 hours a day, and the wages of
e operatives are being reduced, below
e level line.

One naturally asks, what is the cause
this, and what is the remedy? Most all
y it is overproduction.

Ask the manufacturer if this is the case
d he will tell you that his storehouses
e full, and that he cannot dispose of
s goods. The political economist will
n point to the idle millions suffering
the want of this overproduction. Then
e situation is this: there is a surplus of
illions, and there are millions who
nt this surplus, and who cannot get it.
Now what is the remedy? I think the
medy is to reduce the hours of labor.
e solution to the problem is to in-
ease the time that capital has to work
d decrease the time that labor has to
rk.

What would be the effect. According
my solution of this the result would
to increase the profits of Capital while
e operative would receive the same 10
urs pay for his 8 hours work.

To illustrate. Take one of our facto-
s in Hartford, with a capital of $500,000
rking on the 10 hour plan. It de-
res a dividend of 10 per cent, which is
,000 a year.

If we pay the same for 8 hours that we
for 10, it will reduce profits two-tenths
t now we propose to make the capital
rk 16 hours, or just double the time
t the operatives work. Then we would
ve to hire two sets of hands. If we
ploy two sets of hands and pay them
e same for 8 hours that we did for 10
urs, it would shrink our profit four
ths—Now four tenths of $50,000 is
,000 leaving a net profit of $30,000.
t we run our mill 16 hours instead of
0 hour plan, we would receive 10 per
t on the 16 hour plan, which is six
ths more. Six-tenths of $50,00 is
,000, which add to the profit we had
t after taking four-tenths out of it,
es us a profit of $60,000 against
,000 on the ten hour plan.

Again, the interest on $50,000 at six
r cent is $30,000 per year. We have
pay that if we run but ten hours, so
t the interest would not be any more
we run sixteen hours. Here there is
saving of six-tenths of the interest.
ich is $18,000, which added to the
,000 makes $78,000 net profit, against
,000 on the ten hour plan. The result
this analysis is, that the operatives
paid as much for working eight hours
they received for ten hours, and the
ckholders receive $28,000 more than
ey did before.

Then the cry of overproduction would
raised again. They would say that if
should run our mills sixteen hours a
y, the market would be flooded. Now
claim by employing the extra set of
nds, we would have another set of cus-
mers, who would use up ten-tenths of
e surplus, while they created only six-
ths.

BALTIMORE CARPENTERS.

While the house-carpenters of this
y were at one time, and that not very
mote, about the poorest organized of any
aft, or had no organization at all, they
ay be said, to-day to form, perhaps the
rgest association numerically, of any
her trade society in Baltimore. But
is result has not been without an effort
the part of zealous men among the
aft, who were convinced of the great
nefit that would accrue to workmen
this branch of industry through organi-
tion. Employing carpenters, upon the
hole, in the city, are in accord with the
ganizations, and harmony prevails all
und. (Labor Free Press.)

**When members of any organization—
pecially trade unions—allow them-
es to be placed on committees, they
uld see to it that they perform the
k for which they were appointed.**

WORKINGS OF THE CIGAR MAKERS.

The Cigar Makers International Union has 14,000 members in good standig, divided among over 200 subordinate unions scattered throughout the United States and Canadas. The dues of local unions are 20 cents a week, and the income of the international union is derived from a capitation tax of 5 cents a month. A member in good standing can borrow not to exceed $20 in aggregate, and never more than $12 at one time, from his local union to enable him to travel to the nearest town in search of work, provided no work is to be had at home, and this he has to repay, as soon as he finds work, in 10 per cent instalments a week, and the shop collector (there is one in every shop) must see that it is paid, and turned over, with all other collections, within forty-eight hours. Members in good standing for six months, who are sick, get $5 a week for the first eight weeks, $3 for the next eight, and a visiting committee sees that there is no shamming; $40 is also allowed for burial expenses. No employer or foreman can be a member of the union; no member is permitted to work more than 10 hours a day, but local unions have the right, if they can, to enforce a less number of hours. Recognizing that the main strength of a union depended more on its fiscal management than almost anything else, the compilers of the constitution have adopted the system of equalization of funds, originated by the great trades unions of England, whereby all the subordinate unions share alike in all moneys contributed. At the end of every six months, the president is directed to order such local unions as may have expended less than their *pro rata* amount for benefits, to forward to unions which shall have expended more than that amount as may be necessary to equalize the whole. Suspension follows failure to comply with this order. The funds of the International must never fall below $5 per member. When it approaches this figure, the executive board orders an assessment. If the funds of any local union become exhausted by legitimate expenditures, the executive board directs other unions to forward such sums as are deemed necessary, as in the case of the Cincinnati lockout.

The adoption of the equalization method has given strength to the union, and no secession of any local has taken place since its adoption, and every member knows that wherever he goes the money he has contributed follows him. This "nationalization" of the funds makes a strike, when once decided upon, almost a sure success, and when employers know what they have to contend against before seeking reductions, they will be slow to attempt them except for a good cause.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN GERMANY.

Thomas Lemon, who visited Germany as a member of a working man's delegation from England, says of the Germans, that they don't work as if their soul's salvation depended upon the completion of their task—they take things in a very leisurely way. "Watching some building operations in progress in front of the hotel at which we stayed in Berlin, I also noticed that in the course of the day, the workingmen paid frequent visits to a little cask of beer which stood in corner—a custom undreamt of here. An other incident which impressed me was his: a sugar-refinery which we visited we found closed for a month, according to anual custom, for repairs, and we naturally asked the proprietor who was taking us around what become of his workers during these suspensions for repairs? It is not the fault of my men that the factory is closed, he replied; and as, during the time it is closed, they will have at least the same need for money as when they are at work, I pay them a proportion of their wages. Of course, this employer might simply be animated by the shrewd wish to keep his staff of workmen together. Nevertheless few would do so."

"What wretched holes your people live in," said a visitor to a large mill owner. "Oh, you forget," returned the capitalist, "They don't live there; they live in my mill; they only *sleep there*"!

BEST SECURITY AND PROTECTION.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley of the Supreme Court of Michigan has written a very fine paper on the labor question for the December *North American Review.* In it he says:

"Labor, the world over, has always in different degrees been the servant of capital; and generally, when not enslaved by law, the remuneration has been so slight that accumulations were nearly impossible; an untoward circumstance might then reduce the laborer to destitution, and if destitute he might better be slave than free. Circumstances have made America the paradise of the laborer; but at present there is plenty or real destitution. Hitherto the joint rule of capital and labor has been beneficent; but to insure its continuing so it is necessary to take all possible precautions against foolish and disquieting actions. The idle and the needy may be thinking dangerous thoughts as well as foolish thoughts but then folly is in itself a danger. Strikers may be taught by destitution the folly of their cause, but destitution is not likely to impress their minds with the conviction that the business is exclusively that of their employer. The best security for capital is in cordial relations between those who possess it and those whose labor gives it satisfactory employment, and the best protection for a state is in steady and remunerative industry. Property is safe when it is generally possessed, so that the people can perceive that they participate in the benefits of existing institutions—and it is not safe otherwise.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO.

We will say to members of labor organizations that it is their duty to attend the meetings of the same regularly. Of course we known that there is but little work to be had in any trade at present, but the meetings should be well attended, and preparations made to so unite the workers in every trade that when the busy season comes, as it surely will very soon, that better pay and shorter hours will be the rule. Reductions are being made in many trades during this dull season, and to make up for this there should be an advance in pay just as soon as all are employed. Such will be the case if the working people will only thoroughly organize. The trades that have good organizations are the ones in which the workers receive the best pay. This should be remembered. —*Cincinnati Unionist.*

QUARRELS AND SECESSION.

James O'Sullivan, delegate of the Granite Cutters National Union to the Federation of Trades speaks of the dissension in his trade in Philadelphia, and reads a lesson to all other trades in this language: The motto of our Society is "United we stand", in place of the above, the Granite Cutters of Philadelphia say, "divided we stand;" no one regrets this more than I do, for the men are capable of better, if judiciously and firmly managed, not by leaders, for I think they have too many of them. I despise leaders in any organization, officers are sufficient to lead while their terms last; if they do not act right, depose them right away; as soon as a body of men recognize any leaders, just so soon will factions spring up, and factions begetz quarrels and then trouble commences.

Secession is a bad practice to encourage either in a nation or organization. In the report of the delegate to Federation of Trades that body strongly condemns secession and deservedly so. We have too many enemies to fight, to fight among ourselves.

The morals of a community work downward from the higher classes. Like priest, like people. Corrupt the praetorium and you corrupt the empire. A licentious court will be imitated in every provincial neighborhood. If the educated and wealthy classes of America treat fraud as a virtue, we shall have dishonesty the characteristic of the whole nation. Trickery will be counted **for wisdom, and lying for prudence. We shall reach the happy condition of Turkey and Persia, where every man has to guard against his neighbor as a thief, and find security for himself and his property only in cunning, falsehood and secrecy.—*North American Review.***

FEELINGS OF A SCAB.

We would like to know the thoughts that fill the mind of the "rat" or "scab" as he pauses for a moment and reflects upon the position he occupies in this busy world of toil and strife. He sees his fellow-craftsmen go to their Union meetings, sees them greet their comrades with a hearty grasp of the hand of fellowship; he sees the Union watch over their homes and families in the hour of sickness and misfortune; he sees the idle Union men assisted in securing employment by their more fortunate associates, while he, poor, selfish, debased and unprincipled wretch—the Judas Iscariot of this workaday world—is passed by as if he were a leper whose touch was instant death. His employer, for whom he deserted fellow-workmen, principle and manhood to serve, looks upon him, perhaps, with outward show of favor, but down deep in his heart there is a withering, loathing contempt for the creature who has sold for filthy gain his manhood and character. Give us poverty and misfortune, but God forbid that it shall ever be our lot to live the life of a "scab!"—*Timely Topic.*

The sad story of Whitelaw Reid's cruel treachery to the lamented and generous Horace Greeley, how he drove him to his grave, broken hearted and insane with grief, is well told in the New York *Boycotter.* The demand for this story was so great, that 25,000 copies were exhausted in a few days and an extra edition had to be printed. If Reid were human he would be conscience stricken long, ere this, but he is so infernal that when the day of reckoning comes his Satanic majesty will leave him to set up a "rat" shop for himself.

Local and County courts of Pennsylvania have decided against the truck pay system, but the manufacturers and corporations to evade the law, have appealed to the Supreme Court.

A bill for a new mechanics-lien law will be urged upon the state legislature of California when it meets. The bill is drawn up by representatives of labor unions and gives labor the first and prior lien on work done. As the law now stands, material men are on a par with the workmen, and in all justice the men who trade in bricks, lumber and sand can better wait for their money than can the poor worker whose food depends upon his daily earnings.

Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., recommends *The Craftsman* to the workingmen of that city, and of the country at large, and in our opinion we consider it of vital importance to sustain a labor paper at the seat of our Federal Government.

Advices from Paris show that the late bread or blood anarchistic demonstration in Paris was incited and encouraged by the police authorities of that city with a view to provoke outrages on the people. The leading and most incendiary speaker on the occasion was a man named Druelle, a secret agent of the 2d Brigade of French Government Detectives. He it was who urged the people to pillage the bakeries.

A reduction of 12½ per-cent in wages has been ordered in the Pittsburgh Forge & Iron Co., Alleghany Pa., *for all except Amalgamated men.* The daily press says that the men affected by the reduction called a meeting and passed complimentary resolutions to Calvin Wells, owner of the mills, for not having made a reduction of wages before in eleven years, and determined to return to work at the reduction. A fine specimen of truckling subserviency is this!

"The rich devise every means by which they may in the first place secure to themselves what they have amassed **by wrong, then take to their own use and profit, at the lowest possible price, the work and labor of the poor. And as soon as the rich decide on adopting these devices in the name of the people, then they become law."—Sir Thomas More's "Utopia."**

THE CARPENTER.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid. Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, JANUARY, 1885.

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NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Secretaries will greatly oblige by sending branch resolutions, obituary notices, etc., on separate sheets of paper; and all matter intended for the press should be written on one side of the paper only. When anything intended for publication is inserted in the middle of a letter, which frequently occurs, much needless labor is occasioned. Communications written on the backs of report forms, voting papers, the inside of envelopes, etc., are often overlooked.

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THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL appeals, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY Attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

UNIONS must pay up their cap tax and Death assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL officers of local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY reports of the F. S. of each local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

FINANCIAL Secretaries of local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in the monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

How do you like our new dress? With the new year we have new type and a good printer.

HAPPY New Year to all our readers and let us make this year one of glory for our Brotherhood.

THE prospects are that next spring will witness a fair season in the building trades. At least all indications point that way.

AGITATE the eight hour question, agitate it everywhere and prepare for May 1, 1886, the appointed day for inaugurating the system of shorter hours.

KNOCK it into the heads of the workers of every trade that reduced hours means better pay, steadier work, better homes, more time for culture, and the social elevation of the working class.

CARPENTERS! stay where you are, and don't tramp off expecting trade is better somewhere else than where you are. It is bad everywhere and tramping around only helps to reduce wages and makes things worse.

THE BEST remedy for dull times, to employ idle labor and uphold wages, is to reduce the hours of labor, stop cutting down wages, give labor steady employment at decent pay, and at once all the arteries and channels of trade will be filled with new life and activity.

JAY GOULD says: "Labor is settling down to European prices." We think he has helped to bring it there.

Talk about the pauper labor of Europe! why where are we now when men are working in the lumber camps of Michigan for the princely sum of 10 cents per day? And this is no exaggeration either.

IF members of Trades Unions would only pay 6 months dues in advance, say in September or October when work is good, it would carry them over the Winter without getting into bad standing. When men do this bosses will not be so ready to reduce them in pay during Winter. A class of men who make provision for themselves are not going to be degraded.

WITHOUT any political bias we say emphatically that the Hon. H. W. BLAIR should be returned to the United States Senate. His actions as Senator, in behalf of Labor and Education, speak louder than any words of ours in praise of him. We have too few friends in the Senate to spare SENATOR BLAIR. We trust the New Hampshire Legislature will reelect him.

HIGH DUES means strength and power.

Low dues mean weakness and failure.

HIGH dues make a union prosperous and hold the members in loyalty to it.

Low dues keep a union poverty stricken and the members are indifferent to its welfare.

THE higher the dues the better the wages, and the greater the benefits enjoyed by a trade.

THE iron workers complain through their official column in the *Labor Tribune* that the manufacturs go before Congress and say, that if the tariff is reduced they will reduce wages, and then without any reduction of tariff duties the manufacturers reduce wages anyway. Now the great point of this is that in all branches of iron work wages are reduced in every branch, exept among Amalgamated Society men, which goes to prove that it is not tariff that keeps up wages but organization of labor that does.

THE CARD SYSTEM.

The organization of the card system on jobs is the best way to protect union men and union interests.

When union carpenters everywhere will insist that they will not work with non-union men on the same job, there will be a different state of affairs. Why should our members associate with men who are working against them by standing outside of the union?

Every trade union of any influence enforces the card system on its members. "No union; no work", is the rule. When the hod carriers, bricklayers, plasterers, printers, cigar makers and many others can do this, why can't the carpenters?

Wherever we are strong enough to do so, we should make it the rule. If we are not strong enough, then let the members do it individually. First talk the non-union men into joining, show them the benefits of our Brotherhood, and if they won't join and work with us as union men, why should we work with them and demean ourselves by it?

It is not safe to trust ourselves in the company of such men. They should be shunned the same as rattle-snakes!

COOPERATION.

We notice here and there, attempts are now being made by workingmen to start cooperative stores, with a view to buying their supplies at cost. While in the main this spirit of association to get rid of middlemen is commendable, and is a phase of the labor movement worthy of all study, yet to us it is no novel experiment.

At the very outset of the last crisis in 1874, the Sovereigns of Industry was projected for this same purpose of cooperative stores. In a short while it honeycombed the entire State of Massachusetts and New England and branched out vigorously all over the Union. In less than two years it was not heard of only in a few isolated localities.

Why was this?

Simply because the parties who had entered into cooperation were not qualified for the work by preparation, and again they had to contend with the competition of established concerns, with large capital, ready markets and ample credit. In England it is otherwise, there you can find an organized class feeling which has led men first into trades unions and from that into cooperation. The management and discipline of trades unions has given them business habits which have gone far to aid them in the work of cooperation. Here in America men want to jump into cooperation without the preparatory training of trades unionists and without any cohesion of feeling, solely as they would enter into any speculation. And of course they go to smash!

"EVERY political question in this age is rapidly becoming a social question, and every social question a religious question."—*Joseph Mazzini.*

To reduce wages in the midst of a so-called "over-production", is simply to aggravate the evil. If capitalists want to get rid of the "over-production" on their hands all they need do is to raise wages, and the workmen will soon reduce the "over-production", by buying it in out of the way. The existence of "over-production" is absolute evidence that the workers have not been paid their full share of the wealth they have labored to produce.

THE SAME OLD FOLLY.

While the eight hour agitation is making rapid strides of late in Philadelphia, there is one danger and that danger is not confined to the Quaker City. It is general throughout the country and it is a will-of-the-wisp that often leads the workers astray from the right course to secure shorter hours.

It led them astray in 1868 and 1872 and at other times, and it will always do so, if they do not guard against it. And that is to beg of the government to institute the eight hours for its employes, when the workers ought to organize and carry it through first for themselves.

Why ask the eight hours for government employes and not have the manhood to get it for yourselves? If government clerks and employers want the 8 hours why don't they organize and work for it and contribute from their salaries to sustain the agitation? Are there many of them who do so? No. But the majority of them laugh at us for our pains.

And nothing so satisfies the employers than to see workmen run after the government to accomplish a reduction of the hours. They know it diverts the movement away from affecting them, while if they only reasoned rightly they ought to know the eight hours will finally benefit them by benefitting the producing classes.

There is no greater delusion affecting the American workingmen than the idea, that Government is the great instrumentality through which all movements to better their condition must be made. With implicit faith they trust it and beg it to make reforms for them, that if they would only use the same energy or will, to carry out for themselves, would lead to the complete triumph of their cause.

And this thing has gone on for years, and years, and the same old folly is repeated as though the workers had not the bitter experience of past years to direct them. In Philadelphia a ward branch of the Eight Hour League is now at work begging the city government to give the eight hour system to city employes. In New York it is suggested to make a monster procession to the City Hall and ask the authorities "to make nine hours a day's labor". And so the movement goes on and there it will end in a farce; and the good cause is delayed to repeat the same ridiculous performance again and again.

This is not the course our Brotherhood adopted on the Pacific Coast 2 years ago. Our unions wanted a reduction of the hours of labor, they asked their employers to grant it and the men refused to work ten hours a day any longer, and were determined to make a sacrifice and struggle to get nine hours to begin with. When the bosses saw the spirit of the men they yielded. And thus in a few days after they made their demand, the reduced hours became the rule. If they had gone to the Government to do it they might be working ten hours a day ever since.

The only true policy that will bri[ng] reduction of the hours, is to orga[nize] and make a firm stand against wor[k] ten hours a day. Compel every r[e]tant employer to recognize your rig[ht] shorter hours of labor. Don't work for them until they do. Stop asking the Government to reduce the hours. Reduce them yourselves.

WHEN work is slack, dues fall behind and members of unions get into arrears. Unions should have a clause providing for such emergencies.

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STANDING RULES.

The Fourth Annual Convention of our Brotherhood, at Cincinnati, O., August 5—9, 1884, adopted the following resolution sunanimously.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS, The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible.

RESOLVED, That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS

WHEREAS, Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our own common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a days work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages: and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled: to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners of good moral character and sound health, and who can command average wages can start a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to
P. J. McGUIRE, Gen. Secretary.
Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The visit of the General Secretary on Dec. 2, has been of great benefit to us. Since then we have formed a Federation of Trades, and also received a good many new members into Union No. 65. Trade continues dull.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Business very dull and a desperate effort is being made by ontside contractors, to cut down wages. But Union No. 56 is standing manfully in the breach and will keep up wages, and guard the interests of their men. If some of the non-unionists would only be manly enough to join with us, there would be no talk of reducing wages. Our Sociable on Dec. 18, was a rouser.

Germantown, Pa.

At our last meeting, we had a visit from the Officers of Union No. 8 although I am sorry to say our attendance was very small on that evening, the members would have attended better if we had been informed of their visit. The addresses made by Bro's. Dey and Eberhardt, were well received, by the members. Bro. Eberhardt made an eloquent speech on "over-production", as the cause of depression in business. Consequently an immediate reduction in the hours of labor, was very essential. They also appealed to the Bros, as to the necesity of bringing carpenters into the union. I think we ought to have some clause in the by-laws of every union, to compel our members to attend meetings more regularly. Our Branch adopted a resolution compelling our members to make a personal report once a month, as follows: 1st where working; 2nd, name of party; 3rd, wages paid, and state of trade. This rule works well in our branch, and the first meeting in every month, is very interesting, and to the interest of every member to attend. But we have nothing in our by-laws to compel those who will not report to do so. At our last meeting a committee was appointed on drawing-school, with power to engage a Teacher to instruct the Brothers on Architectural Drawing. Some of the bosses here are putting the men on 9 hours, which reduces our wages to $2.50.—JAMES O'BRIEN.
Nov. 30, 1884.

THE MASS MEETING of carpenters in Toledo, Ohio Dec. 10, was addressed by General Secretary McGuire and was a rousing success in point of numbers and enthusiasm. It has been of great benefit to Union No. 25.

THE INLAND PRINTER 52 pages monthly, devoted to the art of printing, is published by a company of practical printers in Chicago, and is well edited and printed in the finest style of the art.

Omaha, Neb.

The following statistics have been gathered by our walking delegate: Omaha has 56,000 inhabitants, a total of nearly 500 carpenters in the city, and about 205 of them are working this week, 43 carpenter contractors; the 3 largest runinng an average of 25 to 30 men. We are going to start a mechanical drawing class in January for the members of union No. 58. We also intend giving voluntarily a day's work to any union man who is going to build a house for himself an lone. Thus we will reciprocate with each other. We also contemplate connecting with other unions in building a Trade Union Hall this winter if opportunity offers.

THE CARPENTER for December is full of interesting news and we are glad to see that "Rule of Action" published, as some bosses complain that some men wish to make out that shirking work is the true union principle. Our public meeting for Jan. 13, promises to be a complete success, as we have it well advertised and we expect the cooperation and attendance of all the building trades through the active efforts of Bro. EDWARD WALSH, of the Bricklayers who is indefatigable in our behalf.

Toronto, Canada.

A movement is now practicaly at work, to form a Federation of the Building Trades of this city, and several successful meetings have been held for that purpose. The Brotherhood (union 27), and the Amalgamated have taken the leading part in this work. These two societies work very harmoniously together as they should.

We have been holding meeting ins various parts of the city, to induce men to join us. In 3 meetings, Union 27 gained 21 members with 5 more for our next meeting. And this is a great deal in these dull times. We are going now to get the names and addresses of non-union men in the different shops and jobs, and write a note to each one, and then follow it up with a committee to wait on them, and reason with them at their homes into joining the union. This has been done with the men, employed by one large firm, and the result is now we have not a non-union man on the job, nor will any come there either. The boss and men are on the best of terms too.

The concert given by Union No. 27, on Dec. 5, was very profitable fiinancially, and was first class in every respect.

Trade here is not very brisk, aithough I do not hear of many union men being out of work, owing te the fact, that we do try and find out if there are any men wanted, and let our members know. This is the case in both, Amalgamated and B.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The planing mill proprietors, of Cincinnati, who have been in the habit of discharging a portion of their employes during the winter, have adopted the plan of keeping them at lower wages. The plan is accepted by most of the employes.

Union No. 2 is now holding wages, and its members demand the reguler scale of $2.50 per day. But the non-union men take anything offered. And the bosses are cutting away at a lively rate, while they have a chance. It seems as if the non-union men want to get down to a dollar a day for the more they are cut, the less manhood they show.

In one mill, Spellmire & Co., they cut wages down to 50 cents per day, and time from 10 to 8 hours, which leaves the $2.50 men at $1.60 per day or $9.60 a week. The men do not belong to the Union, and all went out on a strike in the morning, but by one o'clock the same day, the majority of them were willing to return to work, and the bosses told them, that only 7 out of about 16 carpenters were wanted. None of them however are willing to join the Union.

Our Entertainment promises to be a grand thing, and will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 20, 1885. Non but good standing members will be admitted.

Our Eighth Vice President Active.

In the November CARPENTER I notice an advice to the Gen. Vice Presidents, in regard to the duty of organizing, I fully endorse this request as I was about to make a similar request myself.

The coming year should be one of activity, so that the short hour movement of the Labor Congress can be successfully carried out: there should be well laid plans for any movement to be successfull. I intend to do my duty in the office with which our late convention has entrusted me and I have been preparing for active work to commence in January.

Philadelphia is not yet what it should be, and for a more thorough organization I am appointing assistants—one in each ward—making 31 altogether. On Dec. 6, we formed a German Branch. A severe rain and wind storm prevailed at the time, uprooting trees, unroofing houses, and playing havoc generally, but for all that a goodly number were present and we were so interested in electing and installing officers, we were not aware of the storm outside. At first there was a reluctance shown in filling the offices, but when their sense of duty was appealed to, they very readily filled all the offices and the inteligence expressed in their remarks was far above the average. This has been a thing much needed as we expect to make some rapid strides among the Germans.

Union No. 8 is growing in quantity, but still more in quality. Our walking Delegate has not been idle and the Notice we have gained before the employers, is a great help to us, and will furnish ammunition for the coming contest.

Fraternally Yours
W. F. EBERHARDT, Vice-Pres.
Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1884.

THE MECHANICAL NEWS is among the oldest and most popular journals of its class, being now near the close of its fourteenth year of publication. It is a sixteen-page paper, issued twice a month, and every number is replete with valuable matter and choice illustrations. The publishers have announced that every person who sends one dollar before Feb. 1, 1885, will receive the Mechanical News one year, and either a 600-page Dictionary or an 800-page Cyclopedia, whichever he may choose. The Dictionary or Cyclopedia is a free gift to the subscriber, who is only required to send, with his dollar, seven two-cent stamps for postage on the book. Every mechanic should send for a sample copy of the paper, which will be mailed to him free. Address The Machanical News, James Leffel & Co., Publishers, 110 Liberty St., New York.

Proceedings of The Executive Board.

DEC. 17.—Bids for printing the CARPENTER were offered, and a new printer selected. A sub-committee of Bros. H. N. Fisher and H. J. Bailey were appointed, to audit the General Secretary's account.s

DEC. 23.—Report of sub-committee to audit General Secretary's accounts was made, and accepted. Bro. D. F. Sleeper tendered his resignation by letter, as General Treasurer; accepted. Communication from Gen. President Billingsley appointing Bro. Ignatius Bodigheimer, of Cleveland, O., as Gen'l Treasurer, was received and the appointment confirmed.

IN the matter of granting a charter for a German union in Chicago, the E. B. decided to stand by their former decision, that a charter be granted after all indebtedness of Union No. 21, is settled. It was further decided, each branch shall pay its *pro rata* share for each member. And any security that can be offered by the branches for the payment of the private debts, if satisfactory to Union No. 21, will be acceptaale to the Executive Board. But no b enefits shall be allowed from the E. until the arrears of Union 21, for tax etc. is paid to the General office. Any member of Branch 2, desiring to remain a member of Union No. 21, and not join the German Union, shall be granted a transfer card upon payment of his dues in full to the Branch.

Application from Branch 3, of Chicago (Bohemians) for a seperate charter as a union, was received and it was resolved, the foregoing decision shall likewise apply to them.

Papers from Chicago Union No. 21, for death benefit for the family of William Runzel were laid over for one week.

DEC. 30.—Articles of Incorporation from the Department of State, Columbus, O., under date of Dec. 27, 1884, making the Brotherhood a legally corporate body were received and accepted, and ordered placed in the hands of Bro. H. N. Fisher, Clerk of the Board.

Minutes of the Board for Jan. 1, and 6, 1885, are quite lengthy and will appear next month. Enough to say that the Bond of the Gen. Treasurer was presented Jan. 6, and approved of by the Board.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHOICE LITERATURE.—The December Number of this monthly magazine presents a rich feast of 88 pages of choice reading for one dollar per year. Also the "Book Worm" is the title of a unique monthly at 25 cents per year. John B. Alden, 393 Pearl St., New York, is the publisher and his cheap prices for standard work are making a complete literary revolution.

STAIR BUILDING MADE EASY.—F. T. Hodgson, author and publisher. Price one dollar. No work on the subject, at ten times the price, can equal the simplicity, clearness and practicability of this book. As difficult as it may be to master the intricacies of Stair Building, this work makes the task comparatively easy, and it is stripped of all those difficult lines, which make other works so complicated and perplexing. It is fully illustrated and has a glossary of terms used in stair building. Fully and clearly it describes the art of building the bodies, carriages and cases for all kinds of stairs and steps, and it shows how to lay out stairs, build cylinder, prepare strings, and do all kinds of work required of a stair builder. The book is within the reach of all, as it is cheap and its simplicity makes it easy of comprehension by all. Copies can be had for one dollar each. Apply to this office.

DRIVEN FROM SEA TO SEA, or just a Carpenter. By C. C. Post, editor Chicago *Express*. J. H. Downey & Co., publishers, 109 Wabash ave., Chicago, Ill. Price $1.50. This thrilling and powerful novel, forms a notable contribution to the labor literature of the times. It is based upon facts and is a graphic picture of the sufferings and misery endured by a pioneer settler in his struggles with land grabbers and railway rings in California. Every page and every word of it is a burning indictment of the huge wrongs inflicted upon the American people by corporate powers. Its plot is excellent, and it as touching and pathetic as "Uncle Tom's Cabin", and we have no doubt it will do as much good.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

J. T. SAMSON, *Richmond, Ill.*—Which is best for a mechanic at noon-time,—a hot dinner or lunch?

Answer:—There are grave differences of opinion on this subject so we will refer it to our readers and in our next we will have the replies.

C. W. GREEN, *Omaha, Neb.*—For the good of the order will experienced members of the Brotherhood state the best method for grading and fixing the wages of the craft for the benefit of Local Unions, that desire to establish wages with reference to skill, and merit?

Is classifying skill essential to the good of the craft?

What should be done with a first class mechanic that works for second and third class wages? Should skill control wages under all circumstances?

Answer.—The bosses as a rule do the grading and the Brotherhood does nothing more than leave it to the unions to fix the lowest minimum [illegible] rate in each city, that any man calling himself a *carpenter* should work for. This does not prevent any man of particular merit from getting more than that. The more he gets the better we like it. Butw hen we come to grading men, we must [illegible] have some fixity of employment, the same as in a factory, so that each special grade of work can then be followed steadily. But in our trade this can not be the case as the work differs constantly and a man is changed from one grade of work to the other continually; Where a man may be a first class bench hand, if set at framing he would be worth but very little and *vice versa*, if a good framer were to try bench work. So with trimming or finishing, and in making ready. This makes grading a difficult task for a union to undertake.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

UNION 50, Portland, Oregon, has become incorporated under state law.

SAVANNAH Union No. 57, has added 25 new members to its rolls recently.

EAU CLAIRE Union No. 75, wants its backward members to come up and pay their dues. This is the last warning!

BALTIMORE Union No. 29, purchased 100 tickets for the theatre benefit in that city last month, to aid the glass workers.

THE Amalgamated Society of carpenters has just issued a warning to the trade in England and the British Dominion, to stay away from America, owing to the dullness of trade.

FOUR HUNDRED persons attended the second grand annual sociable of Hartford Union 43, on Dec. 14 This made it the leading ball of the season in that city. And financially it proved to be a startling success.

Do you owe any dues to your union? If so pay up and don't get into arrears. Better pay up now than let the amount get bigger. Then it will be harder to pay, and may-be you might run so far as to get suspended.

AT LAST, after 21 months correspondence, and a year's persistent work, the House Joiners Association of Halifax and Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, has resolved unanimously as a body, to become a local union under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood. Thus seed planted is bound to bear its fruit.

Two carpenters of St. Louis, are candidates for the position of Labor Commissioner of Missouri. E. Wind and William T. Lineback are the names. They were both formerly members of our Brotherhood in St. Louis, and neither of them can give any intelligent reason why they did not remain members! But they want to be Labor Commissioners.

THESE hard times are trying to labor organizations, the unions based upon low dues are badly squeezed, and some of them already have gone to pieces. The unions whose members pay the highest dues, are flourishing and prosperous, and will continue so. Fifty cents a month is better than twenty-five, but even if we paid 50 cents a week, it would be only banking it in unionism for our own good.

Now in another month will be the effective time to stir up the trade. The unions should hold mass meetings—each time in different parts of the city, so as to reach the men in that locality. Let it be a house to house canvass, and in advance pass around hand bills, and "Appeals" in the carpenters homes in the immediate neighborhood of the meeting place. Mass meetings in the central part of the city are good enough at times, but to reach the trade we must go to them, to their homes if they will not come to us. This is what Toronto Union No. 27 is doing, and the plan is succeeding wonderfully.

DANGER OF AN EMPTY TREASURY.

The weakness and poverty of Labor to-day is caused in a great measure by Labor's selfish improvidence and want of forethought. There is not a man working at any organized branch of labor that does not know he is earning from fifty cents to one dollar per day more than he would be doing if it were not for said organization; and yet it is next to impossible to get these very men to pay back for the support of organization, a just proportion of the extra money that organization has procured for them. What has been the cause of so many failures of late in the efforts of the trades unions to enforce justice or resist oppression? An empty treasury. That is the broken rundle in the trades union ladder, which, when reached, is sure to cause a false step, if not a precipitate fall. Too many strikes have been declared of late by organizations with an almost bankrupt treasury, depending solely for success upon the assistance they might receive from other trades unions. Thus do they not only bring ruin upon themselves, but on others, by showing capital that it is only necessary to prolong the struggle in order to starve them into submission.—*Trenton Advertiser.*

A Constitution for Building Trades Leagues.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SECTION 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their lodge attached.

SECTION 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SECTION 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SECTION 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SECTION 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected, quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SECTION 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves and for the common good of all.

SECTION 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on their own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SECTION 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SECTION 3. Any society having two branches shall be entitled to two delegates for each branch.

SECTION 4. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid shall state their case to this council, and if approved by the delegates shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein to compel all non-union men and scabs to conform to and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SECTION 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SECTION 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council.

SECTION 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SECTION 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

WHAT with cattle kings, the bonanza farmers, the merchant princes, the factory lords, the territorial lords, the Wall street swells, and the bounding millionaires—Goulds and Vanderbilts—where in thunder are the rest of us to find even foxes' holes to crawl into?

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Januar 1885.

Vor und nach der Wahl.

Eine jener Perioden, in welchen man sich von allen Seiten bemüht, die Arbeiter zu überzeugen, in welcher Weise sie ihr Bürgerrecht zur Gestaltung der Einrichtungen dieses Landes, in welchem angeblich das Volk selbst der Herrscher ist, ausüben, für welche Candidaten sie stimmen sollen, liegt hinter uns. Da es eine Präsidentenwahl war, so hatten diejenigen, welchen es obliegt, die Stimmgeber für die republikanische oder demokratische Partei zu gewinnen, es leichter als gewöhnlich, die für ihre Zwecke nothwendige Aufregung zu erzeugen, da viele derjenigen, welche sonst gegenüber der Leitung der öffentlichen Angelegenheiten sich vollkommen indifferent verhalten, es sich nicht nehmen lassen, mitzubestimmen, wer für die nächsten 4 Jahre der erste Beamte dieser Republik sein soll. So verschieden die Gesinnungen der Stimmgeber sind, so verschieden sind auch die Mittel, welche angewandt wurden, um sie für die eine oder die andere Seite zu gewinnen. So verschieden auch die Sonderinteressen der verschiedenen Volksklassen sind, jeder derselben wird die Beförderung ihrer speziellen Interessen versprochen — dem Arbeitgeber gute Geschäfte und großer Profit und den Arbeitern bessere Zeiten. Und da dies gewöhnlich von allen Candidaten, welche sich einander gegenüber stehen, geschieht, so sollte eigentlich nach der Wahl Grund zur Klage nicht im Geringsten vorhanden sein.

Wie steht aber die Sache in Wirklichkeit? Schon seit vielen Monaten finden die Arbeiter nicht mehr das, womit sie sich gewöhnlich im Großen und Ganzen schon zufriedengestellt fühlen, nämlich genügend Beschäftigung für einen Lohn, welcher einigermaßen zur Erhaltung des Lebens ausreicht. Seit Anbruch der jetzigen Krisis wird die Gelegenheit für die Arbeiter aller Gewerke, ihre Arbeitskraft zur Fristung ihres eigenen und des Lebens ihrer Familien zu verwerthen, immer geringer; da der Absatz von Produkten infolge der Einschränkung, welche sich die Arbeiter auferlegen müssen, immer geringer wird, so füllen sich die Waarenhäuser immer mehr. Die Fabrikanten schränken das Produciren ein und verkaufen von den aufgehäuften Vorräthen. Die Arbeiter werden beschäftigungslos oder haben im günstigsten Falle nur zeitweise Beschäftigung. Unter dem Vorwand, daß nur Billigkeit der Waaren den Absatz vermehren und die Produktion wieder vermehren könne, wird die Masse der Arbeitslosen dazu benützt, die Löhne zu reduciren, während eine Reduktion der Wohnungsmiethe und der nothwendigsten Existenzmittel entweder gar nicht, oder im Verhältniß zur Lohnreduktion in verschwindend geringem Maße geschieht.

So verschlechtert sich die Lage der Arbeiter fortwährend. Das ganze Bestreben der Fabrikanten, Monopolisten, Spekulanten u. s. w., welche in politischer, sowie in jeder anderen Beziehung die Geschicke des Landes leiten, mit einem Wort das ganze Bestreben der herrschenden kapitalistischen Klasse geht darauf hinaus, den Marktwerth der Waare Arbeitskraft zu erniedrigen und sie soweit wie möglich ganz überflüssig zu machen. Die völlige Unsicherheit ihrer Existenz und eine kärgliche Fristung ihres Daseins ist für die beschäftigten sowohl als für die unbeschäftigten Arbeiter die Folge davon.

So war es vor der Wahl und so war es schon seit Langem. Das Letztere könnte nur insoweit angezweifelt werden, als es von Monat zu Monat schlechter geworden ist. Und wie wird es nach der Wahl sein? Dies ist die Frage, die sich jeder Arbeiter stellen sollte; jetzt, wo der ganze sinnebetäubende Lärm der Wahlbewegung mitsammt der Herrlichkeit der im Fackellicht glänzenden Blechhelme nebst sonstigem Flitter verschwunden, und wo die souveränen Stimmgeber, welche sich zu Ehren des einen oder des anderen Candidaten damit behängen ließen, wieder in die Reihen derjenigen zurücktreten, welche bis zur nächsten Wahl nichts zu sagen haben.

Wie wird es nach der Wahl? Oder haben die bei schlecht belohnter Arbeit mit Sorge und Entbehrung kämpfenden Arbeiter keine Ursache diese Frage zu stellen? Gewährt ihnen die Gewißheit, daß Dieser oder Jener in's Amt gekommen ist, genügende Befriedigung oder erwarten sie jetzt ohne ihr weiteres Zuthun eine Verbesserung ihrer Lage? Das erstere wäre Blödsinn und das letztere, den gemachten Erfahrungen gegenüber, — auch.

Von dem neuerwählten Präsidenten ist ebenso wenig als von den neuerwählten Gesetzgebern zu erwarten, daß sie etwas thun, was die Kapitalisten hindert, die Macht, welche ihnen der Besitz verleiht, zur weiteren Bereicherung auf Kosten der Arbeiter zu gebrauchen. Lohnreduktionen werden auch fernerhin vorgenommen werden, wo die Arbeiter durch Vereinigung und gemeinsames Handeln dies nicht selbst verhindern. Die Gesetzgeber werden auch fernerhin wie seither, sich vorzugsweise mit den Beziehungen der Kapitalisten zu einander, mit dem Interesse einzelner Kapitalisten und der kapitalistischen Parteien, mit der Befestigung deren Macht und mit Gesetzen zum Schutz des Eigenthums, in jeder Form beschäftigen; nur um die Interessen der Arbeiter und den Schutz des einzigen Eigenthums, welches dieselben besitzen, ihrer Arbeitskraft, wird sich Niemand kümmern, wenn es die Arbeiter nicht selbst thun durch ihre Vereinigung. Die Monopole zur Vertheuerung der Lebensmittel und Corporationen, welche ihr Kapital in der Industrie angelegt haben, um aus der Arbeitskraft der Arbeiter hohe Dividenden zu pressen, werden auch fernerhin die Unterstützung der gesetzgebenden Körper und der Exekutiv-Beamten haben, wie seither. Wirkliche und angebliche Conkurrenz wird auch fernerhin für die Fabrikanten den Vorwand zu fortwährenden Lohnreduktionen bilden und es wird ihnen hierin Niemand entgegentreten, wenn es nicht die zu Widerstand organisirten Arbeiter selbst thun. Die gesetzgebenden Körper, die Exekutiv-Beamten, der Richterstand, kurz, die ganze herrschende Klasse werden auch fernerhin, auf die Freiheit des Individuums pochend, behaupten, daß nur Angebot und Nachfrage den Lohn regeln dürfen, unterdessen werden die Fabrikanten fortfahren, nach Möglichkeit dafür zu sorgen, daß fortwährend eine genügende Reserve-Armee von Arbeitslosen vorhanden ist, vermittelst welcher sie den in Arbeit Stehenden begreiflich machen können, daß sie die Freiheit haben, für den von ihnen diktirten Lohn zu arbeiten oder zu verhungern.

Jeder Lohnarbeiter, dessen Lage einer Besserung bedürftig ist, und bei welchem ist dies nicht der Fall? muß zugestehen, daß es das Gespenst der Arbeitslosigkeit ist, welches ihn fortwährend bedroht. Und zwar hat er die Arbeitslosigkeit seiner Nebenarbeiter ebenso sehr zu fürchten, als seine eigene. Die Arbeitslosigkeit wirkt empfindlicher gegen die Arbeiter als alles andere und gerade ihre Beseitigung herbeizuführen ist die herrschende Klasse am allerwenigsten gewillt.

Die Fabrikanten werden fortfahren, mehr und verbesserte Maschinen einzuführen und alle technischen Hülfsmittel zu benützen, um menschliche Arbeitskraft zu sparen, und die Gesetzgeber werden fortfahren, sich zu weigern, die Arbeitszeit dementsprechend gesetzlich abzukürzen, denn sie handeln im Auftrag und im Interesse ihrer eigenen Klasse, der Kapitalisten.

Nie in der Vergangenheit ist eine Besserung in der Lage des Arbeiters eingetreten, wenn er sie nicht erzwungen hat durch seine eigene Selbsthülfe. Nichts deutet an, daß es in Zukunft anders sein wird. Wir selbst müssen alle Maßregeln durchführen, welche zu einer Besserung unserer Lage nothwendig sind, und dies ist nur möglich durch vereinigtes Handeln, durch Organisation.

Darum, Arbeiter allerwärts! Angesichts der vorhandenen und drohenden Arbeitslosigkeit ist es mehr denn je geboten, das Werk der Organisation in Angriff zu nehmen und zu fördern; es ist geboten bei Strafe des Verderbens. (Möbel Arb. Journal)

— Die Nationalschulden der civilisirten Länder der Welt haben sich seit 1848 von etwa 8½ Billionen Dollars auf nahezu 27½ Billionen Dollars vermehrt. So enorm diese Summe auch erscheint, so hält sie doch keinen Vergleich aus mit der Vermehrung des Wohlstandes der verschiedenen Nationen, welcher in dem gleichen Zeitraume sich mehr denn vervierfacht hat. Aber dieser Reichthum verschwindet in den grundlosen Säcken von 3 Prozent dieser Erde, während die übrigen 97 Prozent durch den Druck der Nationalschulden am Aufkommen verhindert sind.—(Cincinnati Unionist.)

— Die wiederholten Versuche, billige auswärtige Arbeiter unter Kontrakt zu importiren, um mit diesen die Stellen strikender amerikanischer Arbeiter zu besetzen, bilden eine der größten Gefahren für unsere gesammte Nation und alle Staatsmänner sollten ihre Aufmerksamkeit darauf lenken. Die Vorgänge im Hocking Gebirge waren nur Vorboten des Sturmes, nur schwache Anzeichen eines drohenden vulkanischen Ausbruchs. Werden unsere Staatsmänner und Kapitalisten diese Warnungszeichen zu beherzigen wissen?

Nein, nein! Gewiß nicht! Unsere „Staatsmänner" alle sind Kapitalisten, oder sehen doch Alles durch die kapitalistische Brille; die Kapitalisten aber verhindert ihr Interessen-Standpunkt den Forderungen der Zeit Rechnung zu tragen. Von den Arbeitern allein kann und wird dieser „drohende vulkanische Ausbruch" in solche Bahnen geleitet werden, daß er wirkt wie ein reinigendes, wohlthuendes Gewitter. [Progreß.]

Die Krisis fängt an.

Zum Beweise, daß die Krisis eine internationale ist, reproduciren wir im Auszuge einen Artikel der „N. Y. Volksztg.": „Eine Zeitlang schob man (kapitalistischerseits) diese Flauheit darauf, daß 1884 ein Präsident-Wahljahr sei, und daß in jedem solchen wichtigen Wahljahre der Handel ein wenig stocke, weil weitaussehende Unternehmungen nicht gewagt würden, so lange die neue nationale Finanzpolitik nicht festgestellt sei. Jetzt, da jeder Kapitalist mit ziemlicher Gewißheit voraussehen kann, daß es keinen großen Unterschied machen wird, ob die Demokraten oder die Republikaner die Zügel führen, wird trotzdem das Uebel der Handelsstockung immer ärger. Schon wird über die Zunahme der „Tramps" geklagt, denen in gewöhnlich schuftiger Bourgeois-Weise auch jedes unentdeckte Verbrechen in die Schuhe geschoben wird. Wenn Fabriken und Minen in Ruhe gestellt werden, so heißt es, das werde 1, 2, 3 Monate, wenn nicht länger dauern, und die einzige Wiedereröffnung eines Eisenwerkes in Cleveland, O., wurde mit großem Jubel begrüßt. Noch ist keine Aussicht auf besseren Absatz unserer Bodenerzeugnisse in Europa, und kein Steigen der Preise dafür bemerklich. Ganze Schiffsladungen amerikanischen Getreides liegen längere Zeit in britischen Häfen unverkauft, da die Preise nicht tiefer herabgehen können, als sie schon gefallen sind. Jetzt schließt auch Frankreich aller Aussicht nach unserem Getreide seine Häfen durch einen Schutzzoll auf Weizen und Weizenmehl in der Höhe von einem Viertel des Preises. Unser Schlachtvieh wird jetzt in Chicago ebenfalls zu einem sehr ermäßigten Preise verkauft. Unsere Baumwolle findet in Europa auch zu niedrigem Preise nur geringen Absatz. Unsere Farmer machen von ihrer sonstigen Ernte (Aepfel, Hopfen, Eingemachtes 2c.) soviel zu Gelde durch spottwohlfeile Ausfuhr, als sie können; aber das reicht nicht weit. —Wenn es ein Trost ist, Genossen im Unglück zu haben, so können wir uns der vielen Genossen wegen viel trösten. Die ganze englische Farmerschaft verlangt wohlfeilere Rente, um bestehen zu können, obwohl die Rente in den letzten Jahren schon ansehnlich vermindert worden war; in vielen Fällen wird, wenn sie nicht sofort gewährt wird, die Pacht gekündigt, und die britischen Großgrundherrn müssen zum ersten Male im Leben sparsamen Haushalt lernen und empfinden ihren Grundbesitz als eine Last. Wie die irischen Grundherren, deren Renten kaum noch eingehen, darüber klagen, das könnte einen Stein erbarmen. Ueber das beispiellose Stocken fast alles Großbetriebes in Frankreich haben wir schon berichtet. In Deutschland leiden am schwersten die Zucker- und Eisen-Industrien; aber keine einzige blüht als die Kanonengießerei des Herrn Krupp. Neue Reisebriefe des bekannten belgischen Nationalökonomen Lavelene melden aus Italien ein noch nie erlebtes Elend. In Oesterreich-Ungarn, Spanien 2c. überall dasselbe Lied. Ein Glück ist es, daß der Winter, wenigstens in Amerika, spät beginnt und mild zu werden verspricht. Dem Nachdenken über die Ursachen der Krisis ist viel Anstoß geboten. Wird es die Arbeiter weise machen? Werden sie endlich begreifen lernen, daß ein paar Jahre „besserer Zeiten" ihre Lage in nichts heben, weil mit unfehlbarer Sicherheit der schmetternde Krach sich immer wiederholt? Werden sie also schließlich einsehen, daß nur der gänzliche Umsturz unseres heutigen Gesellschaftssystems sie von lebenslänglichem Elend erlösen kann?!"

Eine Entscheidung des Oberbundesgerichts, welche kürzlich bekannt gemacht wurde, ist für Arbeiter von Wichtigkeit. Der Fall verhält sich wie folgt: Der Lokomotivführer eines Eisenbahnzuges verklagte die betreffende Compagnie auf Schadenersatz, weil er durch die Nachlässigkeit des Condukteurs eines andern, derselben Compagnie gehörenden Zuges, verletzt worden war. Obgleich nun die Vertheidigung geltend zu machen suchte, der Kläger sei durch die Schuld eines Mitarbeiters zu Schaden gekommen, wofür die Compagnie nicht verantwortlich zu halten sei, entschied das Gericht, daß die Bezeichnung Mitarbeiter hier nicht zulässig, da der Eine ein Vorgesetzter, der Andere der Untergebene sei. Das Gericht gab eine Entscheidung zu Gunsten des Klägers ab.

Die Maurer und Zimmerer Leipzigs rüsten sich zu neuem Kampfe. Von der Lohnkommission des Tarifvereins ist an die Meister ein Schreiben gerichtet worden, in welchem denselben eröffnet wird, daß die Maurer und Zimmerer für nächste Frühjahrs-Saison 35 Pf. pro Stunde Lohn und den 10-stündigen Arbeitstag verlangen; die Meister möchten diese Bedingungen bei der Kalkulation neuer Bauten in Anrechnung bringen. Wie sich die Meister dazu verhalten, ist noch nicht abzusehen, doch scheint ein Entgegenkommen kaum zu hoffen. Von anderer Seite wird übrigens mitgetheilt, daß schon im Winter diese Lohnsätze gehoert werden sollen.

Hohe Beiträge.

(Aus John Swinton's Paper.)

Wenn es möglich wäre, die Nothwendigkeit hoher Beiträge in Gewerkschaften in überzeugender Weise darzuthun, als dies bisher geschehen, so wäre es jetzt an der Zeit. Es ist dies ein Gegenstand, welcher nicht länger von vielen Gewerkschaften übersehen werden sollte. Von hohen Beiträgen hängen Beständigkeit, Macht, ja die eigentliche Existenz derselben ab.

Denken wir einen Augenblick darüber nach. Was bedeuten hohe Beiträge? Die Vorbereitung in guten Zeiten für die kommenden schlimmen; die Armirung im Frieden für den kommenden Krieg, wenn er den Arbeitern in Form einer Lohnreduction aufgezwungen wird; und wir wissen, daß derjenige, welcher gut bewaffnet und stets vorbereitet ist, nur selten eine Niederlage erleidet.

Wir könnten zahlreiche Fälle anführen, in welchen Unions überrascht wurden, weil sie unvorbereitet waren. Das Erste, wozu sie dann gezwungen waren, war die Ernennung von Beicelcomites, und wenn dieselben nicht das erhielten, was sie erhofft, dann fühlten die betreffenden Unions sich sehr verletzt. Die Folge davon war in einem bemerkenswerthen Fall, den wir im Auge haben, daß die Gewerkschaft zu Grunde ging und die Mitglieder die Organisation und Gewerkschaftsbewegung für ihre Niederlage verantwortlich machten. Doch, weder das Eine noch das Andere war zu tadeln, einzig allein ihre Kurzsichtigkeit. Wir rufen deshalb mit Nachdruck allen Gewerkschaften zu: Seid nicht erschreckt über hohe, im Verhältniß zu den empfangenen Löhnen stehende Beiträge, welche nur zu Eurem eigenen Schutze verlangt werden.

Da ist noch ein anderer Umstand. Wenn eine Union eine volle Kasse hat, dann sei sie nicht zu freigebig. Sie helfe natürlich dort, wo es nöthig, aber sei vorsichtig und gerecht.

Wir kennen Gewerkschaften, welche durch ihre Freigebigkeit verarmten, und als sie selbst in Noth waren, Extrasteuern ausschreiben mußten. Wir wissen, daß es angenehmer ist, zu geben als zu nehmen; aber man sollte zu freigebigen Impulsen zu widerstehen suchen, namentlich wenn deren Uebung zum eigenen Unglück führen kann.

Wenn eine Union eine Schwester-Union unterstützen will, sollte sie lieber zu dem Mittel der Subscriptionslisten in den Shops und Offices greifen, als Gelder aus der Kasse bewilligen. Es könnten dann den Versammlungsbesuchern keine Vorwürfe von Denen gemacht werden, welche stets zu Hause bleiben, aber immer hinterher raisonniren.

Eins aber sollte für jeden Arbeiter in Stein gemeißelt und in seinem Innersten bewahrt werden: Hohe Beiträge bedeuten eine starke Union; eine starke Union bedeutet hohe Löhne und geringere Gefahr einer Lohnreduction!

Der „Figaro" veröffentlicht über die zunehmende Arbeitslosigkeit in Frankreich nachstehende Ziffern, die zwar nicht ganz unbegründet sein mögen, aber, als von einem regierungsfeindlichen Blatte kommend, immerhin mit Vorsicht aufzunehmen sind. Obenan steht das Bauhandwerk, welches gewöhnlich 15,000 Maurer beschäftigt. Ueber die Hälfte hat sich schon im Frühjahr nicht eingefunden, von der anderen Hälfte aber, die sich dauernd in Paris aufhält, sind ungefähr 9000 obdach- und arbeitslos. Die Bau-Unternehmer, die sich vorgestern bei einem Bankett versammelten, erklärten die Lage für verzweifelt; die Regierung vermag dagegen Nichts, und der Gemeinderath, welcher neue Straßen und dergleichen anlegen könnte, ist allzusehr verschuldet, um sich neue Lasten aufzubürden. Die Häuserbauten sind aus dem einfachen Grunde eingestellt, daß viele der neuen Wohnungen schon lange keine Miether mehr finden, und so sind auch die Bautischler, beinahe sämmtlich Pariser, auf Flickarbeit angewiesen und 10,000 ohne regelmäßige Beschäftigung. Die Zahl der Pflasterer, welche trotz der häufigen Straßenarbeiten feiern müssen, giebt der „Figaro" auf 1500 an, weil die Einrichtung der Holzpflaster, die auf den großen Boulevards und einigen anderen Verkehrsadern getroffen wird, vorwiegend die Asphaltarbeiter beschäftigt. Lächerlich ist es, wenn das Blatt 200 Ofensetzer (fumistes) von 3500 als arbeitsuchend angiebt; in den besten Zeiten könnte bei dem beständigen Wechsel das Verhältniß kaum ein günstigeres sein. Allerdings muß bemerkt werden, daß die Ofensetzer fast ausschließlich Piemontesen oder Tessiner und als solche weniger wetterwendisch sind, als die französischen Arbeiter. Ferner sollen nach der Statistik der Syndikatskammern von 12,000 Schlossern 3000 und von 15,000 Anstreichern 10,000 Beschäftigung suchen. Was die letzteren betrifft, so weiß Jedermann, daß sie in den Wintermonaten auch in guten Bauzeiten nur für die unerläßlichsten Handreichungen in Anspruch genommen werden. Der „Figaro" berechnet, daß im Ganzen 36,350 Pariser Arbeiter ohne Broderwerb sind.

Das Heer der Arbeitslosen.

Die bekannte Bradstreet'sche kommercielle Agentur hat von ihren Korrespondenten Untersuchungen über die Zahl der Arbeitslosen in den Ver. Staaten anstellen lassen. Das Ergebniß zeigt, daß 316,000 weniger Arbeiter in 21 Staaten beschäftigt sind, als bisher gebraucht wurden. Es sind in dieser Zahl die beschäftigungslosen Holzfäller des Nordens und des Nordwestens nicht eingeschlossen, auch nicht die Verminderung der Zahl der Clerks in großen mertantilen Häusern. Die angegebene Zahl umfaßt nur Fabrikarbeiter. Diese Beschäftigungslosen vertheilen sich auf die verschiedenen Staaten wie folgt: New England, 45,800; New York, 94,475; New Jersey, 10,000; Pennsylvania, 61,000; Maryland, 5,000; Virginia, 5,000; West Virginia, 2,000; Ohio, 32,000; Indiana, 8,345; Michigan, 12,384; Illinois, 14,850; Minnesota, 8,290; Nebraska und Iowa, 1,000; Missouri, 5,870; Kentucky, 7,295. Total, 316,249.

Nach den 17 großen industriellen Centren berechnet: New York, 55,550; Philadelphia, 40,000; Chicago, 10,400; Boston, 4,500; Baltimore, 2,000; Cincinnati, 4,500; Brooklyn, 1,850; St. Louis, 3,870; Pittsburg, 6,000; Troy, 8,200; Cleveland, 8,500; Paterson, 4,500; Buffalo, 4,500; Louisville, 4,295; Detroit, 9,950; Richmond, 3,500; Wheeling, 2,000. Total, 177,115.

Bradstreets Bericht sagt, daß da die Lohnabzüge größer gewesen seien, wo entweder gar keine Gewerkschaften bestehen oder doch nur schwache. Wo Trades-Unions am stärksten seien, findet man, daß „Kontrakt-Raten" und gemeinsamer Widerstand ein Herabgehen der Arbeitslöhne aufgehalten haben. Von den Beschäftigungslosen seien nur 18,000 strikende Arbeiter und zwar wie folgt: Weichkohlengräber der Pennsylvania Eisenbahn, 800; im Hocking Thale und anderen Theilen Ohio's, 5,000; Tennessee, 300; Angus und Iowa, 1,000. Total Kohlengräber, 7,110. Baumwollenweber in Massachusetts und Rhode Island, 2,250; Hutmacher in Connecticut, 1,200; Schuhmacher in Philadelphia, 5,000; Teppichweber ebendaselbst 2,000.

Auf die hauptsächlichsten Industrien vertheilen sich ein Theil der Arbeitslosen folgendermaßen: Hochöfen, Walzmühlen, Stahlwerke, Hammerwerke, Gießereien, Maschinen- und Lokomotivwerkstätten, 80,000; bei der Kleidermacherei, in New York, New England, Pennsylvanien und Ohio, 25,000; Baumwollenwaren in New England, New York, New Jersey und Pennsylvanien, 20,000; Wollenwaaren in New England, New York, New Jersey und Pennsylvanien, 24,000; Schuhfabriken, 18,000.

In New York, Pennsylvanien, Ohio und Kentucky hat die Zahl der in der Tabaks-Industrie Beschäftigten um 13,000 abgenommen. In Paterson sind 2000 weniger Seidenarbeiter, in Pennsylvanien und Ohio etwa 4,700 Glasarbeiter beschäftigt. Dies die Statistik.

Zunächst ist hierzu zu betonen, daß die 316,000 Beschäftigungslosen, welche als solche in der Statistik berichtet werden, nur den Kreisen der Fabrik und Minenarbeiter angehören, und zwar sind da nur wirkliche Fabriks-Etablissements ins Auge gefaßt, die Arbeitslosen der zahlreichen Handwerker-Shops also nicht mitgezählt. Wie viele hunderttausende Dienstleistende, Clerks, Backsteinleger, Zimmerleute, Handlanger, Transporteure, Straßenarbeiter u. s. w. arbeitslos sind, darüber wird kein Nachweis gegeben, ebensowenig über die Zahl der beschäftigungslosen Landarbeiter.

Nach dem Maßstab der arbeitslosen Fabrikarbeiter geschätzt, muß die Gesammtzahl der Arbeitslosen Eine Million weit übersteigen; wodurch also 4—5 Millionen Menschen — Männer, Frauen und Kinder — in Mitleidenschaft gezogen werden.

Wenn man bedenkt, daß keine Arbeit auf die Dauer das allerbitterste Elend bedeutet, und wenn man in Betracht zieht, daß mindestens dreimal mehr Arbeiter nur halbe Zeit und für wahre Hungerlöhne schaffen müssen, so kann man sich ein annäherndes Bild machen über die Zustände, welche im Lande herrschen.

Daß von den 316,000 Beschäftigungslosen nur 18,000 Streiker sind, beweist die Hinfälligkeit aller der albernen Redenskarten, welche das herrschende Elend auf den „bösen Willen" der Arbeiter schieben wollen.

Da diese Statistik von einer Agentur ausgeht, welche ausschließlich kapitalistischen Interessen dient, so ist es um so bedeutsamer wenn es heißt, daß dort „die Lohnabzüge am größten gewesen seien," wo entweder gar keine Gewerkschaften bestehen, oder doch nur schwache.

Dies sollte ein neuer Sporn für alle unsere Mitglieder sein, die größtmöglichste Agitation zu entfalten und immer mehr neue Mitglieder unserer Organisation zuzuführen.

Aber allen uns noch Fernstehenden rufen wir zu: „schließt Euch uns an," denn in der Organisation liegt die Macht.

Glück auf zum neuen Jahre!

So rufen wir allen Genossen von Herzen zu. Es ist ein schweres Jahr, welches wir angetreten, ein Jahr, von dem es dereinst in der Geschichte heißen wird, das arbeitende Volk hatte seine Leiden bis zur Neige gekostet. Wohin wir auch unsern Blick wenden, nirgends erblicken wir etwas anders als Noth, Elend und Jammer in unseren Reihen, eine Million Proletarier brodlos.

Und noch hat, wie es scheint, die Krisis ihren Höhepunkt nicht erreicht, denn fortwährend folgen noch Arbeiterentlassungen. Für die noch Beschäftigten heißt es halbe Arbeitszeit und Lohnreduktion bis zu einem Niveau, wo ein wesenlicher Unterschied zwischen amerikanischen und europäischen Löhnen nicht mehr besteht, beide sind Hungerlöhne, welche den Arbeiter wohl vor dem schnellen, aber nicht vor dem langsamen Verhungern erretten können.

Wer erinnert sich nicht an die Worte des Pfaffen Malthus: „In Zeiten der Krise wird das Proletariat wie Ratten und Mäuse vertilgt." Und der einzige Schutz, welchen der Proletarier genießen könnte, den Schutz in einer starken, undurchbrechlichen Organisation, auch dieser ist fast nicht vorhanden.

Eine Million Arbeiter brodlos! Man sollte erwarten, daß es wie ein elektrischer Strom von den Küsten des atlantischen bis zu dem Stillen Ocean der Gedanke diese Massen durchzucken sollte: Proletarier organisirt Euch!

Statt dessen warten und hoffen sie auf bessere Zeiten; vergebliche Hoffnung. Wohl wird noch einmal eine kurze Periode besseren Geschäftsganges kommen, doch auch in dieser Zeit wird für viele Proletarier der Tisch nicht gedeckt sein.

Und für die in Arbeit Stehenden wird infolge einer zahlreichen industriellen Reservearmee der Lohnsatz nicht wieder zu seiner alten Höhe aufsteigen, im Gegentheil, das Massenelend wird aus einem periodischen in einen chronischen Zustand übergehen, wenn nicht die Arbeiter in allen Branchen sich aufraffen, sich organisiren zum Kampfe für ein besseres Dasein.

Sie müssen endlich den Dusel fahren lassen, auf Rettung von anderer Seite zu hoffen, sie müssen nur ihr Heil von sich selbst erwarten. Und diese Hülfe, sie wird geschaffen sein, sobald das Proletariat begriffen hat, daß vor dem Sturmschritt der geschulten Arbeiterbataillone die ganze Kapitalmacht wie Spreu vor dem Winde zerstoben wird.—[Der Hammer.]

Allerlei.

In Bay City, Mich., wird man diesen Winter den Versuch machen, die Zimmerleute zu organisiren; dieselben beziehen einen Tagelohn von $1.25 bis $2.00. Auch von dort, wie tausend anderen Plätzen, schallt den Arbeitern der Mahnruf entgegen: Bleibt fern von hier!

Der nächste große ökonomische Kampf muß der für den achtstündigen Normalarbeitstag sein. Der überarbeitete Körper verlangt ihn; die abgespannten Nerven brauchen ihn; die Vermehrung der Maschinen bedingt ihn, und Tausende von unbeschäftigten Arbeitern müssen ihn haben. Achtstündige Arbeitszeit für Erwachsene und die Kinder in der Schule, statt in die Fabriken, wird mehr Beschäftigung und höhere Löhne für Alle schaffen.

Der Lockout der Cigarrenmacher in Cincinnati hat am 8. März 1884 begonnen und noch immer ist kein Ende abzusehen. Die heldenmüthige Ausdauer der ausgeschlossenen Mitglieder muß unter allen Arbeitern Bewunderung erregen.

Zimmererarbeit in Kansas City, Mo., ist flau und eine Anzahl dieser Handwerker geht müssig. Die Aussichten für die Zukunft sind nichts weniger wie glänzend. Tagelohn $2 bis $2.50.

Die Zimmerer, Anstreicher und andere Arbeiter, welche an Passagier-Eisenbahnwagen in Baltimore arbeiten, bekamen während des Sommers $1.75 per Tag; sie sind nicht organisirt. Arbeiter dieser Branchen in anderen Städten, wo sie Vereine haben, bekamen damals $2.50 per Tag und bekommen es heute.

Cowboys in Texas haben $150 zur Unterstützung der Nothleidenen im Hockinthale beigesteuert. Schade, daß nicht einige Hundert dieser couragirten Texaner persönlich erschienen sind, um mit den sog. Pinkerton'schen Detectives aufzuräumen.

Ueberall Lohnreduktionen. — Lange wird sich der große Krach nicht mehr aufhalten lassen, selbst wenn wir vorher noch eine kurze Blüthezeit zu erwarten hätten. Arbeiter, seht Euch vor; verbessert Eure Organisationen in aller Eile; sammelt Geld, erhöht die Beiträge, und wenn irgend thunlich, verbindet Unterstützungskassen mit Euren Gewerkvereinen. Nur gut organisirte Unions werden den Krach überstehen, alle andern, auch die zahlreichsten, gehen zu Grunde, wie eine Armanda im Sturm, und die Arbeit vieler Jahre ist verloren. Verliert den Muth nicht, sondern organisirt und agitirt; nie war dies nöthiger, als gerade jetzt!

Death Assessments.

No. 31.—ELIZABETH HARPER, wife of John H. Harper, a member in good standing of Union No. 1, Washingtou D. C., initiated Nov. 21, 1883. Mrs. Harper died of Hemorrhage Oct. 8, 1884.

Each union is hereby notified to levy an assessment of 2 cents upon each one of its members to pay the above benefit.

P. J. MCGUIRE—G. S.

PRESIDENT Billingsley has appointed BRO. IGNATIUS BODIGHEIMER, of Cleveland, Ohio, as General Treasurer, vice D. F. Sleeper resigned, and the appointment is approved of by the Executive Board. Bro. Bodigheimer has filed his bond with the E. B., and the same has been approved and accepted. Make all money orders, payable hereafter to Ignatius Bodigheimer, Cleveland, Ohio, and send the same enclosed to the General Secretary.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Morris, Minn.

Work dull, nothing at all going on now. Expect to have a good season next spring.

St. Catherines, Canada.

The old story, trade dull, wages $1.75 to $2, mostly 20 cents per hour. Our union still holds on and we are still true to the good cause.

Nashville, Tenn.

The situation here is very bad, work dull, and wages with some carpenters are down to one dollar a day. No hope only in Union.

Columbus, Ohio.

As it is everywhere, so it is dull with us; wages and time cut down and dozens of men on the streets idle, and offering to work for whatever they can get.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Traveling carpenters better steer clear of here, as work is scarce and lots of men out of a job. Wages are low, and living high and men can't live on promises.

Boston, Mass.

The state of trade is slack at present, but very nearly all our union men are employed. The rate of wages in most of the shops are $2.25 and some $2.50. The Central Trades and Labor Union is trying to incorporate a Trade Union Hall Association.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Business is very dull, and some of the bosses are taking advantage of it. Non-union men have been reduced in wages considerably, but I do not sympathize with the men for they take the reduction without a murmur, just as if they were compelled to work for such bosses.

Colton, Cal.

Since I came here, I have become a contractor, and employ men; the climate is delightful and pleasantly warm. A carpenters union has been talked up here and we will soon organize it in San Bernardino. A good many men are idle, so it is no use for men to float here, thinking they will drop right into work.—L. E. Pake.

The Cottage Hearth.

Price $1.50 per year, which includes postage. This charming monthly is published at 11 Bromfield st., Boston, Mass., and is the best family reading in the market. The January number, in particular, contains some very choice poems, short sketches, illustrated articles and the various departments are carefully edited and instructive.

Richmond, Ind.

Union No. 79, is now in thorough working order. We are determined to have every good carpenter in this city, or else turn the cold shoulder to them. No work to amount to anything going on now, an abundance of men out of work and this keeps them from joining us for want of money. But when spring comes we will prosper.

Pensacola, Fla.

The outlook for work this Winter is bad, lots of carpenters idle. Prospects point to an improvement in spring, and then our union will thrive, as our members are zealous and firm. Our new officers are: J. D. Randall, President; W. B. James, Vice Pres.; Cade Shackleford, Rec. Sec.; J. H. Wright, Fin. Sec.; F. H. Hamilton, Treas.; J. Braughton, Conductor; M. W. Keating, Warden.

Rochester, N. Y.

We propose to get our union on a good firm foundation by the first of April. Wages are all going to pieces and hundreds of men are walking the streets, looking for work and offering to work for the magnificent sum of $1.50 per day. Could there be a stronger plea for unionism than this? This city is flooded with country help, and very poor help at that. But it is just what the bosses want, to reduce the wages of old hands.

Washington, D. C.

It seems as if our few friends in Congress will fail to secure any legislation for us this season. They promise however to use every effort in their power. General Rosencranz is spoken, very favorably of, by workingmen and trades unionists, for Secretary of War. He is a staunch supporter of the 8 hour law and would enforce it. Huge preparations are being made for the dedication of the Washington Monument, on Feb. 22, next, also for the Inauguration on March 4, following.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The public meetings held monthly by Union No. 2 have proven of great benefit. At the last one Dec. 14, there was a good attendance and great interested displayed. Addresses were made by Messrs Wynn, Traphagen, Woods, Ogden, Linahan, Valerius and Connolly.

The non-union carpenters have had to submit to a reduction of 25 per cent in wages, in addition to numbers of them being laid off, while members of the Union are all employed, or nearly so, with no reduction in their pay.

ADDRESS OF THE EXECUTIVE-BOARD.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 9th, 1884.

The Executive Board of the Brotherhood located in this City is now organized, and accepts the trusts reposed in it, with a firm determination to protect the interests of each and every member and to guard the welfare of our Brotherhood, zealously and faithfully, with a view to extend its power and usefulness and to perpetuate its principles.

We are aware of the task we have assumed and the duties are by no means light, but to the best of our ability we shall perform our work conscientiously, and we ask the hearty support of every member and of every Union, to the end that our laws may be properly observed and respected, and that our duties may be made more agreeable and satisfactory.

Yours Fraternally,

Signed, J. C. LARWILL, H. N. FISHER, H. J. BAILEY, D. MCINTOSH, W. B. KETTERINGHAM, } Executive Board.

Attest: P. J. McGUIRE, Gen'l Sec.

New Orleans, La.

Trade is very slack, the streets are filled with idle men, fooled into coming here, for the Exposition under promises of plenty of work. Wages run from $2 to $3 per day, and few jobs to be had.

New Orleans, La.

Two new labor papers have been started here, one the *Labor Vindicator*, the other the *Union*, the latter is a boycott sheet issued by the Printers. On Dec. 15, the Bricklayers and the Carpenters Unions of this city, held a conference with a view to an association together for mutual efforts in the future and a Building League no doubt will soon result.

Denver, Col.

The second monthly entertainment given by our Union No. 55, was a delightful affair. President Thos. Muirhead was in the chair. Bro. A. H. Higgins delivered the opening address. The programme then was as follows:

Music by Miss Mattie Miner and Mr. Pollard, select reading by E. E. Rice, history of Local Union No. 55, its rise and progress by its first president, M. T. Black. Select reading by George Grey Essay on "Organization" by E. C. Wallace. A German song by the Lieder-Kranz. Miss Mattie Miner then rendered some beautiful strains on the piano. Next was a beautiful ornamental flower stand made out of all the different kinds of wood that could be collected in Denver. Wood that had grown from the highest point of timber line, to the burning sands of the equator, blended together in harmony. All surmounted by a flower in full bloom. The stand was made by Frank Bayer assisted by A. Daniels and by them presented to the union, and raffled at twenty-five cents a chance. Mrs. Meyer was the lucky lady, who on receipt of the stand immediately donated it back to the union and received a unanimous vote of thanks, where it now remains and can be seen at Euclid by any one who wishes to see a rare collection of beautiful woods and a piece of fine workmanship. A wooden fruit stand was next won by W. F. Blum. A box of confectionery was won by Mrs. Meyers. Refreshments were next served by the ladies, then dancing was announced and all seemed to enjoy themselves till 12 o'clock put an end to all festivities.

Living is very costly in Denver, as most of the wares used here come from other States by rail, and the freight is enough to put many things out of reach of a poor man, rents and property too is away up at inflated prices. Wages for carpenters are not inflated. $2.25 for 9 hours, and work is scarce, and many idle. Union No. 55, is doing fairly and our public gatherings are very successful. We have introduced a sick benefit of $5 per week.

Omaha, Neb.

Carpenters Union No. 58, is discussing the propriety of building a Union hall, first floor for business, second for office rooms, and third for hall. There are several unions in Omaha that are paying from two to three hundred dollars a year for hall rent, making an aggregate of two thousand or more dollars annually paid out for rent; that would, in a few years, build a very respectable hall, which would return a fair per cent, if properly located.

The enterprise should meet with success in the way of a contract between the respective unions as a "Joint Stock Building Company." One union is not able to undertake and carry forward such a movement or enterprise of itself, a half dozen or less unions could easily accomplish such a work in three months or less time, and largely when not otherwise engaged. A little exertion on the part of carpenters, bricklayers and plasterers, would furnish nearly all the labor. Of course the purchase of a lot and building material would require money, and it would have to be borrowed or furnished by some capitalist as a second party in the building contract.

The question has been asked, why at this time of the year should employers of labor wish to curtail the wages of their employes? Is it that they claim they pay an excess of living rates in summer that the men will be able to support themselves and families through the winter on the overplus of their summer earnings? We find such not to be the case, as the necessaries of life are more expensive in winter than in summer; fuel, more comfortable shelter; food is more in demand in the cold season than the hot; every comodity is really more expensive in winter than summer. Taking all these things into consideration, we should expect if employers wish to reduce prices in winter they should in the name of humanity and reason pay the amount necesssary to form a surplus for the summer, or run the wages level all the year round, as is done with a great many square dealing firms in various sections of the country. It is not just that the employe, who by his toil makes the profit for the employer, to be with his family driven to poverty through the avarice and selfishness of those who live in luxury. The employer economizes out of the workman's wages if he wishes to give the public a bargain in his particular line of business. Will not employers of labor stop and think a little before they endeaver to reduce wages below a living rate?



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CLARENCE F. LEE, carpenter and builder, Morristown, N. J., says; "I have had one of your Hand-Circular-Rip-Saws for about three months, and am much pleased with it. Have done the ripping for 15 houses in that time, which is over forty miles through inch boards. Have ripped as high as 3-inch plank. The table is also good for rabbeting; have rabetted all jambs and sawed all drips for 200 windows. (Descriptive Catalogue and Price List free.)

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THE CARPENTER

LABOR OMNIA VINCIT

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. CLEVELAND, FEBRUARY 1885. NUMBER 2.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ALTHOUGH there are thousands of boiler makers out of employment in Glasgow, the Society has rejected the offer of the employers to resume work at the wages paid in 1879.

THE strike of laborers and unskilled workmen at the Gateshead Railway shops has practically terminated. They have been conceded the nine hours' movement pure and simple, night work being paid for at the rate of time and a quarter, and Sunday work time and a half. Work recommences at once.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

COUNCIL BLUFFS No. 70, had a very pleasant and successful ball on Jan. 14.

SAN FRANCISCO No. 22, now meets at S. E. cor. of Farrell and Mason streets.

WASHINGTON, D. C. No. 1 is having a steady influx of new members and it is in a very prosperous condition.

NEW ORLEANS, No. 76, is in good working order, and growing very rapidly. It meets on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month.

COMPLETE reports of the proceedings of the Fourth Annual Session of the Federation of Trades can be had by addressing this office.

NOW is the favorable time for our General Vice Presidents, State Deputies and Organizers to call meetings and organize Carpenters Unions in their respective districts. Let this be an active season of work and agitation.

A CHANGE for the better in the state of affairs is reported this month in many industries. Even in the Carpenter trade the prospects are brightening. The reports of shut downs, reductions, etc., are not so numerous.

THE WAGES of Bay City, Mich., carpenters have been cut from $1.50 to $1.35 since January 1. Another good argument in favor of them organizing a local union in Bay City, under our jurisdiction. Bro. Blinn, take hold and do it!

VARIOUS State Legislatures have adopted resolutions unanimously instructing their U. S. Senator to vote for the bill in Congress to prohibit the importation of foreign labor under contract.

IN THE Colorado Legislature there are a couple of conspiracy bills introduced to destroy the trades unions and labor societies of that State. The workingmen are up in arms against the bills and a demonstration will be held in Denver, February 22.

A LARGE percentage of the local unions in the recent election of their officers have combined the two offices of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries. We think after a fair trial the advantages of this change will be recognized by all the unions.

NOT only does danger come to the masses from the absorption of our lands but while British and continental capital is thus absorbing the public lands our own capitalists are importing from Hungary, from Poland, from Italy, and elsewhere, the most degraded of the people of those countries, and to the exclusion of native workingmen are putting them at work at lower than European wages.—Hon. William D. Kelley.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THERE is some talk of establishing the Philadelphia *Tocsin*, as a daily labor paper.

WEAVERS strike in Kensington, Pa., still continues, all offers of arbitration are rejected by the bosses, and there is no prospect of any early settlement.

HOCKING VALLEY miners have not yet surrendered, and though the odds are largely against them, they are still confident of victory.

THE "PIECE PRICE" plan for the employment of convict labor has been adopted in the Ohio Legislature, and the plan is a fraud in the interest of the contractors and the convicts, and gives no relief to honest outside labor.

IN KANSAS and Minnesota, the Legislatures are expected to establish State Labor Bureaus. Bills for that purpose have been introduced. There are 13 States now with Labor Bureaus.

COURT of Appeals, of the State of New York on Jan. 20. declared the Tenement House cigar law unconstitutional, thus sustaining the decision of the Supreme Court rendered last October.

IN TRENTON, N. J., the lock-out of the journeymen potters has come to a close by a settlement between the manufacturers and the men which spares the latter from part of the reduction in wages that was proposed.

AN ANARCHIST periodical in Chicago, speaks of the uselessness of trades unions, and in fulsome praise of Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh steel rail millionaire welcoming him into their ranks. What a farce!

THE COTTON mill slave masters of Manchester, N. H., have reduced wages a second time this Winter, and thus the employes are dragged down to an average of about 90 cents per day. Beecher's dollar a day and bread-and-water diet will be a luxury to these people.

THE FINANCIAL disasters for 1884, according to *Bradstreet's*, have been very severe. The loss is $24,000.000 greater than in 1883, and $6,000,000 larger than in 1878, with 1,100 more cases of bankruptcies than in 1878, although that year was the severest on business men in all the annals of commercial depression.

HATTERS strike in Norwalk, Conn., still continues with unabated vigor, the men are firm and the union cooperative shop will be ready this month. Meanwhile when you buy a hat, beware of purchasing hats which bear the following trade-marks, as they are manufactured by the firms who have discharged their Union hatters: C. & K., under diagram of hat; C. H. & Co.. across the diagram of hat; Adams & Bros., on plain label; A. Sōlomon, on plain label.

NEW YORK carpenters are discussing the subject of a national movement in behalf of eight hours.

Bro. G. Edmonston, Washington, D. C. delegate of our Brotherhood to the American Trades Congress, is the father of the resolution to adopt 8 hours universally on May 1. 1886.

FRANK TOUSEY'S publications, such as the "Boys of New York", "Brookside Library", "Five Cent Weekly Library", "New York Arm Chair", etc. etc., are boycotted. He has discharged his union printers, runs a "rat" concern. and refuses to pay union wages. Boycott the publications of Frank Tousy of New York City.!

BRICKLAYERS' CONVENTION.

The Convention of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union was held in Jersey City, commencing Jan. 12th and lasted 6 days. The time of the Convention was taken up principally indiscussing the advisability of shortening the hours of Labor, and the best means of securing eight hours for a full day's work.

The boss builders of New York city are in favor of working fewer hours, because they say there is too much Labor in the market for the amount of work to be performed, but they prefer to pay by the hour, and the Convention concluded not to act in a body in the matter, but let each Union do the best it can in the premises and report at next Convention, which will be held on the second Monday of January, 1886, at St. Louis, Mo. The Convention was well attended.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Thos. R. Gockell, Covington, Ky.; Vice President, Jas. Butler, Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, Thos. O'Dea, Cohoes, N. Y.; Treasurer, Patrick Murray, Albany, N.Y.

IN A NUT SHELL.

Ten financial panics in the last sixty years! Currency contracted $1,200,000,000 in the last eight years! A national debt for future generations! Thirteen million laborers earning four thousand million dollars to appease the demands of interest! Cattle ranches by the million acres fenced in: actual settlers fenced out! Railroad steals, corporation thieves, corners in produce rings and syndicates!

WORKINGMEN have much to learn. Being a unionist doesn't imply that a man knows everything. Quite a large number have yet to learn that trades unions to be now successful must be built on the principle of high dues and mutual benefits. There are a good many men who will 'pooh-pooh' what we say; but they won't do so in a year hence. Perhaps, when their organizations of sand will be tumbled to pieces before the financial cyclone the "high-dues" organizations will survive.—*Labor Standard.*

REVOLUTION means merely transformation, and is accomplished when an entirely new principle—either with force or without-is put in place of the existing state of things. Reform, on the other hand, is when the principle of the existing state of things is continued. and only developed to more logical or just consequences. The means do not signify. A reform may be carried out by bloodshed, and a revolution in the profoundest tranquility.—*Ferdinand Lassalle.*

TRADES unions of workingmen are decidedly wrong. Trades unions of employers are decidedly right. What is the difference between six and a half-a dozen? If there is no difference between six and a half-a-dozen, what can make a difference between trades unions of employers and trades unions of workingmen.—*Granite Cutters' Journal.*

THERE is a growing feeling of opposition to those who would use wealth as a weapon of injustice and oppression against the masses of the people which ought not to be overlooked or despised, The American people respect every man's legal rights. But hey are rapidly growing impatient with those who respect no man's rights when they interfere with their own interests and ambitions.

TRADE ITEMS.

No better labor papers come to our table than the *Labor Tribune*, Pittsburgh Pa., and the *Workman*. Grand Rapids, Mich.

Many and flattering have been the compliments paid the January issue of our humble journal, by the press of the country.

EVERY dollar "saved" by the State through the prison contract system takes three or four away from the earnings of the free laborer.

SENATORS GEORGE of Mississippi, and Van Wyck of Nebraska, delivered very forcible labor speeches in the United Senate, on the Inter-State Commerce bill.

LABOR legislation is the subject of discussion in 16 State Legislatures this year. Thus the force of the labor movement is commanding the attention, even of politicians.

A STRIKE of the freight brakemen at Fort Wayne, Ind., took place against over work, and failed as might have been expected, for want of funds and organization.

IT LOOKS as if the Michigan Legislature will repeal the Baker conspiracy law, this session. The contract prison labor system is also likely to be abolished, and a stringent child labor bill will be passed.

AN English Architect maintains that wooden houses can be built to be more durable than brick or stone, and instances the fact that in many parts of England wooden houses are standing that have been in daily use for 500 years.

Two leading brewers in New York City were lately boycotted for a few weeks with the result that Mr. Vix, the contractor for the buildings in course of erection by both brewers, agreed that his hands shall join the Bricklayers' Union and work only nine hours per day.

BRO. J. O. RUTH, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., is now located in Oxford, N. C., and reports he will soon have a Union there. He says if it were in his power he would make every carpenter be a union man before next Saturday night. Bro. Ruth is foreman for a very prominent builder in Oxford.

A "JERRY" builder, having obtained a plot of ground, succeeded in getting a lot of building materials on credit; with these he ran up several ricketty houses. A gentlemen residing in the neighborhood passing with a friend remarked: "Why, what a number of houses that builder has run up, and he is already putting the lights in." "Ah, yes," said his friend, "He does not seem to have had much difficulty with the lights; the job will be to get livers in them."

THIS is none too strong, the way the Paterson *Labor Standard* puts it:

Three fourths of our wage workers entertain the most superficial notions about the labor movement and its methods. They don't see why they should pay high dues or devote themselves first and before everything else to their trades Unions. But when hard times come they find their five cent Unions no good, while the well organized and High Dues men are able to maintain their manhood and their rights.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter.
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, FEBRUARY, 1885.

POOR BOB.

"TOO OLD FOR A JOB."

I am a poor unfortunate carpenter,
A little too old for a job,
A little too old, so the bosses say,
"You are a little too old Bob."

So, Bob, because he is a little too old,
Must live the best way he can,
On charity it may be, which seems
To take away the heart of a man.

But I am not unable to work, mind you,
For I never did my duty shirk;
But 'tis because I'm not so smart as of old
That they will not give me work.

I'm no shirker of work, sir, only I like
To work steady, and good—not rush
As they do now-a-days, without thought
Without any thought of a crash.

I can't run on the treacherous joist as I used,
Nor climb the slippery roofs,
Nor can I venture on scaffolds made now-a-days,
Swung up as it were by the hoofs.

Swung up, any fashion, the bosses don't care,
So long as you get the job done,
Some bosses I mean,—there are bosses I know
Who have hearts not made of stone.

I pity the poor fellow, who ventures upon
Those traps of scaffolds they make,
Make them? I said, no! thrown up any way,
Any way just for the job's sake.

Not for the sake of the limbs, or lives of men,
Do some bosses rush the job through,
But they say "just to make both ends meet"
"Is the reason we rush as we do."

It's hurry and worry—rush the job through—
"That's nails enough"—that's good enough"—
"Quick! — hurry! "that scaffold will bear"—
"You must be limber and tough."

Yes, sir, it is so, this is a mushroom age:
Buildings are rushed up any way;
And t'will take less than a prophet to tell
How soon in ruins they'll lay.

You can see what botch-work has done,
Twelve months are enough for the proof,
Green lumber, and bad nailing everywhere
You can see it from basement to roof.

But, sir, there is something else that is wrong,
And that keeps me out of a job,
And it is that the bosses say—"slow coach,"—
"You are a little too old Bob."

CHAPTER I.

A SLIPPERY JOB.

A picture once imbedded into your memory it is there forever. It in uncanny moments haunts you as a reminder. A slippery job is one of many. And to point a moral I will give it to pass away the winter's long evening hour of some brother.

It was in the month of December in the year 18—, three of us were working on a building, putting on the second tier of joist. The walls had become slippery by reason of rain and sudden frost during the night. Whilst I was preparing the joist the boss and the other hand, whom I shall call "Bob," were putting them on. Bob had to walk the slippery wall whilst the boss had the bricklayers' scaffold, which happened to be outside on the wall to work from. Bob, through caution or fear, perhaps both, acted too daintily with the joist at his end to please the boss. For doing what he was able under such a condition of things Bob got the gruff, unfeeling remarks of the boss; "hurry up"—"what are you afraid of?"—"You old slow coach"—and the final unconsoling epithet "D—you! be quick, or go home!"

"Unpleasant relations between employer and employe" you say. At all events it jarred my good thoughts into a mixture of good and evil,—something between sympathy and reproach. But gruff and bad words come out unmeaningly, sometimes, through the want of patience. And the boss in the present instance, no doubt, in his impatience to get rich, lost the control of his tongue.

An occasion came for Bob to go a little further along the end wall to get hold of his end of the joist—they were put up from the outside—in doing so he crept on his hands and knees. Unworkmanlike, doubtless, it appeared. Poor Bob for his unworkmanlike appearance of creeping on his hands and knees, got fresh outbursts of ungentlemanly language from the boss. Poor Bob took it quietly. He had to, for the cold icyness of the walls, and the fear of danger gave him a haggard appearance. He got the joist over and put it in its place. Poor Bob did not complain. The boss done all that; but after the joisting was over, poor Bob went home wearied nevertheless.

Poor Bob did'nt come the next day. Nor the next. Nor the next. And the only consolation he got for remaining away was; "Bob is getting too old." When pay-day came his boy was sent for his pay; and the only question of the boss, was, "What is your father doing?" The answer of the boy was, "nothing."

Poor Bob sacrificed himself out of work, with the forebodings of a long winter's idleness, and without any money, rather than sacrifice his limbs or life at the behests of an unfeeling boss.

CHAPTER II.

THE SUFFERINGS IN BOB'S HOME.

The month of April came, and poor Bob also came and asked the boss for a job. But the sun, as yet, was not sufficiently strong to get down into the chilly unfeeling corners of the bosses heart. Hunger and cold had not found a place in his home. The want of suffering had made his heart selfish and unsympathetic. "You're getting too old Bob," was the unconsoling reply to Bob's question of asking for a job.

Poor Bob went away, with what feelings; Let the brother who reads this, be the judge.

The boss came to me, and told me of Bob asking him again for a job. I spoke a few words favorably for Bob, and the reply I got, was: "Bob is getting too old." After some further remarks of mine, the boss referred to the memorable day of the previous December. He had done no wrong, but poor Bob had done it all!

The long and short of it, Bob was taken on again; but as I afterwards learned at reduced wages. For what reason I can not comprehend in any other way, than an unfair desire to take advantage of poor Bob's position. For Bob was a good bench hand. Bob worked as my mate through the summer. And during that time I learned of the sufferings of himself and his family through the winter. My feelings can only give expression to the word *deplorable*. When this is said, one can judge approximately the extent of suffering and its accompanying wrong.

Bob was greatly indebted to his baker, to his grocer, and to his landlord for rent, besides being under deep obligations for charity to one or more Charitable Institutions. It is bad for any one to be in this position of want and dependence upon charity let alone a good workman who is willing to work. In his own words, he said: "I never suffered so much as I did last winter. I had to get a stick of wood from one neighbor or another; and I thought we should have frozen to death. It will take me all summer to pay off what I owe."

CHAPTER III.

LOSS OF MANHOOD.

Bob, according to his bosses judgment, had lost his manhood. He is getting to old to earn a man's full wages. It is true that the winter's idleness had taken all the manhood out of him. Hence the unfair advantage taken by the boss to offer him lower wages. It is an abject position for any good workman to be in. But it was an unmanly act of the boss to thus add insult to injury.

In truth, Bob was a good workman, and not beyond the prime of life. It was merely one of those advantages that unfair bosses are on the alert for. And for which there is no remedy, so long as men will isolate themselves into the abject condition of individuality. They stand aloof from unionism to fight their battles single handed and a pretty mess is made of it. They become abject creatures at the mercy of unfair and dishonest bosses.

But such is the unreasonableness and selfishness of modern bossism, that a fair day's work is not counted as such. And Bob was not one of those, who had kept pace with the times; He could not hang twelve or fifteen doors a day, nor slap on joist with a rush; accordingly he is getting old. Perhaps there is another factor in the new economy, that is a great cause of this mischief, of placing old time workmen below par. It is the machine's mad rushing power, and men to compete with it, have made themselves slaves. What is called a day's work to-day, thirty years ago, was sufficient employment for two men, and in some cases even for three men; though the machine is the cause, man s overreaching greediness at *piece work* has aggravated it. This is an unfortunate feature in modern workmanship and life, that is exhibiting itself in a manner that is entailing untold suffering, where there should be contentment, and happiness, and unity. And so long as men will remain madly blinded by their own greedy selfishness, so long will this suffering continue, and be intensified. And the weaker in all cases are the greater sufferers. It will be a survival of the brute in the place of the human being. And the boss will be the "driver", and he will, undoubtedly, be the "*good liver*."

The relations and interests of employer and employe, should be mutual. A unity in aim and end to make each other better. If the servant is benefitted by his pay, undoubtedly the master is benefitted by his labor given. But, alas! identity of interests is not recognized. Our bad qualities predominate, and prevent this identity. There is a loss of manhood on both sides. But while many a poor Bob loses his manhood, many a boss execrates it. Many a toiler after years of toil, I may say faithful toil, for his boss is genteelly laid aside, as getting too old. The one may luxuriate in a mansion. The other may end his days in a hovel, in abject poverty. Such, to every appearance is to be the ending days of poor Bob.

W. H. STEVENS.

Toronto, Canada.

CHOOSING HAND SAWS.

Stiff blades are made of better material than thick ones, and are less liable to "buckle" or "twist" and are not so apt to break. They require less set, will stand an edge longer, and are not so tiresome to work. They should be hung in plain beech handles with rivets flush or countersunk. The blade should be of a dark color and have a clear bell-like ring when struck with the ball of the finger. Blades of a light iron-gray color are not so good. Never take a saw that jars or trembles in the handle. The first point is to grasp it by the handle and see that it *hangs* right, and that the handle fits the hand properly. Then try the blade by springing it and see that it bends regular and even from point to butt. See that it has a good crowning breast. Hold it at a distance and get a proper light to strike on the blade and you will see if there is any imperfections in grinding or hammering.

THE HEIGHT OF DOORS is usually two thirds the height of the room, and the width two-fifths of the height.

STAIRS to be properly constructed should have their rise and tread in proportion to the natural walking step, otherwise they will be tiresome and annoying to the person using them. The average measure of step agreed upon is 25½ inches.

GOOD GLUE is hard, clear not necessarily light colored, however, and free from bad taste and smell. Glue which is easily dissolved in *cold* water is not strong. Good glue merely swells in cold water and must be heated to the boiling point before it will dissolve thoroughly. Great care must be taken not to burn it, and therefore it should always be prepared in a warm bath.

THE best arrangement for deafening floors is to have two distinct tiers of beams, one carrying the floor and the other the ceiling beneath. The ceiling beams are set lower than the floor beams and between them. We then have the ceiling entirely separate from the floor, and there is nothing solid to carry the sound. Where this is not practicable, lay a double flooring with a layer of either concrete or felt between. The concrete will give a better result than the felt, but requires stronger beams. When the sound is to be deadened in the room containing the floor, the felt will probably give the best result.—*Scientific American.*

HARD TIMES, OR THE EFFECTS OF HOARDED WEALTH.

There is but one cause for general hard times, though there may be various causes for local and temporary attacks of the disease, for hard times is frequently a disease, and often contagious, and sometimes becomes an epidemic. In America this might be avoided, but for the timidity of Capital.

There never were hard times when and where there was plenty of work. Labor creates capital, while Capital only employs Labor. But if capital was always willing to employ; then there would be no hard times; for Labor is always willing to work. But a concentration of Capital will always make hard times, for then the many are deprived of the means to purchase. Then the rich are poor, for though they have everthing to sell, the would-be-buyers have not the means to buy. But if the purchasing power were in the hands of the masses, then even the poor will be rich, for they must buy, and a free circulation of money always indicates good times, and a good labor market will always create a free circulation.

Capital concentrated is bad enough, but hoarded capital is still worse, differing only in degree. Shakespeare said, and said truly "Foul cankering rust, the hidden Treasure frets. But gold that's put to use, more gold begets." Capital however may be, and often is, put to use in a way to do the general public no good, and often results in a loss to the owners, by speculative investments, in stocks, bonds, etc. This is better than hoarded wealth, for if the owner loses it, it is not lost, but only changes hands, and so stands a better chance of getting into circulation where it will do some good, and help to lessen the burden of "Hard Times."

By all means let it be invested in some way, any way at all is better than burying it, and the more general the distribution, the better times will be. If the day could be shortened sufficiently to give all of the idlers a chance to go to work, for most of them are suffering from enforced idleness, no one would lose by it, and in a short time all would gain by it. For if all who are able to work could find enough to do, and good pay for it, there would soon be such times as the country never yet has seen, for there would be an increased purchasing power in the hands of the masses, and all would be comparatively rich, and hard times would be unknown.

No country, however great in resources can stand the strain of an army of able bodied paupers, without being burdened with hard times. Set them all at work and the problem is solved. But how? Simply by shortening the workday until room is made for all to have employment.

S. V. R. TUTHILL.

Berkeley, Cal.

KEEP OUT THE COLD.

Cracks in floors, around the mould board, or other parts of a room, may be neatly and permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of one pound of flour, three quarts of water, and a tablespoon of alum, thoroughly boiled and mixed. The mixture will be about as thick as putty, and may be forced into the cracks with a case knife. It will harden like papermache.

WOOD MANTELS.

Much needless fear in regard to the danger of fire from wood mantels is expressed that might be spared if the woodwork were kept within the line of safety. We give the result of long years of experience in mantel and grate setting, of a scientific, thoughtful man, and if this rule be followed, it will result in entire safety to the most delicate wood mantel so far as burning is concerned. The rule is as follows: From the front line of your fire draw a line at an angle of about fifteen degrees, and keep all your woodwork behind that line. This is for the sides. For the top draw from the top of the fire-place opening a line at the same angle, fifteen degrees for a foot above the opening, and then change the angle to thirty-five degrees, and keep the mantel-shelf and all the top woodwork behind this line, and you will have no more charred and blistered wood, no matter how hot the fire.

WOMEN WORKERS.

At the Eighth Presbyterian church, Chicago, Rev. T. E. Green gave his closing lecture to women, tbe subject being "The Bread-Winners, or the Problem of Self-Support." Here are some extracts:

"Here are thousands of woman, of all ages, of all sorts of history, not visible to the touch of society, who are not, proper subjects of charity, because they are making a living, such as it is; who cannot go to church, or be reached by the church's life, because 'Sunday is the only day when clothes can be mended and the room cleaned.' It surely behooves our religious life and our religious culture to inquire if this is to be a legitimate and necessary accompaniment of what we call the Christian civilization of our day. Suppose, my well-to-do brother, that your wife or your daughter were, by some accident, some sudden reversal of fortune, to be thrown thus adrift upon the world to do 'slop work' or starve, or——! It is no impossibility. Nor will what we are pleased to call the culture, the French, and music and fancy work education of our homes, avail much if the stern struggle of bread winning were to be thrust upon tender women unused to exertion or labor. * * I do not propose to solve the difficulty, or propose any full, immediate remedy, but there are three features of this fight for self-support which I wish to note:

Unless some powerful restraint be put upon the selfishness and unlimited power of accumulated capital, grave results must ensue in this as in many lines of life. But, without stopping to consider this financial problem, let us say at least this, that the low wages and inadequate compensation paid working women is censurable and wrong in the eye of Justice and in the eyes of God. Such wages are worse than a farce; they are a sin and a shame. * * But still trade must grow, business must increase, bank accounts grow, elegant mansions be more gorgeous in their furnishings and comforts, wages be kept as low as possible, profits as high as possible. The girl with $4 a week must pay just as much for a loaf of bread as her employer with his thousands—but that makes no odds. * * But in this winter's cold and poverty many a Christian bank book will have between its lines a charge invisible here but recorded yonder, of selfish oppression, of enforced destitution, of the guilt of sin embraced as a refuge from want by those who have tired in the unequal struggle of self-support.

"O, Christian employers! Remember that the men and women who do your bidding and earn for you your gain have hunger to feed and bodies to clothe; have hearts and minds and souls like your own. Remember what it takes to live! Remember that want is the quickest siege to the soul! And, remembering all these things, be just, be kind, be true to those by whose labor you profit. I do not believe it will pay you to face God's judgment seat with the 50 per cent. profit of this winter set over against the compelled suffering and want and sin of an underpaid shop-girl or factory hand."

ECONOMY NOT THE REMEDY.

When trade is sluggish and profits small, business people are apt to curtail all expenses. Newspapers, wiseacres, and heads of houses and families teach economy. But economy is just what is not wanted. Economy aggravates the industrial ailment, congeals the sluggish currents of trade, and throws workmen into idleness. Economy, like fear of pestilence is contagious and mutual.—One infects another, each many more, and thus it spreads, every one injuring his fellow and reversively himself. If the jeweler does not buy furs this year, the furrier will be apt to postpone his contemplated purchase of jewels. If the cigar dealer economizes by ceasing to attend the theatre, the actors may be compelled to economize by ceasing to smoke. The jeweler's employes, the furrier's men, the cigarmakers, and the theater attaches will, of course, be likewise affected. The useless parsimony spreads, business becomes stagnant, and the toilers are without work.

CORNERING BREAD.

Most people supppse the way a corner is made on wheat, pork, or anything else, is by a brisk buying and selling on the market, and by simply holding the surplus and thus making the demand exceed the market until the prices go up. This is bulling the market. When prices get high enough then they sell that stored surplus. This gluts the market and sends prices down below a natural level. After the store is exhausted and prices reach their lowest point, then and there they buy up the surplus again and wait for another rise, which must go above a natural market. Then sell again. This pumping process is kept up year in and year out, and is called "bulling and bearing," but times are advancing, and this old fashioned way is too slow, costs too much money, time, and effort, and the results are not always certain. Notice the improved condition of business. The way to bear the market is simply to have sham railroad war on freight rates. The papers will advertise this sudden reduction of rates free of charge, and the farmers will begin to rush goods to market. This gluts and bears down the market. The railroad kings buy heavily and immediately stop the railroad war, and send up freight rates. This checks supply and the market then bulls or raises itself. The war lasted long enough to scare down the market, and to glut and force it down. Therefore, when the "war" closes it takes but a few days for the market to raise to a "healthy" demand. Then the gambler "unloads". This is cheaper, works quicker, and pays better than the old way. How much uncertainty is there in that kink of gambling? Who loses—the working people or the gamblers—when the pile is raked in? When the farmer started his wheat for market prices were fair, when the wheat gets there prices are down. How much does he get out of the cut rates? The speculator makes the money, for he thus buys cheap of the farmer, then when prices raise he sells it to the customer. How much do the country farmer and city mechanic make out of this enterprise? These "stand and deliver" highwaymen, popularly known as "enterprising business men," will compel the people to "run a corner" on them, and abolish their so-called right to gather toll, and create an artificial famine in bread.

WHAT IS A "SCAB?"

A "scab" is a specimen of humanity calling himself a man, but is a traitor to his fellow-men. He is a thing to be despised, to be hated, and to receive the contempt, the ridicule, and the most intense hatred of all honorable men. A "scab" is a moral coward; he does not have the courage to manfully face a few days of adversity for the sake of winning a victory for his fellow-workmen, and placing them on a footing equal to the same classes in other places. He is the most contemptible, miserable; brainless fool known to the laboring classes, for he cuts off his own head in the end simply to avoid a short period of trouble, which, if honorably and courageously faced, would repay him richly in the end. Any man who will not stand up for his fellow-men, who has not the courage to assert their rights and his own, and will crawl and cringe and whine and be content to still jog along in the same old depressed condition, is a man to be eternally despised by all brave and honorable men. He is a nondescript—neither man, bird, nor beast; but is a kind of reptile that walks on two legs, but would appear to much better advantage crawling on his belly. He goes prowling about ready to seize the opportunity of taking a more honest man's job, who is seeking to provide for the support of his family in a respectable manner. But what is the meanest kind of a "scab?" It is the man who has worked for months side by side with the men who are seeking to better their condition; the man who has constantly encouraged these men on in their purpose; who has sworn mighty oaths to stand by them to the end, and when the final tug comes, malciously and deliberately turns about and takes the job of the men whom he had sworn to support. From such a "scab" may the Lord deliver us.—*N. Y. Boycotter.*

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

Something like 100 years ago the chief ruler of what is now one of the largest states of the German empire, who was a very wise as well as a very good man, noticed with regret that there was great depression in all kinds of business in his kingdom. Thereupon he peremptorilly summoned to his presence all the great land owners, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and political economists of the country, and demanded of them the reason of the stagnation in commerce and industry, the loud-voiced complaints of the workingmen, the sufferings of their families, and the paralysis of the productive functions of society. The bankers said they were quite willing to lend money if the manufacturers and merchants would give good security, but trade was so dull that their customers could not realize on the stocks they held if they sold the goods and would therefore be unable to meet their paper. The merchants said the great mass of the people were poor and unemployed and could not buy the usual amount of goods. The manufacturers said that the merchants had quit buying and it was therefore useless to keep the factories running. The landlords said that they had been compelled to economize and retrench in all expenditures because in the depressed state of affairs it was impossible to collect the rents that were overdue. The political economists reviewed the evidence thus presented and decided that the whole trouble was due to "overproduction," and, unable to suggest a better reason, the others all agreed that it must be so. "Over-production of what?" said the king. His auditors replied that the "over-production" was general rather than particular. "Have you more shoes," he said, "than will cover the feet of the multitude who need shoes? Have you more cloth than will clothe those who go in rags? Have you in your storehouses more grain than will supply the famishing? Have you more houses than will shelter the homeless? Have you more tools than the industrious can usefully employ?" The solid men were not prepared to say that they had more of these things than were really necessary to the comfort and well being of the people. The trouble was the people did not buy them. "And why do they not buy them?" "Because they haven't any money." "And why have they not money?" "Because they have no employment." "If they had employment and money would they not buy?" "Undoubtedly they would." "If they bought as freely as they did when work was plenty and wages good, would not the stocks in your factories quickly be purchased by the merchants and distributed among the people, again stimulating production; would not the merchants be able to meet their paper at the banks; and would not the coffers of the landlords again be filled, enabling them to make free disbursements for the luxuries as well as necessities of life?" The commercial savants hesitatingly replied that they believed the results indicated would follow. "Then why in thunder don't you consult together and set the people to work?" roared the king. A great light suddenly dawned upon these lords of finance and industry and they departed wiser men. It was noticeable in a very short time that all the people were at work at good wages, and from that day to this, so far as we have heard, nobody has raised the cry of "overproduction" as an excuse for cutting down the wages of the poor, in that part of the world.

"Take a fact which illustrates one point I have made. A workingman was in the midst of a crowd that was looking at a great house lately built in this city. A person passing by observed this man, and saw his brow knit and his fists clenched. It was at the time that some beautiful bronze work was being put up. And then he heard the man mutter, 'That'll have to go to the melting pot for cannons some day.' When poverty-stricken workingmen see such houses built, and near by stables for the rich man's horses, finer far than any home they can ever get for themselves and their chidren, is it any wonder that these mutterings are heard—the groanings of man in his blind sense of wrong, on of which come revolutions and anarchy?"—R. Heber Newton in the New York *Telegram.*

OUR CIVILIZATION.

Henry George, in his address before the Detroit Church Congress made use of this language:

Six centuries ago, before any of the great modern inventions had been made—before even the most prolific vegetables and fruits had been introduced—when all the arts were rude beyond comparison with the present state, pauperism was unknown in England, eight hours was the ordinary day's work, and the rudest manual laborer, as such investigators as Prof. Thorold Rogers tell us, lived in a rude plenty. Is our civilization just to workingmen when so much greater hardship is the fruit of all this advance? Is not civilization unjust to workingmen when want so exists in the midst of plenty? Read the papers to-day. Everywhere you will read of reductions of wages, or of strikes against reductions of wages. What is the reason? Over-production, they say. That is to say, there is such a plethora of food—such a glut of goods—that the workingman must stint his family.

From the Esquimaux on the north to the Terra del Fuegan of the South there is not a savage tribe that can comprehend the chronic poverty that exists in the heart of our civilization. Is it any wonder that that which most astonished Sitting Bull on his recent visit to the East was the children he saw at work—children who, as he said, ought to be at play. Ought it not to astonish us? Discovery and invention have multiplied a hundred-fold, yea, a thousand-fold, the power of human labor to supply human needs; yet, when machinery is in its latest development, you will find young girls and little children straining brain and muscle in monotonous work for ten and twelve hours a day. We do not offer our children up to idols—we do not sacrifice our virgins to propitiate the dark powers—we are Christians. But we do give them to disease and death in mill and mine and factory.

SHORTER HOURS WILL CONTROL EMPLOYMENT.

Capitalists, manufacturers and builders control production and distribution in their own special interests. If money will not yield a sufficient profit in a given direction, the investment is changed as quickly as security will permit. They are constantly repeating the statement that the law of demand and supply regulate prices of commodities and the wages of labor, but their whole effort is concentrated to control that law. In an active market they push production to an extreme. Manufactures are run extra hours, new machinery and increased facilities are provided. When the excess of production over consumption has been reached, industrial stagnation follows. Under these conditions of industrial chill and fever the wage workers are being constantly demoralized, trades unions are disbanded and wages are reduced. It is our duty to control the markets of our labor. A reduction of the hours of labor is the first step in that direction.—*Cigar Makers Journal.*

HAVE FAITH IN EACH OTHER.

Many of the ills complained of by working people could and would be cured if they would only show a little more confidence in each other. The spirit of suspicion and jealousy with which they regard each other is one of the greatest possible curses to all progress. This dog-in-the-manger spirit is relied on, often too successfully, by corporations in their struggles with the working people; it is the secret of the continuous and easy manner in which trained politicians have led the laboring classes by the nose. The great need in the social movement, both in its industrial and political branches, is confidence among its advocates and sympathizers. Workingmen should believe in each other. Don't be so ready to credit every rumor that the slanderous tongue of your enemy sets afloat.—*Haverhill Laborer.*

Signor Moreno says 16,000 Italian children are now being held in the most abject slavery in this country, imported under contract and held by padrones. This slave trade must be stopped by Congress. Thousands of all kinds—the discourings of Europe have been imported here the past year to compete with American labor.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, FEBRUARY, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canadas, as it is the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

This Journal will be issued promptly on the first of each month.

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Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Secretaries will greatly oblige by sending branch resolutions, obituary notices, etc., on separate sheets of paper; and all matter intended for the press should be written on one side of the paper only. When anything intended for publication is inserted in the middle of a letter, which frequently occurs, much needless labor is occasioned. Communications written on the backs of report forms, voting papers, the inside of envelopes, etc., are often overlooked.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	P 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
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Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
ExtraRituals per copy		50
German " " "		50

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.
☞ Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL appeals, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY Attendance at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS going off to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL officers of local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL Secretaries of local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in the monthly reports.

UNIONS must pay up their cap tax and Death assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY reports of the F. S. of each local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

EDITORIAL BREVITIES.

OUR Brotherhood Calendar for 1885, we are gratified to know has met with the approbation of the local unions as far as heard from. Extra copies can be had by applying to this office.

THE Treasurer and Financial Secretary of each local union should be under bonds for all monies placed in their hands. Blank bonds for that purpose can be had at this office.

OHIO State Trades Assembly meets in Columbus, O., Feb. 17, and the carpenters unions of Cincinnati, Toledo, and Columbus will be represented by delegates. John Ellick President of Union No. 2 will represent Cincinnati.

UNIONISM upholds wages; wherever there is a trade even fairly organized it has been spared a cut in wages this Winter by virtue of being organized. This is a benefit to the non-union men in that trade just as much as to the union men. Then why should they not come in and pay for what they get?

THE truest test of civilization is not the census, nor the wealth of individuals, nor the size of the cities, nor the crops—no, but the kind of a man the country turns out. Now what kind of men are we going to have when wages are screwed down below the line of animal subsistence?

PRESIDENT ARTHUR could not have made a better selection than that of Carroll D. Wright as Commissioner of the National Bureau of Labor Statistics. His 12 years experience as Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau amply qualifies him for the work, and his impartiality and fairness lead us to say that he is not by any means unfriendly to the labor interests of the country.

CROWDED OUT.—A large mass of correspondence and elections of new local officers are all crowded out this month for want of space. To secure insertion in this journal, all matter must hereafter be in this office by the 25th of each month. Next number will contain a revised list of Corresponding Secretaries, when we have the complete returns from all the unions.

KILLING THE LIEN LAW.

Senator John Shermau has brought upon himself the deserved censure of the workingmen of Ohio, and of all the States as well. He has introduced an amendment in the United States Senate to the Mechanics Lien law of the District of Columbia, which practically gives the benefit of the law to real estate men and capitalists in preference to the claims of mechanics and laborers. This nullifies the very object for which the law was first intended—the protection of the wages of the workers, who should always have the prior claim upon the results of their labor, The organized workingmen of Ohio, in every quarter of the State are passing resolutions letting John Sherman know distinctly that they disapprove of his course. If he kills the benefits of that lien law, we are determined to kill him *politically*.

WHAT IS the essential idea of a slave? We primarily think of him as one who is owned by another. To be more than nominal, however, the ownership must be shown by the control of the slave's actions—a control which is habitually for the benefit of the controller. That which fundamentally distinguishes the slave is that he labors under coercion to satisfy another's desires.—*Herbert Spencer*.

FACTS BEARING UPON THE SITUATION.

Twenty columns of *Bradstreet's* were taken up lately with the results of an investigation embracing 22 States, which employ nine-tenths of all the wage earners in mechanical pursuits as reported by the last census. The total number of unemployed is estimated at over 350,000. The reduction in wages varies from 20 to 30 per cent. Among industrial wage earners reductions have been greatest where there have been no industrial organizations, or weak ones. Where trades unionism is strongest contract rates and united resistance have combined to retard the downward tendency of wages.

It must not be overlooked that a considerable share of the number reported now out of work will soon be busy again. Stoppages of mills and factories in various lines are customary at this season.

The business outlook is decidedly improving. A few weeks ago newspapers were filled with reports of mills and mines shutting down. Now the business reports are generally of resumption of operations. It is safe to say that half the shut-downs were the result of concerted action to break down wages, and the other half was the result of a stupid panic.

Marcus Hanlon, of New York, who has been fn Pittsburgh investigating the causes of the present depression in business, states in an interview: "It is due to the reductions in wages and prices that business is so sorely depressed. When the market is going to the bad nothing completes the discomfiture so quickly as a reduction of wages. Suppose there are 4,000,000 workmen in the country receiving $8,000,000 per day. If $1,000,000 goes into the savings bank, there remains $7,000,000 expended in the markets. Reduce wages 20 per cent, or about $1,400,000 per day, and in the 313 working days of a year you withdraw from circulation $437,200,000. This alone is almost enough to make a difference between good and bad times, and will make factories idle and throw men out of work, leading to more supposed necessity for further reductions. No revival will come till reductions cease and we begin to mount the scale of a rising market. It is not necessary to go lower before beginning to ascend.

JAY GOULD BALKED.

While Jay Gould may be able to reduce the wages of telegraph operators and others badly organized, he found himself balked by the adamantine power of perfect organization in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. His proposition to reduce the wages of engineers on South Western roads, was met by a solid front on the part of the men, and this forced Gould to retreat. The same way he backed down on these roads in 1882, when he wanted to cut wages. He had then to sign an Iron Clad contract with the Brotherhood, fixing the wages as they now are and this agreement the Brotherhood, compelled Gould to observe in this instance. His work in reducing the telegraphers is bearing its fruits in instigating them to organize more thoroughly. Since the cut, 40 new societies of telegraphers have been formed and over 5,000 more members have come into the Brotherhood of Telegraphers. Some day they will be heard from and their demands will be made in no feeble tone. The experience of their strike in 1883 has taught them the virtue of organized preparation, discipline and a financial backing of their own.

PIECE WORK.

As a rule the man who is employed at piece-work, excepting in those trades where, from the nature of the work, it is habitual and general, is more spasmodic and less regular in his work than the day-worker; he frequently runs himself aground, and then he uses stimulants to assist him in keeping up the speed. He can often take an hour or a day, and by dint of driving will contrive to make it up, at least in part, during the rest of the week. This kind of work is not a fair test of a man's abilities, what is wanted is a fair average day's work taking one day with another all through the year. Piece-work as a rule, will not give this. If an engine-driver lingered on some part of his journey and then forced his engine at high pressure over the other part, he would be regarded as a dangerous and reckless fellow to whose care the lives of passengers should not be entrusted. Regularity is required, as well as speed, in all trades and occupations, for the moral in the fable of the tortoise and the hare is as applicable in the case of labor as it is in every other department of life.

Again, when the price of a certain job is fixed on the piece-work principle the employer usually takes the quickest workman for his sample and test, and calculates the price accordingly; by this means he tries to fix a maximum price for the worker, the less expert workman falling below that price in proportion to his lack of power to compete with the strongest. This seems fair enough on the face of it, but it is not so fair as it seems, for the strong man will *tax* his strength to earn as much as he can, while the weaker will *over-tax* his in order to compete and to enable him to earn anything like decent average wages. It is the old tale, after all, of the employers trying to fix a maximum wage, and the workmen trying to fix a minimum; if employers are justified in seeking the one, the workmen are equally justified in trying to enforce the other. Moreover, by means of piece-work employers are often able to cause wages to fluctuate—with a tendency ever downwards; for if a man earns a few shillings over the current wages of the district, the conclusion usually is that the price paid is too high and must be reduced, hence an effort is perpetually being made to lower the wages. Again, each man is more isolated, and as a consequence weaker, and therefore more likely to be compelled to accept the reduction because he is detached from his fellows. This is the secret of some employers' love for piece-work, and of their desire to enforce it whenever practicable, and this is precisely the reason why the workmen strive to restrict it, as far as possible, within the narrowest limits. The mode of fixing the price is one great obstacle to its universal adoption, another is its inapplicability to many of the industries of the country.

Another evil in connection with piece-work is the tendency to "scamp" the work; the chief interest a man has in his work is to get it done, and receive the wages, beyond that his interest is *nil*. This is the reason why all the best work is done by the day, skill being more requisite than speed—the man has time to finish his job in all those small details which make true workmanship, and distinguish a real work of art from the ordinary productions of the workshop. It is useless to talk about a man's pride in his work, he will take as much pride in it as he can afford, neither more or less; if art workmanship be required it must be paid for, time is often the equivalent of skill; if the former be denied, the latter cannot be effectively exercised.

WE NOTICE that in this country some of the so-called first-class newspapers, known to be in the service of capitalists and corporations, have become philosophical, considerate and almost patronizing in their references to trades unions and trades union men, although it has not been so very long since they professed to regard the unions as mere bands of conspirators; speaking of the leaders as designing knaves or blatherskite demagogues, and of the members as idlers, senseless malcontents, drunken loafers, chronic grumblers, fools or dupes.

Hayes Valley Advertiser.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley. 322 13th St., S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St., Oakland, Cal.

2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., Cincinnati, O.

4th Vice-President—F. E. Rames, 16 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

5th Vice-President—L. J. Boyer, 401 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

6th Vice-President—C. W. Green, 1313 Capital Ave., Omaha, Neb.

7th Vice-President—Alex. Edgar, 20 Henry St., Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President—Wm. F. Eberhardt, 2046 N. 29th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

(The following list of Corresponding Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers.)

ALAMEDA, CAL.—John J. Boyle.

ALLEGHANY CITY, PA.—Thos. Cummings, 13 Lombard St.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wendel Hans, 216 Morton St.

BALTIMORE, MD.—I. B. Aylsworth, 684 Pennsylvania Ave.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—A. D. Bruce, box 2231.

BOSTON, MASS.—W. T. McCormack, Boylston Ave. Ward 23., Jamaica Plains.

BENICIA, CAL.—J. H. Ostello.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A. Turnbull, 63 Lawrence St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Chas. G. King, 147 Johnson St.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—W. H. Burgess, 5 Jasper Court.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING TER.—J. C. Wheelon.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Thos. P. Doran, 105 Sigel St.

CINCINNATI, O.—John Valerius, 288 Wade St.

CLEVELAND, O.—D. F. Sleeper, 41 William St.

COLUMBUS, O.—M. J. Meers. 169 McCoy St.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—Geo. McPeek, 1124 S. 6th St.

COVINGTON, KY.—M. Wagner, 195 East 13 St.

DENVER, COL.—J. D. Bailey, 275 Antelope St.

DES MOINES, IA.—Henry Loveland, 309, 9th St.

DETROIT, MICH. —C. F. Schimdt, 224 High St. W.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—C. H. Eaton, 418 5th Ave.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—L. D. Schlipp, Box 322.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—P. Doyle, 42 Mason St.

GUELPH, CAN.—David Adam, Wellington St.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—(Branch I, Union No. 8,) James O'Brien, Cor. Woodbine Ave. and Chew.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—J. M. Hall, 46 Clark St.

HARTFORD, CONN.—D. Geddie, 425 Main St.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—John Saxton, 76 Birmingham St.

HAMILTON, CAN.—E. Hancock, 241 Bay St., N.

HAMMOND, IND.—F. Hohman.

HOUSTON, TEX.—S. R. Lonquecker, Center St., 5th Ward.

HUMBOLDT, Ill.—Aug. Krause, Box 287.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—A. H. Haines, 520 E. Ohio St.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. C. Egly, 1004 Julia Ave.

KENSINGTON, ILL.—C. Gibson, Box 130.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—T. F. McLaughlin, 710 Delaware St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. Wesley Wilson, 209 E. 5th St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Thos. A. Murray, 284 3d St.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—P. S. Williamson.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—G. G. Suelflohn, 741 Booth St.

MORRIS, MINN.—P. A. McCarthy, Box 146.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—A. D. Shegog, 705 Fatherland Street.

NEWARK, N. J.—D. Murphy. 20 Morton St.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Room 23, Insurance Building, Chapel St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. McIsaacs, 2070 2nd Ave.

NEW ORLEANS. LA.—W. H. Barnes, care T. M. Smith, 215 South Liberty St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (white,) J. G. Bloomer, 382 Magnolia St.

NEW TACOMA, WASHINGTON TER.—S. D. Garrison.

OAKLAND, CAL.—R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St.

OMAHA, NEB.—W. J. Reeves, 1816 Izard St.

PATERSON, N. J.—Labor Standard Office.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—W. P. Reed, Box 754.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Saml. B. Reeves, 1030 Pine St, James Dey, walking delegate, 819 Callowhill.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. Crawford, 265 Webster Ave.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—O. L. Paine, 39 Fifield Ave.

PORTLAND, OREGON,—Gordon Smart, 213 Montgomery St.

RALEIGH, N. C.—William Manely.

RICHMOND, IND.—J. D. Oaks, 415 N. 6th St.

RUSHVILLE, IND.—J. C. Gregg, Box 553.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—E. M. Blakeslee, 14 Edmonds Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—J. D. Campbell, 517 Hayes Street.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—R. C. Sands, Box 677.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—H. Bald, Box 36.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—C. Heep. 1217 Lucas Ave.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—J. Alex Thomson.

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—James Sallee.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Benj. R. Young, 5 Pendergast and Jones Lane.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. G. Snyder, 75 Oswego St.

TOLEDO, O.—M. J. Thompson, 72 Hewey St.

TORONTO, CAN.—Alex. Edgar, 20 Henry St.

TRENTON, N. J.—H. Appleton, 50 Lamberton St.

TROY, N. Y.—E. J. Lake, Lock box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—H. Donaldson, 100 Seymour Ave.

VICTORIA, BRIT. COL.—G. D. Roper, Box 323.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—R. L. Fowler, 901 24th St. N.W.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Geo. L. Muhn, 744 Main St.

STANDING RULES.

The Fourth Annual Convention of our Brotherhood, at Cincinnati, O., August 5—9, 1884, adopted the following resolution sunanimously.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible.

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our own common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a days work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract laber because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners of good moral character and sound health, and who can command average wages can start a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to
P. J. McGUIRE, Gen. Secretary.
Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

Hastings, Mich.

Through the energy of Bro. J. M. Hall, of Union No. 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., we have organized a Carpenters Union in this city, and the prospects are bright for its success.

The following are the officers: William M. Wood P.; A. E. Fowler, V. P.; E. Pierce, R. S.; Miles Main, F. S.; Chas. C. Wardell, C. S., Box 306; George L. Wheeler, T.; J. N. Collester, Prec.; John B. Reeves W.; A. G. Rice, G.

Toronto, Canada.

Trade here is dull at present, there are I believe quite a few out of employment although we have very few of our members idle.

The Building League is a settled fact here, and will be in good working order before the spring work sets in.

New officers: David Boyer, P.; John McKinley, V. P.; Oscar Phillips, R. S.; Andrew Graham, F., & C. S.; Robert Lee, T.; W. E. Pilkey, C.; Abe Neilson, W.

Delegates to Trade and Labor Council are: D. Boyer, W. H. Stevens, M. J. Bolger.

Detroit, Mich.

Carpenter work is dull, only a few union men out of work however, as our men are all able to get a job if there is anything to do, and then besides that we help each other to get jobs. Wages range from $1.75 down to $1.25, and some work for a dollar a day. Now that is what you may call low pay, and indeed it is less than laborers pay, for many laborers get more. Several shops feared their men were too well off, and have cut off 50 cts. a day all around.

A New Union In Chester, Pa.

I started a new Union in Chester, Pa. on the 6th inst; and was called to a mass meeting there on the 15th inst; the hall was packed with Iron workers and Carpenters. The few Carpenters there on the 6th inst. were so much impressed with the remarks made, by Bro. J. D. Allen and myself, that they called last nights meeting which was the best I ever met with. I expect to be authorized soon by them to apply for a Charter. We expect to start with a good number.

We are about to begin an active agitation in this City, and expect to see good results.

W. F. EBERHARDT.
Eighth Vice-President.

Phila. Pa., Jan. 16th 1885.

Oakland, Cal.

Trade is very dull here at present, and a great many of our members are out of employment; we hope the spring will open out with better prospects.

HOW TO MAKE MEMBERS TOE THE MARK.

In every community there are members whom it is necessary to control by law: to force to live, and act for their own good, and for that of the majority of the community, in which they happen to live. Now, in our Union, I have reason to believe there are just such men. As things are now, if a man happens to see anything going wrong on the job where he is working, it will cost him his job to report that matter in the meeting of the Union. Why? you ask. Because he would not get to work next morning, before his boss would know all about it, and who reported it, and what was said, and who said it.

Under our present system of organization, we are powerless to help ourselves in the matter: in the first place we are unable to find out who the traitor is, and if we do happen to catch any one in a wrong act, all we can do is to expel him from the Union, which he only laughs at, and still continues to work on in the city and perhaps on the same job with some of us. And should we impose a fine on him, he will not pay it, and we have no power to force him to do so. Generally the result is we lose a member, and make an enemy of him. Then there is a class of men, who fear of losing a day or two's work by not being in the Union. make application to become members, are admitted, pay their initation fee, and one month's dues in order to get the name of being Union men, and then never come near us again. Now these men are worse than men who never came into the Union at all, because they know our strength, where as men that are not Union men only guess at our numbers and strength.

Now, it is only reasonable to believe that the reason why men cling to their bosses, and refuse to join the Union is, because they believe their day's work depends on their sticking to the boss, and keeping out of the Union. Now, the one thing necessary in order to have such men join the Union, and to stand by it, is, to teach them, that their bread and butter depends on their being in the Union, and keeping themselves in good standing in the same.

And now I propose to show how they can be taught this very thing, and how to remedy the matters of which I have spoken.

FIRST: I would have a secret executive, or advisory committee chosen by, and known only to the President of each L. U. Said committee to consist of as many members as the L. U. may agree upon; and of the very best material in the Union, wherein they are appointed.

SECOND: In case any one of the said committee becomes known to any other brother as a member of the same, the President on learning of the fact, shall forthwith discharge the whole committee and announce the same to the Union. After which he shall appoint another committee; The object of course is, that the members of this committee shall remain unknown to the L. U. at all times.

THIRD: The Secret Committee should, as soon after their appointment as possible proceed to district the city or jurisdiction of the L. U. setting apart a certain portion of the same, for each member of the committee to watch over.

FOURTH: In case any brother of the L. U. should discover, or know of any violation of our rules by a boss or a brother member, he shall instead of announcing it in open meeting, as we have been doing, write out a statement of the same and hand it to the President, who shall refer it to the Secret Committee for investigation. Said committee shall investigate the same secretly, and report back in writing through the President to the L. U. also advising the Union what course to take in the matter. By these means every case will be thoroughly investigated without fear or favor, and no one will know who reported it, or, who traced it up, every case will be neatly and quietly handled and I believe I may add successsfully handled, and no one lose his job or make any enemies by it.

FIFTH: The Fin. Sec. shall furnish this committee through the President from time to time with a list of all members in arrears to the Union for dues, fines, or assessments to an amount, specified by the L. U. and each member of the committee shall provide himself with a copy of this delinquent list. They shall then watch those whose names are on it until they find one on a job where a large majority of the hands are union men in good standing; they shall then find out the names of all the worthy brothers secretly and pass the names to the President, who shall order the said brothers to demand that man's discharge, and, either have him discharged or all quit the job. Now the advantage, I claim for this way of working these cases is that we need not take hold of a man until we are sure we can make a success with him, and I feel sure that we would not have to follow up more then 8 or 10 in this manner before all those on the delinquent list would be running after us for a chance to pay their arrears, and once we were able to handle those who are on our books, we would have no trouble with the outsiders; they would be coming begging to get into the Union instead of laughing at us, as they do now. I feel sure we would have the laugh on our side, and they would shake lest, we should refuse to admit them. I do not intend this should be used against non-members, but by looking after our own house in this manner, we would soon be in such a condition that outsiders would be compelled to join us or leave the city for want of work. Were this in force in this city, it would not be long until these fellows that we have expelled, would take a walk out to look for work in some other place.

Respectfully Yours,
J. D. CAMPBELL.

San Francisco, Nov. 24. 1884.

Washington, D. C.

The boycott of the Washington and Georgetown R. R. Co. still continues unabated, and will not cease until full justice is done to organized labor. The company is suffering immensely, and is half disposed to settle.

UNION No. 1 has raised its initiation fee to $5, beginning Jan. 1. 1885, and due notice of the same being given in advance, we were flooded with a host of applications for membership on the eve of the New Year. Considerable amity prevails among the trades of this District, and we loook forward to an early extermination of scabbism in this city. Louis Bort, Cigar manufacturer, and E. T. Brooks, gas-fixtures, have yeilded to the unions of those trades.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Jan'y 3. was our Semi Anual Election of officers Resulting as follows: President, B. Nelligan; Vice-Pres., G. H. Case, R. S.; A. Vijette, F. S. & C. S.; J. Wesley Wilson; Treas., W. B. Binett.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Information Wanted,

Fred Adams, a member of Union No. 25, who left Toledo in Jan. 1884, and when last heard from (Feb. 4. 1884) was boarding at 605 Cherry Street, Chattanooga, Tenn. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, sandy complexion and side whiskers. Any one knowing of his whereabouts, will confer a favor by informing Union No. 25. Any information may be addressed to M. J. Thompson, 72 Hewey St., or J. Kleuter, 106 Railroad Av., Toledo, O.

Troy, N. Y.

Wages range from 20 to 27½ cents per hour—8 hours per day; three shops are paying for ten hours on Saturday, and a few are paying for 9 hours. These recognize practically the propriety of a reduction in the hours of labor for the interest of the men. The balance however do not, and are paying just for the number of hours worked. Business is quiet, all good mechanics are at work however. The Carpenters Union of this city have resolved to make a movement in the spring, to ask 9 hours from March 1st, to Dec. 1st, at 10 hours wages. From Dec. 1st to March 1st, 8 hours, Pay not fixed.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

New officers: John A. Hodges, Pres.; A. B. Sprugstead, Vice-Pres.; A. M. Fowler, R. S.; G. E. Fletcher, F. S.; J. M. Hall, C. S.; P. S. Shook, C.; R. W. Fosget, W.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, Ter.

New officers: J. C. Wheelon, P.; William Finch, V. P.; W. S. Dow, R. S.; S. W. Isenbergh, F. S.; J. A. Horn, T.; J. D. Brill, C.; J. McKinnon, W.; S. W. Isenbergh, Trustee.

We always gladly welcome that newsy little sheet THE CARPENTER, and only wish it came oftener.

Omaha, Neb.

New officers: C. W. Green, P.; H. Porter, V. P.; J. Stoneman, R. S.; H. Neilson, F. S.; W. J. Reeves, C. S.; J. McAllister, T.; J. Thompson, C.; C. L. Davis, W.

I see in the Dec. issue of the need of an organizer. The General Vice-Presidents and Deputies should attend to that business that is the most economical plan. But the great difficulty is a want of funds for that purpose. We want an Organizing Fund and that we must have to make our movement successful.

New Orleans, La.

New officers: Jas. G. Bloomer, P.; Wm. Curley, V. P.; J. J. Sullivan, R. S.; Rob. Pattison, F. S.; Alex. Huhn Jr., C. S.; C. K. Kesler, T.; W. A. Van Wranken, C.; R. Kellond, W.; Fred. Beckman, G, A. Jones, J. D. McHenry, Trustees.

Rochester, N. Y.

Work here is fearful dull, and wages are going to the dogs. Men, if I can call them such, are offering to work for 15 cents per hour.

New officers: A. C. Harrold, P.; Frank Seelus, V. P.; John Wegman, R. S.; James Seville, F. S.; E. M. Blakeslee, C. S.; J. F. Weed, T.; J. J. Butser, Cond.; P. Connell, W.; A. Lynsink, F. Florack, A. J. DeMonia, Trustees; M. Mulkern, D. K.; H. Bulby, Prec.

Toledo, Ohio.

New officers: John T. Demminger, P.; Thomas Thimpson, V. P.; W. W. Bright, R. S.; John F. Klueter, F. & C. S.; Philip Kahr, T.; W. C. Wite, Cond.; W. Schumaker, W.

Union No. 25 Donated $15 to the Hocking Valley miners. Trade is very dull, and poor prospects for the next two months to come. Most sash factories are idle, and half the carpenters are out of work.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

J. C. WHEELON, *Cheyenne, W. T.*—In regard to the notices of Death Assessments published in THE CARPENTER, that unions are notified to levy an assessment of 10 cents per member for death benefits, does that mean that the unions shall send that amount on to the General office, or wait until the notice comes in the usual way?

Answer:—It means that upon receipt of notice through this journal the unions shall levy the assessment upon their members, and when the usual official notice comes from the G. S., the union shall at once forward the entire amount called for. *Four full assessments* of 10 cents each or 40 cents per member will pay *seven* full death benefits of $250. This plan of lump assessments will save the members the annoyance of constant assessments at every death.

U. S. T. *Buffalo, N. Y.*—What is the best plan to draw members to meetings, and to keep up membership in our unions?

Answer:—The latter part of this question is answered in the next column. Now as to the first par of our correspondent's question, we think that at every monthly meeting, there should be a full attendance, and failure to then attend, should be punished by a fine, say of ten cents. That is the rule in many societies. If this is too severe, then set up plenty of beer and cigars at every meeting, and announce it beforehand.

C. T. K. *New Orleans, La.*,—How can I secure subscribers for THE CARPENTER, as I consider it a journal well worth the money, and ought to be read more generally?

Answer.—The best way to get subscribers for this journal, is for each and every member to go to work and influence every non-union man employed with him in the same shop or on the same job, and ask them to subscribe for it. This Journal costs only 50 cents a year, post free. Send the names of subscribers to this office.

MY GUEST.

There is a guest that I detest, forever at my side
Who clings to me as fondly as a bridegroom to his bride,
Who leers at me, who jeers at me, and when I cross his will,
Who only smiles sardonically, and hugs me closer still.

I hate him, and berate him, yet he trudges at my heels,
And reaches in my pockets, and revels at my meals;
I defy him, and would fly him, but he only presses closer,
And whispers to each wish of mine an everlasting "No, sir."

He squeezes me, and freezes me, and well-nigh drives me mad:
He tortures me, and teases me, and growls when I am glad.
He glares at me, and stares at me, as any ghoul might do;
He has shattered every promise that my soul was anchored to;
He has wrecked me and bedecked me with the tattered garbs of woe;
He has crossed my happy threshold and has laid my loved ones low.
When the winter winds are dire he sits crouching at my fire,
And glow'ring at my beggary with eyes that never tire;

He's parent of all crime, in each country and each clime,
And has tramped the whole world over, hand in hand with Father Time.
His record all may read in the hearts that break and bleed,
On the lips of little children that forever pine and plead;

And his deeds are further written, over sleepless eyes red-bitten,
Over cold and empty cradles, over roofs by sorrow smitten;
Over shattered hopes once cherished; over pleasures that have perished;
Over broken dreams of glory, that a better manhood nourished.

In the byways and the highways, he goes onward unmolested,
And he makes the world to Labor ere its weary hands are rested;
He's the Prince of Empty Pockets, out at elbow and at knee,
He's a knight without a nickel whom we nickname—POVERTY.

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

When the workingmen of America, being thoroughly organized, decide for themselves that they will establish eight hours as a day's work, that will settle the whole matter, for employing capital will be utterly powerless to enforce more. Through the invention of labor-saving machinery, through the discoveries of science and the harnessing of the elements of nature to the car of industry, the workingman of to-day is ten-fold as effective as was the workingman of half a century or so ago. And, yet, in this country at least, he is far from being as well off, comparatively, as was he even a quarter of a century ago. The enormous profits of labor-saving machinery and scientific discovery, have been almost wholly absorbed by capital, while the very machinery which so greatly enhances these profits, is all the while more and more displacing skilled workmen. Tens of thousands of men are out of employment, and hundreds of thousands are worked long hours at minimum wages. Why not cut down the hours to eight and give steady employment to all? A general reduction in hours of labor all over the country would not reduce wages—for it would act practically as a reduction of the available supply of labor in the market and thus tend toward an increase. And, with thorough organization the workingmen of the country, acting together can, whenever they so will, secure both shorter hours and higher wages at the same stroke. The history of labor all over the world shows that a permanent general reduction in hours of labor is always followed by a rise in wages.—*The Workman.*

We reiterate, without fear of successful contradiction, that any trades unionist who habitually associates or hobnobs with rats or scabs, is sure to receive deserved censure from the true union men everywhere.

The object of the wise economist, that result to which all the practical teaching of his science and all experience of social history tend, is the distribution of wealth into as many hands as possible. A country is infinitely safer, infinitely stronger, infinitely more capable of genuine progress, in which the many are in comfort and content, than that in which much wealth is accumulated, but the process of distribution is artificially hindered.—J. Thorold Rogers.

A Constitution for Building Trades Leagues.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. This organization shall be known as the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades.

SECTION 2. This council shall be composed of delegates duly chosen from all societies in the building trades, who shall, before being admitted, produce credentials signed by the president and recording secretary of their society, and shall have the seal of their lodge attached.

SECTION 3. In case of a secret society, the seal of their lodge attached will be a sufficient guarantee of their genuineness.

SECTION 4. The officers of this council shall consist of a chairman, vice chairman, and recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms.

SECTION 5. The chairman and vice chairman shall be elected at each meeting, and shall be nominated from delegates of different societies, nor shall the chairman sit in judgment on any case affecting the union he belongs to.

SECTION 6. The recording secretary, corresponding secretary, financial secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms shall be elected quarterly; the recording secretary shall receive such salary as this council shall deem advisable.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive functions of this council shall be vested in the officers and delegates while in session, and in such committees as this council may find necessary to conduct its business under this constitution.

SECTION 2. The objects of this council shall be to centralize the united efforts and experience of the various societies engaged in the erection and alteration of buildings, that they may form one common council, and with common interest to prevent that which may be injurious, and properly perfect and carry into effect that which they may deem advantageous to themselves and for the common good of all.

SECTION 3. All trade and labor societies represented in this council, when desirous of making a demand for either an advance in wages or an abridgment of the hours of labor, shall, through their delegates, report the same to this council, prior to the demand being made, when, if concurred in by a two-third vote of all the societies present, at any stated meeting, the action shall be binding. This section shall not prevent any society from acting on their own responsibility.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. No trade shall be entitled to more than three votes on any question that directly affects the material interests of any trades society.

SECTION 2. All trades or societies represented shall be entitled to three delegates.

SECTION 3. Any society having two branches shall be entitled to two delegates for each branch.

SECTION 4. Any society having three or more branches shall be entitled to one delegate for each branch.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Any trade society represented in this council that may desire material aid shall state their case to this council, and if approved by the delegates shall bring the matter before their respective organizations for immediate action.

ARTICLE V.

SECTION 1. It shall be the special duty of this council to use the united strength of all the societies represented therein to compel all non-union men and scabs to conform to and obey the laws of the society that they should properly belong to.

SECTION 2. It shall be the duty of any trade or labor society to use every lawful means to induce all non-union men or scabs to become members of their respective unions, and any trade society failing in their just efforts shall bring the matter before this council through their delegates, with all the facts in the case, with the names of the men, if possible, where employed, and the name of the employer, the same to be presented in writing with the signature of the president of the society affected, when this council shall take immediate action in the matter, and, if deemed advisable, this council may, by a two-thirds vote of the delegates then present forming a quorum, order a withdrawal of any or all trades or societies who may be on any building where said non-union men or scabs may be employed. This order shall be carried into effect through the agency of the walking delegates of the various societies.

ARTICLE VI.

SECTION 1. All societies represented in this council shall pay the sum of two dollars per month.

ARTICLE VII.

SECTION 1. On demand of a union represented, a general strike shall be ordered to reinstate a member or members who have struck and are refused employment on the job that was struck.

SECTION 2. Any walking delegate or delegates of any society ordering a strike without the consent of this council, the trade he represents shall be held responsible for the wages of the men on strike. This shall not prevent a delegate from ordering a strike of the members of the society he represents to adjust its own internal affairs without the assistance of this council.

SECTION 3. Members of a union seceding from a parent organization and forming a separate union shall be excluded from this council,

SECTION 4. All branches of a union shall demand the same wages and the same hours of labor.

ARTICLE VIII.

SECTION 1. When the members of two unions represented in this council work at the same trade, it shall be unlawful for one to take the place of the other on strike.

ARTICLE IX.

SECTION 1. No society or branch of a society shall be allowed to strike more than one employer at a time, unless there are two or more employers on the same job.

ARTICLE X.

SECTION 1. Two-thirds of all the trades represented in this council shall form a quorum.

SECTION 2. It shall take two weeks notice of motion and two-thirds majority to alter or amend any article of this constitution.

Boston, Mass.

Work dull, many men out of work. We look after employment however for Union men. Wages $2 to $2.50. W. T. McCORMACK has been expelled from this Union under Art. V., Sec. 4, of our Constitution, for withholding monies, Cap. Tax and Death Assessments, and using them for his own purposes when he ought to have sent the same to the General Secretary.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Februar 1885.

Die Nothwendigkeit einer dauernden Organisation.

Es wird wohl von vernünftigen Arbeitgebern im Allgemeinen zugestanden, daß zu Zeiten einer Geschäftsblüthe auch die Arbeiter zu einer Erhöhung ihrer Löhne berechtigt sind, noch mehr aber sind die Arbeitgeber fast ohne Ausnahme sofort bereit, bei Eintritt einer flauen Zeit die Löhne herabzudrücken.

Daß die Perioden des Aufblühens und des Darniederliegens der Geschäfte sich in regelmäßigen Zwischenräumen von zehn bis zwölf Jahren wiederholen, kann von Niemandem mehr bestritten werden, der die Verhältnisse auch nur einigermaßen zu beurtheilen versteht.

Das industrielle Leben steigt und fällt und zwingt dadurch die Arbeiterbewegung zum Fortschritt oder Rückgang. Die Frage, wann vorwärts gegangen werden sollte und wenn man zum Nachgeben gezwungen ist, kann nur durch eine sorgfältige Erwägung der Erfahrungen der Vergangenheit richtig verstanden werden, und auf dem richtigen Verständniß dieser Verhältnisse beruht der Erfolg jeder Gewerkschaft.

Ohne eine beständige Organisation können die Arbeiter niemals wissen, wann sie zu richtiger Zeit für eine Hebung ihrer Löhne vorwärts gehen sollen, noch viel weniger aber, wenn die Politik des Nachgebens geboten ist.

In den Jahren 1879—80 haben wir gesehen, daß in vielen Fabriken und Werkstätten Ueberzeit geschafft wurde, aber nur wenige Gewerke verlangten eine Erhöhung ihrer Löhne. Die Arbeiter unorganisirt und entmuthigt durch eine lange Zeit der Geschäftskrisis, besaßen nicht die Energie, zur rechten Zeit aus dem Umschwung Vortheil zu ziehen, der sich im industriellen Leben vollzogen, und verloren dadurch Millionen von Dollars an Arbeitslöhnen.

Wir können getrost behaupten, daß die Cigarrenmacher allein dadurch, daß sie während der letzten Geschäftskrisis viele ihrer Lokal-Unions zu Grunde gehen ließen, mindestens fünf Millionen Dollars an Arbeitslöhne verloren haben. Drei Jahre der Geschäftsblüthe hat man ungenützt verstreichen lassen, die jetzt nicht mehr nachzuholen sind.

Doch die Arbeiter, die nicht zur rechten Zeit sehen konnten, wann die Geschäfte aufblühten, sind auch nicht im Stande, die Zeit des Rückschlages richtig zu beurtheilen. Wir finden daher in der ersten Periode zu wenig Vertrauen der Arbeiter in ihre eigene Kraft, während sie in der zweiten Periode ihre Stärke überschätzen und kopflose Streiks in Scene setzen, die in der Mehrzahl von Fällen in Niederlagen enden.

Sollen wir die Fehler, die wir in der Vergangenheit aus Unerfahrenheit begangen haben, heute wiederholen? Bedenkt, daß es viel leichter ist, eine Organisation zu zerstören, als eine solche aufzubauen. Das feste Fortbestehen der Gewerkschaft sollte unter allen Umständen zuerst in Erwägung gezogen werden.

(Cigar Makers Journal.)

Wir sagen, und das gilt für alle Arbeiter! Die Beiträge zur Gewerkschaft sind wie das tägliche Brod, und mehr als dies. Wer sich erst einmal gewöhnt hat, seine Beiträge zur Union wöchentlich zu bezahlen, wird nie außer Benefit kommen und die Wohlthat dieser Einrichtung bald einsehen.

Was soll nur mit den immer mehr überflüssig werdenden Arbeitern geschehen? Sollen sie etwa in die Wildniß gehen und auf Indianerart ihr Leben machen? Dazu ist ihre Körper-Constitution nicht angelegt, und es ist auch unnatürlich. Selbst wenn kein anderer Ausweg mehr da wäre, würde ihr erstes Bestreben sein, sich an der Gesellschaft zu rächen, die sie ausgestoßen hat. Was sagen die im Besitze des Alles illuminirenden Geldes Schwelgenden zu den Aussichten? Nichts! Was würden sie zur Lösung der Aufgabe thun, falls sie sich's getrauten? Sie würden Menschenvertilgungs-Maschinen in ihre Dienste nehmen!—[Unionist.]

Die Löhne der ländlichen Arbeiter in England haben schon seit Langem einer fallenden Tendenz unterlegen und sind jetzt auf einen Stand gekommen, der sich unmöglich noch mehr herabdrücken läßt. Trotzdem beabsichtigen die Farmer in Kent und Sussex, die Löhne der Tagelöhner wiederum zu reduziren und in der Umgegend von Canterbury hat eine Lohnreduktion von 2 Sh. die Woche bereits stattgefunden. Der ländliche Arbeiterverein soll entschlossen sein, jeder Reduktion der Löhne seiner Mitglieder Widerstand zu leisten. Wir dürfen uns also auf einen großen Landarbeiterstrike gefaßt machen, denn die Farmer werden trotzdem ihren Willen durchzusetzen versuchen.

Die Monopole der Industrie.

Die Concentrirung des Kapitals in den Händen Weniger, und damit die Unterwerfung der verschiedenen Industriezweige und der darin beschäftigten Arbeiter unter die Herrschaft von geldgierigen Monopolisten nimmt ihren ungestörten Fortgang und steht im engsten Zusammenhang mit den immer öfter erscheinenden und immer andauernder werdenden Krisen und Arbeitsstockungen. Diese Concentrirung des Kapitals ist eine nothwendige Folge der Fortschritte auf dem Gebiete der Technik. Wo mehrere kleine Arbeitgeber waren, welchen die Mittel zur Anwendung von Maschinen oder zur Nutzbarmachung neuer Entdeckungen und Erfindungen nicht zu Gebote standen, entsteht durch Vereinigung der Mittel mehrerer Capitalisten plötzlich eine große Fabrik, mit allen denkbaren Maschinen und Einrichtungen zur Theilung der Arbeit, womit von vornherein so und so viele Arbeiter, überflüssig gemacht werden, welche früher in diesem Industriezweige thätig waren. Aber damit nicht genug: die Kapitalisten haben bei einer solchen Verbindung keinen andern Zweck im Auge, als den des Profitmachens. Es wird also auf weitere Ersparnisse menschlicher Arbeit gesonnen und immer mehr Maschinen, neue und verbesserte, eingeführt und eine weitere Anzahl Arbeiter überflüssig. Es tritt der Zustand ein, daß die auf die Beschäftigung in einem gewissen Industriezweig angewiesenen Arbeiter nie mehr alle zu derselben Zeit Beschäftigung finden. Die Arbeitslosen machen den sich in Arbeit befindlichen Konkurrenz, welche diese Besitzer der Fabriken und der Arbeitsmittel nach Kräften zur Herunterdrückung der Preise ausnützt. Es verdient jetzt ein Theil der Arbeiter gar nichts und der andere nur wenig, was zur Folge hat, daß sie auch weniger kaufen können, und daß sich die Produkte anderer Industriezweige, welche sie andernfalls konsumirt haben würden, anhäufen, wodurch wieder Arbeiter außer Beschäftigung kommen, welche nun ebenfalls nicht mehr so viel Waaren verbrauchen als früher, und zu weiterer Arbeitslosigkeit beitragen. Kurz, die Krisis ist da, erzeugt dadurch, daß die Kapitalisten die Maschinen auf eine solche Weise anwenden, daß ein Theil der Arbeiter fortwährend beschäftigungslos war. So erzeugt das Monopol die Krisen. Die Krisen ihrerseits bestärken und befestigen nun aber auch wieder das Monopol. Denn kleinere Kapitalisten werden durch Verluste während der Krisis oder durch verminderte Profite gezwungen, ihren Wirkungskreis größeren Monopolen zu überlassen, welche dadurch mächtiger werden als zuvor. Die nächste Krisis wird heftiger werden und tritt schneller ein und wird zu einem permanenten Zustande, wenn das arbeitende Volk, dessen Existenz dabei auf dem Spiele steht, sich nicht ermannt und den Kapitalisten entgegentritt. Nicht um der Concentrirung des Kapitals und der ausgedehntesten Einführung der Maschinen entgegenzutreten, sondern um dieselben der alleinigen Kontrolle der Kapitalisten zu entziehen. Der Anfang hierzu wird gemacht, wenn die Arbeiter durch ihren vereinigten Willen die Arbeitszeit so abkürzen, daß keiner ihrer Kollegen wegen Mangel an Arbeit müßig zu gehen braucht.

Acht Stunden ist gegenwärtig das Thema zu den Debatten in den Gewerkvereinen New Yorks.

Washington, 19. Jan. Der Präsident hat beschlossen, Carrol D. Wright von Massachusetts zum Kommissär des Bureaus für Arbeitsstatistik zu ernennen.

Die „Amalgameted Society of Carpenters" hat soeben eine Warnung an ihre Mitglieder in England und der britischen Dominion erlassen, wegen der Geschäftsstockung von Amerika fernzubleiben.

Bist Du Deiner Union Beiträge schuldig? Wenn dies der Fall ist, so bezahle, um nicht rückständig zu werden. Es ist besser sofort zu bezahlen, als den Betrag anschwellen zu lassen, und sich der Gefahr auszusetzen, suspendirt zu werden.

Die Jahreskonvention der Bricklayers der Ver. Staaten und Canada vertagte sich am 18. Jan. nachdem sie während der ganzen Woche in Jersey City täglich Sitzungen abgehalten. Die nächste Konvention wird am zweiten Montag im Januar 1886 in St. Louis stattfinden.

Die meisten der bis jetzt gestellten Arbeiterforderungen in den amerikanischen Legislaturen sind nur zum geringen Theil angenommen worden; sind aber jetzt um so aussichtsloser, je machtloser die organisirten Arbeiter sind. Nur eine große, mächtige Vereinigung aller Arbeiter in diesem Lande kann allmählig dahin führen, die Idee des Arbeiterstandes, alle Ausbeutung des Arbeiters durch den sog. Arbeitgeber abzuschaffen, zur Verwirklichung zu bringen.

Bis hierher und nicht weiter!

Nach den Berichten der Tagespresse ist die Lohnherabsetzungsguillotine im ganzen Lande recht nett im Gange. Kein Tag vergeht, an welchem nicht aus dieser oder jener Gegend des Landes, von diesem oder jenem Industrie-Etablissement gemeldet wird, daß der Lohn der Arbeiter um 10--25 Prozent reduzirt worden ist, weil die Concurrenz die Fabrikanten dazu zwinge.--O, über diese Concurenz, durch welche sich die Fabrikanten gegenseitig die Hälse brechen, oder doch mindestens zu Brod und Wasser verurtheilen! Kein Wunder, wenn erst die Fabrikanten kaum das trockene Brod haben, wenn sie selbst schon in Lumpen gekleidet einher gehen, können die verschwenderischen Arbeiter nicht noch Butter auf ihr Brod verlangen, und einen anständigen Rock tragen wollen. O ja, die Arbeitgeber meinen es ja so gut mit den Arbeitern; sie lassen in dieser schlimmen Zeit ja nur arbeiten aus Liebe zu ihren Arbeiterbrüdern, sie wollen durchaus keinen Profit machen, nur ihr Geschäft aufrecht halten während der Krisis, damit der Arbeiter Arbeit behält. Das sollten doch die undankbaren Arbeiter einsehen und zufrieden sein mit 1 Dollar oder auch weniger den Tag, sie sollten aus purer Dankbarkeit ihre Kräfte noch mehr wie bisher anstrengen, mehr Produkte liefern, um die glorreiche amerikanische Industrie zu erhalten.

Aber, das ist ja Phantasie! wird der Leser ausrufen. Ja, es ist Phantasie, sagen auch wir, aber nur was gesagt ist bezüglich der Fabrikanten. Habt Ihr je gehört, daß sich diese Klasse Entbehrungen auferlegt? Niemals! Die Theater sind heute so überfüllt, wie in den sogenannten guten Geschäftszeiten, ebenso ihre feinen Restaurants und andere Vergnügungsplätze. An ihrem Luxus merkt man keine Abnahme.

Aber was gesagt wurde in Bezug auf die Arbeiter, ist die bitterste Wahrheit. Heute, wie bei der vorigen Krisis, welche 1873 eintrat, sollen die Arbeiter ihren Rücken dazu hergeben, den grünen Tisch zu bilden, auf welchem die Ausbeuterjippschaft ihre Trumpfe ausspielt.--Vor 10 Jahren wurde diese Thatsache noch durch die Presse und von der Kanzel durch Sophistereien, bemäntelt und beschönigt, den Arbeitern mundgerecht und als nothwendig hingestellt; heute tritt aber die Sache nackt und ohne Beschönigung vor sie hin. Man ist nicht mehr zufrieden mit dem Mark und Blut des Arbeiters; nein, man will jetzt seine Knochen haben.

Durch die Krisis von 1873--79 waren wir sehr tief in unserer Lebenshaltung heruntergedrückt, lange und kostspielige Kämpfe haben wir durchmachen müssen, unsern Lohn wieder zu erhöhen, aber er hat trotzdem die Höhe nicht wieder erreicht wie vor dem Jahre 1873. Wenn wir jetzt nicht die Ohren steif halten, wird unsere jetzige bescheidene Existenz ebenso heruntergedrückt werden wie damals und es wird schwer halten, dieselbe wieder aufzubessern. Aus dem Gesagten erhellt zur Genüge, daß wir heute keine Ersparnisse zuzusetzen haben, wie vor 10 Jahren; wir haben von 1878 an bis heute nur unsere Existenz fristen, an Ersparnisse nicht denken können, aber unsere Bosse haben gespart. Wir kennen Firmas, welche im Jahre der Krisis 1873 ihr Geschäft begannen, als die Löhne rapid heruntergingen, und heute sind dieselben schon halbe Millionare.--Bei uns Arbeitern aber geht der Verdienst von Woche zu Woche auf, das heißt, wir hätten gerne noch mehr gegessen, hätten wir mehr gehabt. „Hunger und Elend für uns und unsere Familie."

Freilich gehört zur Abwehr und Bekampfung der uns drohenden Maßregel die vollständigste Solidarität aller Arbeiter. Wie dieselbe beschaffen sein sollte, wollen wir in einem nächsten Artikel klarlegen. Für heute aber empfehlen wir unseren Geschäftskollegen, ihren Bossen zuzurufen: Bis hierher und nicht weiter!!! B. K.

Die Eintrittsgebühr der Union No. 1 in Washington, D. C., ist $5 und neue Mitglieder schließen sich dieser Union schaarenweise an.

In Troy, N. Y., existirt eine starke Union und die Löhne betragen von 20 bis 27½ Cents per Stunde, während in Rochester, N. Y., dieselben an vielen Jobs nur 15 Cts. per Stunde betragen. Die deutschen Zimmerleute in Rochester müssen sich organisiren und unserer Brüderschaft anschließen.

Die Kohlengräber im Hocking Valley führen jetzt bereits seit neun Monaten Krieg gegen eine Lohnreduktion von 28 Prozent und gegen einen „Iron Clad" Contrakt, welchen sie unterzeichnen sollten, wodurch sie ihrer Bürgerrechte beraubt worden wären. Dieser Strike hat den Minenbesitzern bereits die Kleinigkeit von nahezu 7 Millionen Dollars gekostet

Lohnbewegung.

Von Oskar Riemeyer.

Wir stehen im Bauhandwerk jetzt der stillen Zeit, wo die Witterung bedingt, daß Tausende von Zimmerleuten und Maurern arbeitslos umherirren. Es wird sich Niemand die Frage vorlegen: „Wie kommt es, daß wir im Winter zur Unthätigkeit und zum Darben verdammt sind?" Jeder Bauhandwerker weiß, daß unser Handwerk von der Witterung abhängig ist. Selbstverständlich ist es auch, daß wir diesen Umstand bei der Aufstellung unseres Budgets in Betracht ziehen müssen, und es wird wohl auch Niemand uns bestreiten, wenn wir im Allgemeinen 2 Monate als total arbeitslos auf das Debit Konto setzen. Es sind noch viele große und kleine Städte, in denen der Lohn in keinem einigermaßen richtigen Verhältniß zur Beschaffung eines kräftigen Unterhalts des Gesellen und seiner Familie steht. Besonders ist die Arbeitszeit für den Bauhandwerker, der angestrengt arbeiten muß, zu lang. Die Folge der langen Arbeitszeit ist eine physische, moralische, geistige und materielle Verschlechterung des Arbeiters und dieses bedingt ein weiteres Sinken des Lohnes

Der erste und wichtigste Artikel unseres Programms macht es uns zur Pflicht, denselben im Interesse aller Zimmerleute durchzuführen, resp. aufrecht zu erhalten. Man kann nie genug die alte Wahrheit predigen, daß wir Zimmerleute, sobald wir Ueberstunden oder Sonntags arbeiten, unsere arbeitslosen Kameraden dadurch schädigen.

Einführung und die strikte Einhaltung eines Normalarbeitstages ist das einzige Mittel, um das Angebot der Arbeitskraft zu regeln und die Nachfrage nach Arbeitern stetiger zu machen.

Wir sind fest überzeugt, daß alle rechtschaffenen Arbeitgeber die Forderung eines Normalarbeitstages als vollständig gerecht anerkennen werden, besonders diejenigen Herren, welche durch Innungen das Handwerk heben wollen; hier können sie beweisen, ob sie unter „Wohl des Handwerks" nur das Wohl ihres eigenen Geldbeutels verstehen, oder ob sie den Gesellen und Lehrling als gleichberechtigten Faktor im Handwerk anerkennen wollen.

Es ist ein großer Vortheil, wenn die Arbeiter bei Bestimmung der Höhe des Lohnes und der Festsetzung der Arbeitszeit mit maßgebend werden, dadurch wird das eherne Lohngesetz, das Gesetz von Angebot und Nachfrage alterirt, d. h. zu Gunsten der Arbeiter verschoben. Dieses kann nur durch eine Organisation der Mehrzahl der Berufsgenossen wirksam durchgesetzt werden und dann wird es segensreich für das ganze Handwerk sein.

Ein Beispiel, wie eine Gewerkschaft organisirt sein soll, geben uns die Engländer. Der englische Gewerkverein der Maschinenbauer zählt in mehr wie in 100 Mitgliedschaften weit über 40,000 Mitglieder. Zwei Drittel bis drei Viertel der Arbeiter des ganzen Gewerbszweiges gehören dem Verein an. Derselbe hat Mitgliedschaften in Australien, Neu-Seeland, Canada, Malta, Konstantinopel und in den Vereinigten Staaten Nordamerikas. Das Vermögen beträgt 140 000 bis 150 000 Pfund Sterling oder 2,800,000 bis 3,000,000 Reichsmark. Trotz der bedeutenden Arbeitseinstellungen ist das Vermogen nicht kleiner geworden, da die Neunstunden-Arbeitszeit mit enthusiastischer Freude und Opferwilligkeit begrüßt wurde.

Die centrale Organisation, welche die Mitglieder einem einzigen Statut unterwirft, erleichtert die Statistik ungemein und läßt in kurzer Zeit den Willen der Mitglieder in irgend einer Frage erkennen. Die Sekretare der einzelnen Mitgliedschaften sind verpflichtet, regelmäßige und außerordentliche Erhebungen über den Stand des Gewerbes, über die Zahl der Durchgereisten, Unterstützten, Arbeitslosen, über die Lohnhöhe, Arbeitszeit ꝛc. anzustellen, damit die leitende Central-Behörde fortwährend in der Lage ist, darnach im Lande die Arbeitskräfte zu vertheilen, das Gelingen eines Strikes im Voraus zu berechnen und überhaupt den Stand des Gewerbs kennen zu lernen. Auf Grund solcher Zahlen ist es möglich, den Arbeitgebern und der Regierung zu zeigen, wie hart die Arbeiter bei Geschäftskrisen und Arbeitslosigkeit getroffen werden.

Alle diese Erhebungen werden im englischen Maschinenbauer-Gewerkverein gedruckt und jedem Mitgliede eingehändigt.

Alles das beweist, wie ungeheuer wichtig die Gewerkschaften für die Erziehung und das Wohl der Arbeiter sind.

Leider ist ein großer Theil der deutschen Arbeiter in gewerkschaftlicher Beziehung hinter den englischen noch weit, weit zurück. Die Meisten berechnen nicht, wenn ihnen in der Gelegenheit Ueberstunden und Sonntags zu arbeiten ein momentaner pekuniärer Vortheil geboten wird, daß sie sich selbst und ihre arbeitslosen Kameraden unermeßlich schädigen.

Sie definiren die sehr oft darauf folgenden Uebel nicht, daß z. B., wenn in einer Baufabrik oder auf einem Zimmerplatz pro Tag 100 Mann 1 Stunde länger arbeiten, 10 Mann, die arbeitslos sind, dadurch die Gelegenheit zur Arbeit entzogen wird und daß diese Arbeitslosen, um nicht zu verhungern, durch Noth gezwungen sind, sich billiger anzubieten, daß überhaupt schon, wenn Ueberfluß an Arbeitskräften ist, der Lohn von habsüchtigen Arbeitgebern reduzirt wird! Wie viel Zimmerleute giebt es, die den Nutzen einer großen centralen Organisation erkennen, aber zu feig, zu partikularistisch, zu selbstsüchtig sind, um der Organisation beizutreten.

Die Arbeiter, welche einer gewerkschaftlichen Organisation angehören, müssen durch Ausdauer, Energie, Opferfreudigkeit, durch brüderliches Zusammenhalten den feigen indifferenten Elementen zeigen, daß sie den Muth besitzen, für die Besserung ihrer Lage einzutreten. Welche Festigkeit des Charakters, welche Hingebung für eine Sache gehört nicht dazu, um bei Lohndifferenzen einem übermüthigen Arbeitgeber gegenüber bis zur Stunde der Entscheidung auszuharren, wenn daheim Frau und Kind hungern und darben, wenn die Aussicht bevorsteht, an einem andern Ort sich eine neue Heimath zu begründen, wenn die Presse ihre giftigen Pfeile auf die angeblichen Umstürzler, auf die Revolutionäre schießt. Jeder Wunsch, jede Forderung, welche die Arbeiter an ihre Arbeitgeber stellen, ist bei denen zumeist ein Eingriff in Recht und Ordnung, und gar ein Strike, um mit Herrn Träger in Altenburg zu reden, eine Vorschule zur Revolution.

Nun lassen wir uns durch solche Jerimaden nicht beirren, wir arbeiten weiter an dem Ausbau unserer Organisation und an der Verbesserung unserer Lage.—[Berliner Zeitschrift der Zimmerleute.]

Können neue Absatzmärkte

die Verhältnisse des Volkes der Ver. Staaten günstiger gestalten? Man sollte nach dem Thun und Treiben unserer Staatsmänner, nach der Sucht für den auswärtigen Handel zu urtheilen, glauben, daß solches der Fall sei.

Sehen wir zuerst, woran die Schuld an der sog. Ueberproduktion liegt, und wir werden dann erfahren, wie viel oder wie wenig der Waarenverkauf auf fremden Märkten dem Volke nützt.

Die Gesammtproduktion der amerikanischen Manufakturen betrug, in Geld ausgedrückt, im Jahre 1850 etwas über eine Million Dollars und ist von da ab mit einer solchen Schnelligkeit vermehrt worden, daß sie im Jahre 1880 über fünf und eine Viertel Million Dollars repräsentirte. Also ist die Produktionsfähigkeit vermöge der größeren Bevölkerung einestheils, hauptsächlich aber durch die seither gemachten Erfindungen im Maschinenwesen, um mehr denn das Fünffache gestiegen, während in demselben Zeitraum die menschliche Arbeitskraft sich um nur 31 Prozent vermehrte. Die Konsumtionsfähigkeit hat also nicht mit der Produktionsfähigkeit gleichen Schritt halten können, weil der Haupterzeuger--die Maschine --wenig consumirt und der Handwerker durch die Concurrenz, welche ihm die billigere Maschine bietet, außer Stand gesetzt wurde, nach Bedarf oder Wunsch zu kaufen und daher kommt die sog. Ueberproduktion und die Sucht nach neuen Absatzquellen. Was nützt es dem Volke der Ver. Staaten, daß ein paar Groß-Fabrikanten die Gelegenheit gegeben wird, ihre Fabrikate auf auswärtigen Märkten loszuschlagen? Eine direkte Folge davon wäre, daß die Preise der Artikel steigen würden und der amerikanische Arbeiter bei der ersten Fühlung einer steigenden Tendenz der Preise der Uebervortheilte wäre. Das Kapital weiß sich unter allen Verhältnissen vor Verlust zu schützen und würde im soeben angedeuteten Falle die unter günstigeren Verhältnissen bei billigen Arbeitslöhnen hergestellten Waaren dem einheimischen Arbeiter theurer als sonst verkaufen, ohne indeß seinen Lohn zu erhöhen, weil der letztere sich nach dem Verhältniß des Angebotes zur Nachfrage von Arbeitskräften regulirt und es nicht zu erwarten ist, daß der auswärtige Absatz groß genug sein wird, um mit den Vorräthen aufzuräumen und die Reservearmee der Arbeitslosen zu beschäftigen. Dadurch würde aber die Industrie noch mehr in die Hände einzelner Großfabrikanten gelangen, daß Geld mehr concentrirt und dem Monopol Vorschub geleistet werden.

Also kann auf die Art die Arbeiterfrage nicht gelöst werden. Um praktisch vorzugehen, muß das Volk der Ver. Staaten kaufkräftig gemacht--beschäftigt werden, dauernd und bei hinreichenden Lohn, ehe auf ein Verschwinden der Handelskrisen und des absoluten Nothstandes zu hoffen ist. Reformen, die außerhalb der Ver. Staaten angeboten zum Wohle des letzteren eingeführt werden sollen, sind trügerische und dienen nur zur Bereicherung einzelner Personen --(Unionist.)

Allerlei.

Die Löhne der Zimmerleute in Detroit, Mich., betragen $1 bis $1.75 per Tag.

Unsere Unionen in Omaha und Germantown haben freien Unterricht im Zeichnen für ihre Mitglieder eingerichtet.

Eine deutsche Branche wurde in Philadelphia von Union No. 8 gegründet, und wir wünschen derselben von Herzen den besten Erfolg.

Toledo berichtet, daß die meisten Fensterrahmen-Fabriken und Hobel-Mühlen geschlossen, und die hälfte der Zimmerleute außer Arbeit sind.

Die Nationale Association der Drechsler hat ihre Unionen instruirt sich für die Annahme der 8 Stunden-Regel am 1. Mai 1886 vorzubereiten.

Bauhandwerker Leagues werden in Toronto, Omaha, New Orleans, und mehreren anderen Städten organisirt. Unsere Unionen nehmen einen hervorragenden Antheil an diesen Arbeiten.

Letzten Monat wurden sechs neue Charters bewilligt, nämlich: Hastings, Mich., Philadelphia, Pa., Halifax, N. S., Chester, Pa., Haverhill, Mass. und Akron, O. Gut genug für schlechte Zeiten.

Dieses Frühjahr werden die Zimmerleute von Troy, N. Y., neun Stunden per Tag arbeiten und denselben Lohn wie für zehn Stunden verlangen. Cincinnati, Omaha und Philadelphia debattiren über den neun Stunden-Plan.

Die folgenden Summen wurden von unseren Unionen für die unglücklichen Kohlengräber im Hocking Thale beigesteuert: Cincinnati, $20; Toledo, $15; Cleveland, $10. Andere Unionen haben Gelder geschickt, aber uns nichts davon berichtet.

Der Zufluß von Arbeitern nach New Orleans war so groß, daß der Mayor von New Orleans veranlaßt wurde, die Arbeiter des Landes vor falschen Anzeigen zu warnen, welche besagen, daß Männer in New Orleans und anderen südlichen Städten verlangt werden.

In New York ist die Arbeit für Zimmerleute flau. Einige Arbeitgeber versuchen, das Acht-Stunden-System für Samstags zu brechen. Die Arbeiter waren soweit darin erfolgreich, diesem Ansinnen zu widerstehen. Die Löhne wurden jedoch an manchen „Jobs" etwas reduzirt.

Die Arbeit der Zimmerleute in Großbritanien ist sehr flau; es gibt nur wenige Städte in England, welche die Geschäfte als mittelmäßig bezeichnen können, und so ist es in sämmtlichen Colonien, hauptsächlich in Neu Seeland und Australien. Der Januar-Bericht der Amalgamated Carpenters zeigt dieses, und daß die Brüderschaft 426 Branchen und 25,005 Mitglieder zählt 1370 Arbeitslosel Unterstützung und 543 Kranken-Unterstützung beziehen, sowie 122 invalid sind.

Leipzig. Die Lohnkommission der Maurer und Zimmerer Leipzigs und Umgegend hat im Auftrage an die Herren Arbeitgeber ein Cirkular erlassen, in welchem die Forderungen kund gethan sind, eine 10stündige Arbeitszeit, sowie 35 Pfennige Lohn pro Stunde einzuführen und dasselbe den 1. April 1885 in Kraft treten zu lassen und zugleich bestimmt, dies bei Veranschlagung von Bauten mit in Betracht zu ziehen. Die Gesellen suchen ihre Forderungen mit allen ihnen zu Gebote stehenden gesetzlichen Mitteln durchzuführen.

Chicago, Ill. Die Geschäfte gehen hier sehr schlecht; Löhne sind durchschnittlich $2 per Tag und sehr viele sind arbeitslos. Wir hatten nie so schlimme Zeiten seit 1874. Das Uebel der Stück- und Accord-Arbeit nimmt sehr schnell überhand, und die Stadt ist von hunderten von Pfuschern überlaufen, welche für irgend einen Lohn arbeiten. Für einen guten Arbeiter sind gegenwärtig die Aussichten in dieser Stadt sehr schlecht. Union No. 21 hat ihre Branchen aufgelöst und dieselben zu einer Union consolidirt; der Executive Council hat ganz aufgehört zu existiren, und es werden jetzt Schritte gethan, um die Böhmen zu veranlaßen, sich einen Charter von der B. für eine separate Union zu sichern, sobald alle Schulden bezahlt werden können. Dieselbe Proposition wurde den Deutschen gemacht, aber dieselben sind einem Ausgleich aus dem Wege gegangen und unter der Leitung einiger Anarchisten wollen sie ihren eigenen Weg gehen. Joh. Zwierlein wurde von Union No. 21 ausgeschlossen weil er falsche und malitiöse Anklagen gegen Br. Chris. Printen erhob. Derselbe weigerte sich, vor Union No. 21 zu erscheinen, um sich gegen diese Anklagen zu vertheidigen, als er hierzu aufgefordert wurde.

Death Assessments.

No. 32—MARY DAVIDSON, wife of Gideon L. Davidson, a member in good standing of Union 33, Boston, Mass. Mrs. Davidson died Nov. 22, 1884, of Puerpal Peritonitis.

No. 33—JOHN SHAW, Union No. 35, Oakland, Cal., initiated Jan. 31, 1883, aged 42, died of Consumption Oct. 27, 1884.

No. 34—THOMAS C. COULSON, Union No. 21, Chicago, Ill., in good standing, aged 32, died of Phthisis, March 4th 1884.

No. 35—EDWARD ELLISON, Union No. 57, Savannah, Ga., initiated April 15, 1884, aged 38, died of Heart Disease, Dec. 9, 1884.

No. 36—MOSES GREAVES, Union No. 8, Philadelphia Pa. initiated Nov. 18, 1881, aged 36, died of Consumption, Dec. 22, 1884.

NOTICE.—The assessments levied on Deaths No. 28, 29, 30 and 31 amounting to a total of $2 cts on each member, will pay for Deaths No's 28, 29, 30 and 31, also for No's 32, 33 and 34, on the above list Consequently the local unions will now assess only for Deaths No's 35 and 36.

Acknowledgements.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood:

Gentlemen—I have this day received a dratt for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250), due on the death of JOHN RICE, late a member of St. Catharines Union No. 38, and the full amount has been paid by me to the proper heirs.

HENRY BALD,
Cor. Secretary, Union No. 38.
St. Catherines, Can, Jan. 5, 1885.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood:

Gentlemen—I have this day received a draft for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250), due on the death of SEYMOUR GARDNER, late a member of Charleston Union No. 52, and the full amount has been paid by me to the proper heirs.

JOHN F. DRAYTON,
Fin. Sec. Union No. 52.
Charleston, S. C., Jan. 6, 1885.

Proceedings of the Executive Board.

JAN. 1.—G. S. instructed to proceed with copyright of emblem and ascertain cost of manufacture for badges.

Claim for death benefit, Wm. Runzel, Chicago Union No. 21, after full consideration, not approved.

On appeals from various unions the following decisions were rendered:

The E. B will hereafter consider Sec. 9, Art. 14, Page 15, as applying to cap tax as well as death assessments in case of claims for benefit.

In case a union lapses, the members desiring to remain in the B. shall deposit their cards in the nearest or most accessible union.

A member who leaves the trade to enter another occupation shall not be compelled to take his withdrawal card.

In order to keep an accurate record of all claims, the name of claimant and relation of the same to deceased, shall hereafter accompany all applications for death benefit.

A Trustee of a local union can at the same time hold any other office, except that of F. S. or Treasurer.

In the initiation of a member in the ante-room, the Conductor shall ask the applicant: "Have you ever been a member of any Carpenters Union?" "If so where?" In case the applicant has been a member of any of our local unions, then enforce Art. 9, Sec. 1, Page 10 of our laws.

JAN. 6.—Organization of E. B. perfected to comply with State laws. Bond of General Treasurer received and approved.

Claim No. 31 of John Harper, Union No. 1, Washington, D. C. allowed.

G. S. instructed to notify all unions that the G. T. has filed his bond in due form, and that all arrears due by local unions be paid up promptly or the laws will be enforced on all delinquents.

JAN. 13.—Claim No. 32, G. L. Davidson, Union No. 33, Boston, Mass., and claim No. 33, John Shaw, Oakland, Cal., allowed.

Appeal of W. T. McCormack, Union No. 33, Boston, Mass., laid over to await statement of union as to causes of McCormack's expulsion.

Order of business for E. B. adopted.

JAN. 20.—Charters granted to Hastings, Mich., and Philipsburg, Pa.

Committee on audit of General Secretary's accounts for Dec, reported having found everything correct as published in Jan. *Bulletin*.

Communication from Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C., stated that the law would not allow our emblem to be copyrighted, but it could be patented.

Claim No. 34, Thos. C. Coulsen, Chicago, Ill., laid over for further information.

By-Laws of Omaha Union No. 58, after examination approved. Bond of G. S. approved.

JAN. 27.—Claim No. 34, Thos. C. Coulsen, allowed. The facts show that through neglect of former Secretaries of Union No. 21, the papers were mislaid until recently.

Rules for government of E. B. adopted.

Charters granted: Haverhill, Mass; Halifax, N. S.; Akron, O., and Chester, Pa.

Claim No. 35, Edward Ellison, Savannah Ga., allowed.

By-Laws of New Orleans Union No. 76, and Toledo No. 25, approved.

Chicago, Ill.

Trade is in a terrible state here: wages average $2 per day, and a great many idle. Never had such hard times since 1874. The evil of piece work or lump work is spreading rapidly, and the city is overrun with men and botches by the hundred who will work for anything offered. There is very little show for a decent mechanic in this city at present. Union No. 21 has dissolved its Branches, and consolidated as a union; the Executive Council has disbanded entirely, and arrangements are now being made to have the Bohemians secure a charter from the B. for a separate union, just as soon as all debts are arranged to be paid. The same proposition was made to the Germans, but they have dodged a settlement, and under the lead of a few Anarchists they want to run on their own hook. JOHN ZWEIRLEIN, has been expelled from Union No. 21 for bringing false and malicious charges against Bro. Chris. Printen. ZWEIRLEIN refused to appear before Union No. 21, to answer the charge when summoned.

The new officers of Union No. 21, are: Thos. Jones, Pres.; Anthony Miller, V. P.; J. Berry, S.; Thos. P. Doran, C. S. & F. S.; W. T. Hodgson, Treas.

Philadelphia, Pa.

At a public meeting of carpenters, lately in Philadelphia, Bro. JAMES DEY, President and Walking Delegate of Carpenters Union No. 8, stated that the organization has nearly 1,000 members in good standing, and is adding thereto at the rate of twenty per week. It is not only a Trade Union, but is also a beneficial organization, paying both sick and death benefits. The Union has established an employment bureau at No. 819 Callowhill street, where contractors and builders are supplied with men for all kinds of carpenter work.

The Short Hour League has formed a Central Labor Union of the various labor societies of the city. Bro. James Orrick is Vice President, and that indefatigable Typo, W. H. Foster, is its efficient Secretary. Bro. John D. Allen, as Chairman of the Committee on Organization, has been very active in the movement, and several branch organizations have been formed. Bro. John J. Maguire was one of a committee to wait upon the City Tax Commissioner to influence him against publishing the tax list in "rat" papers.

Work in this city is flat, the city is overrun with idle men, and every branch of trade seems paralyzed. Average wages for carpenters $2.50 per day, and very few jobs. Union men manage however, to help each other through our labor bureau, and the active work of Bro. James Dey, our Walking Delegate.

We regret to report the death of one of our most devoted members, Bro. MOSES GREAVES, who died of consumption, Dec. 22, 1884. Bro. Greaves was a member since Nov. 18, 1881, and took a deep interest in Union No. 8.

Raleigh, N. C.

Work in Raleigh is dull at present, on account of bad weather more than any thing else. My advice to all is, stay away from Raleigh until the winter is over. There will be some good buildings, factories and dwellings to put up here when the Spring opens. Wages are very low however, and will stay low until all union men are to work on the Eight Hour System. We can do it. When our bosses cut us down to 9 hours in winter, why not stay cut down? They cut off our wages with the cut to 9 hours—both at once. This is hard to us, because it costs us more to live in winter; it takes more clothes, more food, more shoes, more of everything. Our bosses are not losing any thing to pay us the same in Winter that they do in Summer. Their profits are large enough to do so.

There is one case here of a young man learning his trade. He was getting 35 cents a day from his boss. Well, a gentleman came along to the boss, and wanted a man to do some work. This boy was sent to fill the place, and did it. The boss charged the gentleman $1.50 a day for him. That's the way they work! Let every union man remember, that unionism is the only remedy. It all lays in our power. Stick to your union, work for its good — union men.—J. O. RUTH.

St. Catherines, Canada.

I received the draft for $250 for the Rice benefit, and on Jan. 4. I had the pleasure of handing over to Mrs. Rice her money. She felt very thankful, and desired me to thank the officers and members of the Brotherhood, and unsolicited placed a card of thanks in our local daily papers. I hope it may be the means of stirring up the members of U. 38. Our Union is at a standstill: times are very dull. You could count the number of Carpenters on your fingers who are at work.

There is one thing however, and it is this! Carpenters organized, rate 20 cents per hour. Ship Carpenters unorganized are offered $1.25 per day, and obliged to accept. He must be thick headed indeed who cannot see the benefits of organization.

HENRY BALD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SCIENCE OF MONEY, and American Finances.—In this work, the author, L. V. Moulton, of Grand Rapids, Mich., deals with the philosophy of money and value in accordance with Scientific principles, and also analyzes and gives the history of the financial operations of the government together with suggested reforms of the monetary system of this country.

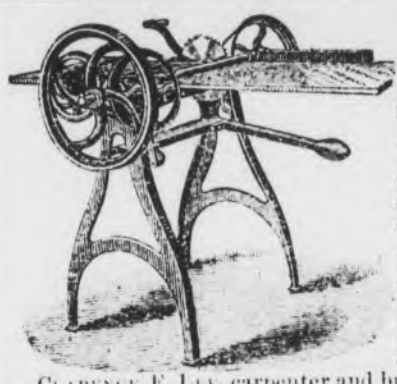
NEW JERSEY LABOR REPORT.—The sixth annual report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries of New Jersey, for the year ending 1883, has been received. It is rich in matter concerning the wage workers, and has chapters on strikes, labor legislation, pauperism, jail statistics, and several other subjects.

NO ROOM FOR THIEVES.

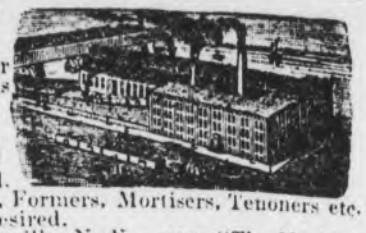
WE desire to inform the Carpenters and Joiners of the City and County of San Francisco that GEORGE T. GUNN, the carpenter who was convicted of stealing tools from his fellow-workmen, and sentenced to 15 months in the House of Correction some two months ago, has been promptly expelled forever from Union No. 22, of San Francisco, of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. We have no room for thieves, if we know them as such. GEORGE T. GUNN is a man about 5 feet 8 inches high, of light complexion, light brown hair, high forehead, blue eyes, and weighs about 140 pounds. He will likely be released from prison in about one year from date. By order of Union No. 22.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Cor. Sec'y.
San Francisco, Dec. 22, 1884.

In looking over the industrial situation, it is difficult to determine where to commence or where to end in giving accounts of trouble, hard times, hunger, idleness, and the thousand evils engendered by the rule of monopoly. White slavery in Dakota, armed oppression in Iowa, starvation in Ohio, [illegible]nt desperation in New England, [illegible], want, and idleness everywhere. Verily the laborer is being reduced to the Asiatic level, and the European level is being imported here to assist in the reduction.—*Craftsman*.



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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. CLEVELAND, MARCH, 1885. NUMBER 3.

NOTICE TO UNIONS.

During the month of March our General Secretary will be on the road, visiting various local unions, and organizing new ones. His trip will be confined to leading points in the New England and Middle States. Correspondence can be addressed to him as usual at this office, and will be attended to. For this month send all money orders direct to the General Treasurer's address, and notify the General Secretary of the same.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

DENVER Union No. 55 still continues its Monthly Sociables with success.

BRO. P. A. MCCARTHY, Morris, Minn., is now the head of an Abstract and Real Estate Agency in that city.

W. R. ECKLEY, Dayton, Ohio, promises to do all in his power to organize a carpenters union in Dayton.

BRO. J. W. PUGSLEY of Baltimore Union No. 29, is Financial Secretary of the local Federation of Labor in that city.

NO TRAVELING Card from Chicago Union No. 21 is genuine unless signed by Thos. P. Doran, Fin. Sec. of the Union. And without such signature, if presented at any union the card should be confiscated as it is bogus.

BRO. J. J. MAGUIRE of Philadelphia Union No. 8 was the main instrument in arousing the Carpenters of Chester, Pa., to organize. While working in Chester he incessantly agitated the question of forming a union, and in this way he enabled Bro. Eberhardt to form Union No. 85.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Labor World* is still endeavoring to deceive people into the belief that it is a labor paper. From New England we are advised that it is making strenuous efforts to gain a hold among the labor organizations of that section. We hope workingmen will fight shy of it.

IT IS COMPUTED by Mr. Giffen the chairman of the London Statistical Society, that the wages of workmen engaged in the building trades have increased 70 per cent during the last 50 years, and that the working time has been reduced at least 20 per cent. If we take the returns published in the Annual Report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, for the last 20 years, we will see that wages of Carpenters and Joiners have increased during that period about 28½ per cent, or about the proportion stated by Mr. Giffen.

IN DAYS of prosperity, when the organizations should be strengthened, they are neglected and become feeble and impotent. It is the old reproach against workingmen, that they cannot provide for future needs and emergencies and cannot see the rainy day that must come when present sunshine has departed. When trade depression comes the trade union is generally found without money in its treasury, with lax organization, and without definite aim or purpose for the future. It has foreseen nothing and provided for nothing beyond present necessities. How many more bitter experiences are needed to teach the average workingman the wisdom of the bee?—*Newark Sunday Call.*

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

NEW YORK Plasterers carry out the nine hour system at all seasons of the year.

ATTORNEY GENERAL O'Brien of New York State, in a recent appeal as to the legal rights of trades unions, gives it as his official opinion that it is not illegal for union men to refuse to work with non-union men.

THE whole Pacific Coast is flooded with unemployed labor; California is the principal sufferer, and emigrants are pouring in to that State to find the tales of high wages and plenty of work only a delusive fraud.

ACCORDING to the Registrar's returns of 1881 there are 769,620 persons engaged in the building trades of England and Scotland. Of these 270,601 are carpenters and joiners. In Ireland there are 26,331 carpenters and joiners.

WORKING CLASS HOLIDAYS. In France the number of holidays counting Sundays, amount to 100 whole days in each year. In Greece they have 100 days; in England there are 84; in Russia 76 days; in Austria 76 days; in Brussels 65 days; in the United States 55 days.

THE ORGAN of the Hocking Valley syndicate, the *Daily News*, Columbus, O., has driven the union printers out of its employ, after they had gained a suit against it for back wages due them to the amount of $300. The unfailing "boycott" is now being administered against the miserable sheet by the workingmen of Columbus.

THE PEOPLE are thinking. That is the difference between man and a machine. The thousands of idlers in the country are tortured with ceaseless thought and when this developes, as it may, into action, there is no telling what shape it may take. It is well to do all that can be done to allay irritation and bring about a more healthy feeling in the arteries of trade. *Craftsman.*

IN NEW YORK the practice of boycotting has become such a "craze," that it has run to the extreme of being overdone, and thereby lost much of its effectiveness. To enter into a boycott is like indulging in a strike, it should be undertaken only after all other measures have failed — as a last resort — and then only when the prospects are favorable to the success of the movement.

AMOSKEAG Mf'g Co., Manchester, N. H., discharged several of their oldest carpenters at beginning of last month, so as to starve them into taking lower wages the same as the mill hands. There ought to be a good carpenters' union formed in Manchester and it will be done before long. The mill corporations have discharged several of the help who have been foremost in opposing a reduction.

TRADES UNION CONGRESSES. Seventeen Annual Trade Union Congresses have been held in Great Britain; the first being held in Manchester in the year 1868, and the remainder in the following order: — Birmingham 1869; London 1871; Nottingham 1872; Leeds 1873; Sheffield 1874; Liverpool 1875; Glasgow 1875; Newcastle-on-Tyne 1876; Leicester 1877; Bristol 1878; Edinburgh 1879; Dublin 1880; London 1881; Manchester 1882; Nottingham 1883; and Aberdeen 1884. The Congress of 1885 will be held during the month of September, in Southport.

REDUCE THE HOURS.

As labor saving machinery displaces labor, the hours of labor ought to be cut down, so that all may have employment. If there are ten millions of laborers working ten hours a day, and two millions are displaced by machinery, the remedy is to cut down the hours to eight, and if five millions of toilers are displaced cut down the hours to five. This will enable all to earn wages and purchase and consume the products of the machinery, for the machinery neither eats, drinks, nor wears clothes nor rears families, and, therefore, it can't consume what it produces. Every laborer can understand this, and it is his duty to act upon it. Nothing but organization among the toiling masses will accomplish anything, and those who refuse to organize for self-preservation are entitled to no more consideration among intelligent workingmen than are traitors and cowards who refuse to defend their country when it is assailed by an enemy Let organization proceed.

KNOCKING FOR ADMISSION.

Here and there about the city there are carpenters employed in manufacturing establishments. As a general thing these workmen take no stock in any trade organization. It is true, these men are benefitted, and directly, too, from such combination, for the rate of wages paid to union workmen of their trade is pointed out as the standard; and it sometimes happens also that the scab receives the same per diem as does the union workmen. The non-unionists, however, seems perfectly willing to let the union man attend to such matters as keeping up wages and agitating reforms, as he knows that he will be benefitted all the same, whether in or out of the union. And as there is a little matter of dues involved in running an organization, well, the scab chuckles to himself, they don't get anything out of me, you know. But presently a shut down takes place in the establishment where the scab thought he had a lifetime job. Times are slack, but still he finds there is a littte something doing outside, and that wages have had no corresponding falling off in union shops. He is like the man now who refused to have himself insured against accident while sitting serenely in the cars at the depot, but who yelled most vociferously a few moments afterwards, when the cars had jumped the track, for the insurance fellow.

Just so, we say, it is with the non-unionist when he suddenly and unexpectedly finds himself bounced by some corporation or other. He finds it a difficult job to get work without a union card.

Outside now, he begins to appreciate what a trade union is and that the world has been and is moving on, and the result is that the scab in nearly every instance of the kind knocks for admission. —*Labor Free Press.*

No political economist can successfuly show that panics or famine come from the effects of over-production, nor that prosperity can ever come until an equitable distribution is made of the necessaries of life. And as long as the wage system is tolerated, and toiling millions are subjected to the domination of wealthy monopolies, there can be no other way than to employ labor at good wages.—*Labor Tribune.*

TRADE ITEMS.

TWENTY-ONE days boycott brought the Daily *Bazoo*, Sedalia, Mo., to terms and now it hires union men.

INDIANAPOLIS Trades Assembly has changed its name and will be known hereafter as the "Central Labor Union of Indianapolis."

SEVERAL labor bills are likely to pass in the Missouri Legislature; the bill to abolish contract prison labor being certain of passage.

LABOR demonstrations and street parades were held on Feb. 22d (Washington's Birthday) in Denver, Col., St. Louis, Mo. and Washington, D. C.

OWING to the state of the coal market the Executive Board of the Ohio Coal Miners Association have recommended the men to take a 10 per cent. reduction.

MANUFACTURERS and trades unionists in St. Louis have combined in sending a delegation to the State Legislature to press the bill to abolish contract prison labor.

SASH and door manufacturers of Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Appleton, Depere, Wausau and Ripon, Wis., last month ran half time and withdrew all their agents for 60 days.

EMPLOYES of the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. have all been reduced in wages save the Locomotive Engineers, and they have been spared because of the backing they have in their Brotherhood.

I AT ONE TIME looked upon labor unions with suspicion; but a long study of the history of labor has convinced me that not only are they the best friends of the workmen, but the best agency for the employer and the public, and to the extension of these associations, statesmen and political economists must look for the solution of some of the most pressing and difficult problems of our own time. —*J. Thorold Rogers, M. P.*

WAGES have been reduced to the lowest living rates. The markets are glutted, and there is no cheering outlook in the near future.

Fewer hours of labor are what is needed to bring better trade.

Less production means more profit on goods, and cutting down wages means less profit. Buyers are always watching the markets closely, and invariably cut down prices more on the goods manufactured than employers cut down in wages.—*Robert Howard.*

UNDER a fair-play system of industry, there is work enough in our country for every man in it, and plenty for all. Under our present grab-bag system, things are going from bad to worse. But, even now, it would not be hard to take advantageous steps in the right direction. Release the hundreds of thousands of young woman who are held at drudgery ruinous to their sex; release the hundreds of thousands of little factory children kept grinding at men's toil; reduce the daily hours of labor (which in some States are eleven or twelve and in others ten or more) to eight, and put a stop to this business of importing gangs of contract bondsmen. By these plain means, millions of our idlers would quickly get work, and some of the worst features of modern wage slavery would be abolished.—*John Swinton's Paper.*

THE CARPENTER.

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CLEVELAND, MARCH, 1885.

(Remodeled for "The Carpenter.")

SONG OF LABOR.

To the Tune of: "Scots wha hai."

Friends of Freedom, swell the song
Young and old the strain prolong:
Make the working-army strong
And on to victory.
Lift your banners, let them wave,
Onward march a world to save!
Who will fill a pauper's grave,
And bear his misery.

Shrink not when the foe appears,
Spurn the coward's guilty fears;
Hear the shrieks, behold the tears
Of ruined families.
Raise the cry in every spot—
All for Union—who will not?
Who would choose a traitor's lot,
The worst of infamies.

Sisters, Brothers, hear us plead,
For your help we intercede;
See how many bosoms bleed.
And heal them speedily.
Haste, O haste the happy day.
When beneath it's glorious ray,
Labor all the world shall sway
And reign triumphantly.

Pittsburgh, Pa. KARL REUBER.

DEPEND ON YOURSELVES.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings," are the words put by Shakespere in the mouth of one of his greatest creations. The words of "Cassius" may be repeated with truth by the workers of the world to-day, and especially by those of this country. Had they the will, the knowledge, the discipline, the persistence and the faith, the wage-workers of the United States could next Monday establish the eight-hour system of labor throughout the whole country—and this without the least violence and without the least disturbance or detriment to business, but rather to its benefit and profit as well as their own.

The time has come to begin earnest, persistent effort looking to the event set for May 1st, 1886. And right here workingmen should understand that to successfully accomplish the desired result they must depend upon themselves, and themselves alone—upon the power and discipline of organized labor, and not on the deceptive, ignis fatuus of legislation. When the workingmen of the country are thoroughly organized and united in the demand for eight hours a day, no power of capital can resist their just demand; until they are so organized they cannot compel the passage of an eight-hour law, nor successfully enforce such a law if they had it.

The building trades in New York city have, after a hard struggle, succeeded in practically forcing employers to adopt the nine-hour system. And two years ago the Brotherhood of Carpenters on the Pacific Coast secured the adoption of the nine-hour system in the same way—by refusing to work more than nine. Had these men, instead of relying on themselves, hired a hall, adopted resolutions and sent them to the legislature or congress asking for a nine-hour law, they would still be working ten hours a day.

Some labor reforms can be profitable sought through legislation—but the eight-hour system can only come through the general organization of labor and the general determination of workmen. When the employes generally, all over the country, shall on a given day say, "Hereafter we work but eight hours a day," that will end the whole matter.—*Workman.*

ONLY a small portion of the vast camphor forest of Formosa has been reclaimed from its wild inhabitants, and this consists of fine, tall trees, the growth of ages. When a tree is felled, the finest part of the wood is sawn into planks, the rest chopped small and boiled down for the camphor.

SMALL pieces of wood, such as are used by joiners and furniture makers, can be readily and effectually dried by being placed in dry sand, and then heated to 100 degress. By this process the sand acts in the manner of an absorber of the moisture, as well as a diffuser of heat, and the effect is uniform and complete.

THE UTTERANCES OF AN AMBASSADOR.

John Russell Lowell, our minister to England, in a recent lecture in London, on "Democracy," said:

"Is it not the best security for anything to interest the largest possible number of persons in its preservation and the smallest in its division? In point of fact, far-seeing men count the increasing power of wealth and its combinations as one of the chief dangers with which the institutions of the United States are threatened in the not distant future.

The right of individual property is no doubt the very corner-stone of civilization as hitherto understood, but I am a little impatient of being told that property is entitled to exceptional consideration because it bears all the burdens of the State. It bears those, indeed, which can most easily be borne, but poverty pays with its person the chief expenses of war, pestilence, and famine. Wealth should not forget this, for poverty is beginning to think of it now and then. Let me not be misunderstood. I see as clearly as any man possibly can, and rate as highly, the value of wealth, and of hereditary wealth, as the security of refinement, the feeder of all those arts that ennoble and beautify life, and as making a country worth living in.

Socialism means, or wishes to mean, cooperation and community of interests, sympathy, the giving to the hands not so large a share as to the brains, but a larger share than hitherto in the wealth they both combine to produce—it means, in short, the practical application of Christianity to life, and has in it the secret of an orderly and benign reconstruction."

HOW TO ABSORB THE OVER-SUPPLY.

On this subject, Aug. Donath, Washington, D. C., writes to the Chicago *Inland Printer*, and puts the question in the following light:

More and more does the problem, how to find employment for willing hands, call for solution. Closer and closer comes the question, how to relieve the labor market from the over-supply which even in the midst of general activity tends to keep wages below what they should be, and is held as a menace over the working people, who are suspected of not being altogether satisfied with the conditions of things prevailing.

Labor-saving machinery makes cheaper the work of flesh and blood. Steel and iron, and steam and electricity have largely taken the place of muscle, of brain, we may perhaps say. Each invention found feasible does the work of many thousands of men. who are then cast adrift, to seek a living in other channels. The result is the large surplus of labor which is reported from every industrial center.

What is the remedy for this? Is there any? Let us see. The introduction of machinery obviates the necessity of long hours of labor, and all the work heretofore necessary to be done in ten hours might easily be performed in eight. Why not, then, make eight hours a day's work? Why not? Is there any sound, logical reason why the work on hand should not be divided among those able and willing to do it? I can conceive none. Can you? A general determination to work only eight hours a day would necessitate the employment of a force greater by 25 per cent than is at present engaged in industrial pursuits. I believe that would dispose of the surplus of labor which now threatens the stability of prevailing wages.

How can we carry such determination into practice? By a universal resolve to demand a day's wages for a day of eight hours on and after a certain date. The Federation of Trades and Labor unions of the United States and Canada has taken the initiative by fixing the first day of May, 1886, as the date after which the eight-hour law shall go into practical operation. It is a wise determination, and I hope each national organization will at its next session indorse the action already taken. Let every man cease work, let every hammer drop, let every wheel of industry stand still on the May day of 1886, and my word for it, the employers of labor will hasten to acknowledge that eight hours work is sufficient in exchange for a fair day's wages.

"NO GOOD IN TRADES UNIONS."

Reductions are the order of the day. The trouble is, some who are being reduced could have been saved the reduction had they kept within the pale of their Unions. But they dropped out, as "there was no good in them anyway." Recent notices posted up in various mills reading "on and after a certain date all men in the employ of this company, except those belonging to the A. A. of I. and S. W., will have their wages reduced ten per cent.," is an evidence that there is something in unionism. There is not a man who belongs to the A. A. of I. and S. W., or any other Union, which has a scale of wages, whose every day's wages are not protected, and is receiving from 30 cents to $1.50 per day more for his work than he would were it not for his Union. The great objection to the Union, with those who denounce it, is the payment of dues—the paltry twenty-five or fifty cents per month. Fifty cents per month would be $6 per year. Ten per cent. reduction on $3 a day would be thirty cents a day, $1.80 per week. Allowing twelve idle weeks out of fifty-two for repairs, sickness, etc., would give the workman forty working weeks in the year. Forty times $1.80 is $72, the full amount of his reduction for one year. In other words, by being indifferent, careless and picayunish with his Union, and allowing himself to drop out of membership, he saves $6 a year dues, and loses (taking out the $6) $66 in wages. Yet there is no good in unionism! Manufacturers everywhere should spot these men and put the screws to them heavily. They are no good to themselves or any one else, and the more their wages are reduced the better they like it.—*Labor Tribune.*

THOROLD ROGERS ON TRADES UNIONS.

No modern writer on political economy has done such noble service to the cause of labor as has Professor J. Thorold Rogers, of the University of London, in his great and exhaustive "History of work and wages in England during the last six centuries." He was the first author of any considerable reputation and social and political position to thoroughly demonstrate, by historical proof, the great efficacy of labor unions in securing increased reward and shorter hours for workmen. He proves that through these organizations (the old guilds, etc.) English artisans and agricultural laborers in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries succeeded not only in enforcing the eight hour system, but also in securing wages which (considering their purchasing power) where higher than they have ever since attained. He conclusively shows also that all English statutes made in the interest of employers fixing a low rate of wages were made inoperative through the thorough organizations effected by the trade guilds and the mobilization of the agricultural laborers by the poor priests and Bible men of the Lollards, and that it was only after the guilds were suppressed and their revenues confiscated and the Lollards silenced by cruel persecutions that English capital was able through parliamentary statutes to gradually grind English wages down to the starvation rates which prevailed during the last years of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Mr. Rogers likewise demonstrates that the great rise of wages in England during the last forty years is almost if not wholly due to the modern trades unions, which have enabled labor to take advantage of the greatly increased profits caused by the abolition of the protective tariff system—and on the increased efficacy of organized labor everywhere the same writer confidently relies for the still greater betterment of workingmen in the future.

STAINING WOOD.

Wood may acquire an oak, walnut or cherry tree color by staining it with ordinary tincture of iodine diluted with spirits until the exact shade is obtained. White shellac must be added to the iodined solution if the stain is to be made permanent, or the wood after the stain is applied may be French polished. The iodine may be laid on with a rag or a brush.

WOULD MAKE A BOOK.

The times are trying; useless to disguise the fact. While sensible men are seeking methods that will lessen the severity of personal experience by consulting their employes or employers, it is a sorry illustration of American advancement to have a man in the country asserting that workmen must be screwed down a point more. There are a great many employers, and we are happy to know them, who desire to tide over a trying season by conceding as much as their circumstances admit of to their workmen. Such men are the salt of the earth. They may be said to be their own executors. The good they do will survive them. After all is said, he is the wisest employer who deals liberally with workmen. In the end it pays best. The instances where workmen have sustained the shaking fortunes of great firms in this city, if written, truly would make a book.—*Pittsburgh Labor Tribune.*

AMERICAN WORKMEN.

The American mechanic or workman being more intelligent, having a more active mind, feels the drudgery of toil more than the less intelligent workman of other lands. He therefore has aspirations and ambitions the other has not; he needs more rest than his opportunities allow, and therefore strikes to get it; and he strikes without being aware that this is his main motive for striking. The human mind needs a certain degree of recreation. The intelligent mechanic wears out under ten hours daily of steady mind and body wearing toil. It is an admitted fact that American workmen accomplish more than foreign workmen in the same time. They are more nervous, and need more rest. The times are creating necessities for more leisure and more recreation, and strikes are the instinctive and blind efforts to meet that rising requirement of a higher mental organization among the masses of our wage-workers. Those who never cease denouncing strikes and strikers overlook the cause and the influences at work, To strike is simply an effort of human nature to secure justice to the human mind and body, and to place them in harmony with nature's laws and requirements.—*Exchange.*

THE MONKEYS AND NUTS.

A colony of monkeys, having gathered a store of nuts for the winter, begged their Wise Ones to distribute them.

The Wise Ones reserved a good half for themselves, and distributed the remainder amongst the rest of the community, giving to some twenty nuts, to others ten, to others five, and to a considerable number none. Now when those to whom twenty had been given complained that the Wise Ones had kept so many for themselves, the Wise answered: "Peace foolish ones, are ye not much better off than those who have ten?" And they were satisfied, and to those who objected, having only ten, they said, "Be satisfied, are there not many who have but five!" and they kept silence. And they answered those who had five, saying, "Nay, but ye see not the number who have none?" Now when these last made complaint of the unjust division and demanded a share, the Wise Ones stepped forward and explained to those who had twenty, and ten, and five. "Behold the wickedness of those monkeys! Because they have no nuts they are dissatisfied and would fain rob you of those which are yours?" And they all fell on the portionless monkeys and beat them sorely.

Moral.—The selfishness of the moderately well-to-do blinds them to the rapacity of the rich. UTILE DULCI.

AN AUGER THAT BORES A SQUARE HOLE

The first and only auger ever manufactured that will bore a square hole is now in the shops of the Cleveland Machine Company. Its end instead of having a screw or bit has a cam motion, which oscillates a cutter mounted on a steel rockingknife, which cuts on both sides.

WORK AND GIVE WORK. Give as good wages as you can. If your conscience be clear you are doing right. No times can be hard with good crops, if the people use their wits ever so little.—*The Current.*

EDMONSTONS VIEWS.

The agitation for *nine* hours as a day's work now going on among wage workers, is not only unwise, but if successful, will defer to a remote period the object sought for, viz: a reduction of the hours of labor.

The great cry that is going up from the business world is "over production," To this cause is ascribed the hard times, and the stagnation that clogs the wheels of industry and causes them to stop months at a time and run only half their capacity the balance of the year. The remedy for so much forced idleness is not to be found in the lopping off of an hour from a day's work; Heroic and not homeopathic treatment is needed.

Many years ago, it was proposed to reduce the hours of labor to eight per day, and to that end every effort has been tending in the meantime. Since the inauguration of this movement the capacity for production has been vastly increased by the invention and perfection of labor saving machinery and it is still increasing. In view of this fact where is there any justification for compromise on nine hours?

Inventive genius seems destined to drive the vast majority of the grand army of wage workers to the alms house, unless, perforce the hours of labor are reduced and the present antagonism between employer and employe is settled and a new era begins,—an era in which the manhood of each shall be recognized by the other, and with this recognition the admission of the right of the employe to live, and to share the gains of a prosperous season, as well as the hardships of a disastrous one.

The nine hour system will meet with the same opposition that has been encountered by the eight hours, and in case the nine hours is adopted all the advantages involved in the eight hour plan will be lost to the employe.

The only argument made against the eight hour system, is by a set of "I-Am-Holier-Than-Thou" people to the effect that the extra hours of rest will not be judiciously spent. This is not worthy the name of argument, it is the thoughtless vaporing of self-righteousness. There are some who would add hours of dissipation to those they have for themselves at present, but to maintain that they are more than an infinitesimal few compared to the whole, is to insult a vast majority of the American people.

It is assumed by many that a reduction to eight hours is a necessity to give employment to surplus labor, and the main debate seems to be over the best means to secure the desired end. I find that many workmen, aware of the limited powers of the general government, are looking to State Legislatures to fix by enactment "the legal day's labor."

Such a step is not only impracticable, but it is beyond the province of the law-making power of either State or Nation, save only in so far as the State or Nation occupies the position of employer as in public work. This is one of the inalienable rights not delegated to the people's representatives, either in General Assembly or Congress, and consequently reserved to the people themselves.

I deny the right of any law-making body to enact how many hours I shall devote to the maintenance of my family, as my employer would undoubtedly deny it's right to fix the price he must give me! It is a contract between us, and we are the parties directly interested.

Custom will fix the hours of labor should causes arise for arbitrament in Courts of Law. And our's is the province to fix the custom. Otherwise each State would fix the hours of labor for itself in its own interest, and in that interest to avoid unequal competition from neighboring States, the tendency would be to lengthen rather than shorten the hours, as the first move for a reduction of the hours would be a disadvantage to the State adopting the plan and a corresponding advantage to the others.

In view of the facts cited above, and they must appeal to every candid mind, I submit that the only practical way to accomplish the end desired, is to stick to the original proposition by adopting the action of the Trades Congress, and prepare to act simultaneously with all trades in all the States, and work no more than eight hours per day on and after May 1st, 1886. If wealthy, but soulless employers and corporations should resist, the dead silence of a country with every wheel motionless, every arm listless, and a national loss of $164,000,000 every month would call a halt for a parley on equal terms, or I am mistaken.

G. EDMONSTON.

Washington, D. C.

THE SITUATION IN ST. LOUIS.

There are at present about 12,000 able bodied men out of employment in this city, the majority of them have families, some of them large ones and no employment or money coming in to support them. It is a dispiriting task to enumerate the number of mills and manufactories which had to close down their works and shut out their men.

There is some talk that business will revive in the Spring. Suposing it does revive, how are the carpenters of this city organized to meet it? Wages of carpenters in St. Louis have been cut down this Winter fully fifty per cent. The few carpenters that are working are taking whatever their employers give them and they dare not refuse, because the bosses know that the men have no organization behind them in their hour of need.

When will the carpenters awake to a sense of the duty which they owe to themselves and families? Will they forever let all their opportunities pass unimproved? They ought to know by experience that we have hard times about every ten years and still it finds them in the same old state of disorganization. Hard times found us disorganized in 1860, and we had either to take a gun or starve. In 1863 such of us as were not engaged in the musket business organized an International Union, it was not successful for the simple reason that no Union can exist where its members will only pay 25 cents per month for dues. 1872 came and found us in the same old rut. Hundreds of carpenters rushed to California that year, and those who could not pay their fare became tramps through the States to be run into prison for looking for work. I have been informed that the citizens of San Francisco did not know which was the worst evil: the flood of immigrants from the States or the Chinese. It is a fact that the Pacific Slope has not yet recovered from the overcrowding process of that year.

Now let us see how has 1884 found us? It found us as it did in 1860 and 1872. In this city there are at least 3000 carpenters and how are they organized? There are three distinct organizations of carpenters in this city, and their combined membership does not exceed 150 members in good standing. There may be about 100 more carpenters, members of the different assemblies of the Knights of Labor. But their strength is lost to the carpenters unions because there are too many clashing interests in the mixed assemblies of the Knights of Labor. If the carpenters would only come out of all the different benevolent organizations of the country, and organize a society composed of carpenters only, what a splendid organization we would have? There is a large number of our craft in other societies, if they would only come and join us and only pay one half of what they now pay into two or three societies of which they are now members, what a power we could weild, to say nothing of the treasury that we could have to fall back on in time of distress? Then let the carpenters of St. Louis attend to this.

MAURICE LYNAM.

St. Louis, Mo.

"THE STATISTICIANS show that the population of the country has been doubled in thirty years "says a contemporary," and that in the same time, owing to labor-saving inventions and improved means of transportation, the capacity for nearly every form of production has increased ten-fold. The arithmetical deduction from these facts is that it should be five times easier to get a living in the United States now than it was thirty years ago." But the "arithmetical deduction" don't pan out worth a cent, since it is a fact that we have to root just as hard now to get a living as we did thirty years ago. Let us try to find out the reason of this through discussion in our labor meetings. The eight-hour movement, we think, is a step toward solving the problem. — *Tocsin.*

A NEWSY LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

The Feb'y Carpenter is well worth the average monthly dues paid by Union men. The story of "Poor Bob" should be read by everyone, and as there are hundreds of "Poor Bobs" in every large city they should think of some way to remedy their poverty. But they never think when they are young of the time that is coming, and many of them give their young days in doing the "driving" for the boss, and then would fain join the Union when they are expecting a death benefit in a few years. It would be no more than just to tell them keep their old bones to themselves. *Young man*, before you are "*Too old for a Job*," think of this and lay by something in your Union for your old age, it is a safer investment than savings banks or Government Bonds, and pays compound interest.

Bro. Campbell's San Francisco letter is well worth studying attentively, but his remedy for making delinquents toe the mark, I fear is very defective. A secret service reform or spy system will make one Brother look with distrust on another. for fear he is a spy, and the spy in the end would not be very well liked when known. When every Brother knows a delinquent and does all they can to convert him without success, do you think a spy or two will prostrate him on his knees, begging to be admitted to the fold?

In my opinion the best way to keep men in the Union, is to make it an object for them to be there, and a considerable loss for them to leave it. This can be done by means of a strong treasury, high initiation fees and high dues, and good sick benefits paid promptly. As soon as a Union controls the trade in a city keep hold of it, so if a man wont, join the Union he must go elsewhere to get work and if fined he must pay. Now that the *Congress* of *Trades* and *Labor* is over, will all the laws passed there remain a dead letter, or will delegates go to the next Congress uninstructed and let them do as they please? Every member should have a copy of the report of the last Congress, and express his opinion in his Union on the various reforms and laws acted upon, and especially on some to be acted upon in the next Congress and have the opinion of the various L. U's. published in *The Carpenter*. Take up the eight hour law in the March meetings and discuss it thoroughly. Show what means your Unions are taking to enforce that law, and let every Brother stand by his fellow member, and show a determined solid front ready and willing to do and dare in carrying it out.

This is a very important measure and should not be neglected. The time for its enforcement will be upon us before we are aware of it. Will we be ready for it when it comes?

The Chicago Union carpenters are learning wisdom from their folly and instead of spending thousands of dollars in a strike and enforced idleness have organized a *Cooperative Building Association* and secured a charter from the State of Illinois to take contracts and do all kinds of carpentry. This is a new feature in Trades Unions and well worthy of a trial. I will report its proceedings monthly for the benefit of other Unions and any private information will be furnished on application to the Cor. Sec. Union 21. Since Union 21 started it has had a hard time of it. First we had to contend with civil strife, then secession, then Knights of Labor meddling, then a disastrous strike gotten up by Anarchists for the purpose of destroying us, and last of all a seceesion of the Anarchists. Union 21 has lived through all this and starts out fresh and full of vigor determined to be again the banner union of the Brotherhood. Long live the Brotherhood is the wish of

ONE OF THE BOYS.

HARMONY.

There will never be harmony between Capital and Labor 'till we begin to do something to create harmony. All strikes and everything else war-like must be paid for, and Labor has to stand her full share always. If we have war we must pay the debt. So let us have peace, if we have to fight for it. We can have harmony, but we must create it.

S. V. R. TUTHILL.

Berkeley, Cal.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF UNION NO. 18.

Brother Craftsmen:—The writer wishes to earnestly appeal to all Brothers to stop and consider the downward course in which they are allowing themselves to drift by non-payment of their dues and assessments. If any of the Unions think this will elevate their position, they are mistaken. No better course could not chosen than non-payment of dues and long delays in paying assessments, to soon reduce wages and degrade the carpenter craft in general forever beyond redemption. There is no class so ready to distrust each other as the wage workers. And all fair minded workmen should do all in their power to avoid this and adhere closely to the example that the capitalists set for you, which is strong unity and good discipline and that will help to elevate the Carpenters. I think Union No. 18 can give a lesson; for instance when we lost our Brother W. H. Fogwell we found his family in rather straightened circumstances. Bro. Fogwell's Employer and a firm of Painters known as Ross Bros. got up a subscription list, and the members of Union No. 18 took hold of it and worked faithfully for one week. Thanks to the generosity of the public we raised five hundred dollars besides other orders, including the half of a $50 sewing machine, this amount was places in bank so that widow Fogwell can draw $20 per month as long as the money lasts. Brother Unionists take pattern by this and pay your dues promptly and show the world that we are organized to help each other and to do good. Then we shall gain the confidence of each other and shall be worthy of being called a Brotherhood.

Hamilton, Can. E. HANCOCK.

WHY LABOR IS ROBBED.

Every interest on earth, exeepting Labor, combines to secure to itself as great a share as possible of the products of industry. The railroad and telegraph magnates have their combinations. The iron, steel, nail, stove, glass, and cigar manufacturers have their Unions. So have the beer brewers, distillers, wool growers, grain dealers, flour manufacturers, butchers, bankers, all have their combinations, and all for one purpose—to keep up prices, or rather profits, in their lines of trade. They all flourish, and most of them grow wealthy. Skilled Labor, too, has its combinations for the same purpose. All these organizations keep a keen eye on legislation. Whenever a law can be made that will benefit one or more of these combinations specially, they set to work slyly for the nomination of legislators who will pass such a law. When election day comes and one candidate is in favor of the law, and the other is against it, and in favor of the people, the combination knows no party, it votes for the man who will pass the law it wants. This is the secret of the success of corporations, and one of the reasons why it is unconstitutional to interfere with them.—*Toledo Record.*

MEMBERSHIP AND FUNDS OF ENGLISH TRADES UNIONS.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has 322 branches in England and Wales, 18 in Ireland, 14 in Scotland, 17 in the United States, 5 in Canada, 8 in New Zealand, 11 in Australia, and 2 in South Africa; total, 397. During the nine months ending September, 1884, the number of members increased from 22,839 to 24,624. During the same period the cash balance rose from $279,345 to $291,060, an increase in the nine months of $11.715.

The number of members and amount of funds held by leading Trade Unions at the end of the year 1883 were as follows:

SOCIETY.	MEMBERS.	FUNDS.
Amalgamated Engineers	50,418	$890,625
Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders	29,546	542,725
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	22,839	308,085
Amalgamated Society of Tailors	14,203	93,950
Iron Founders' Society	11,917	130,150
Operative Bricklayers' Society	6,075	144,740
Typographical Association	5,932	59,435
Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland	5,147	42,380
Steam Engine Makers' Society	4,762	55,705
Associated Blacksmiths of Scotland	2,757	37,110
Operative Cabinet & Chair Makers	1,825	4,900
Alliance Cabinet Makers	1,463	9,750

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, MARCH, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canadas, being the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	One Year.
One inch	$ 75	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00
⅛ Column	1 00	2 25	4 50	8 00
¼ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
½ Column	3 00	6 50	14 00	26 00
One Column	5 00	12 00	24 00	45 00

Liberal discount on standing contracts and for larger space.

None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	P 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
German " "		50
Blank Bonds, " "		5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

☞Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

ENCOURAGING GROWTH.

During the month of January we added *six* new unions to our Brotherhood and to do this in these dull times is something remarkable. The new unions are located as follows: Hastings, Mich.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Haverhill, Mass.; Halifax, N. S.; Akron, O. and Chester, Pa. In February we added two more, viz: San Bernardino, Cal. and St. Paul, Minn.

This makes 17 new unions since the convention last August. Our membership now numbers 1348 members more than this time last year. This of course includes only the members in good standing. Very few labor organizations can show similar progress in these days of commercial stagnation. And it ought to be encouraging to every member of our Brotherhood and nerve us all to exert every effort to make our growth still greater and our progress even more cheering.

In the past two years we have paid out $6,750 in Death benefits from our General Treasury to the families of deceased members, and fully as much more in sick benefits from the local treasuries of the unions. We have assisted the needy, secured work for our unemployed brothers, reduced the hours of labor in many cities, prevented wages from being reduced, and commanded better treatment and greater consideration from our employers. This is the benefits we have achieved through our Brotherhood. And wherever they have not been secured it is due to the lack of organization in the trade.

Compare this condition of affairs with the situation of our trade in 1878, and what a contrast! Then we were disorganized, wages down to a mere cypher, piece work everywhere, and every man the enemy of the other. And it was the same up until the past few years. Now we work in union together, brothers in one cause, the interest of one the interest of all.

When we first started we were given one year to live, and it was predicted that then we would go the way of all preceding organizations of the kind that had been attempted among carpenters, Th twelve months passed and we still lived, and then a second year was given us until we would go to pieces. Then men said, "Oh! you can't organize the Carpenters. They are no good; they won't hold together long!" And that year everything conspired for our destruction. The changes in our constitution, the adoption of a uniform system of laws for our local unions, and the inauguration of the system of Death and Disability benefits created quite a storm in many unions, and our enemies on the outside were leaving no stone unturned to encourage dissension among us and break us up.

But the second year passed and we had grown stronger and we are still growing stronger and propose to practically demonstrate that the Carpenters can hold together in spite of all croakers.

Our Brotherhood is far from being dead! It is a live, aggressive and progressive organization. It aims to organize the Carpenters and Joiners of America under one banner and in one fold to uplift the level of the trade to a higher standard. And it is only a matter of time until it has a local union established in every city and town in the land.

NOW IS THE TIME TO ORGANIZE. Bear in mind, that a carpenters union should be established in every town.

THE MISSOURI LABOR BUREAU.

Oscar Von Kochtitzky, a railroad agent, has been appointed Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Missouri, by Gov. Marmaduke. In view of the fact that the bill specially provides that "the Commissioner shall be a person indentified with the labor interests," this appointment is an outrage on the labor organizations of the State. And the indignation of the organized workers is manifesting itself in a movement to abolish the Bureau or to refuse an appropriation for the work.

We trust the labor element of Missouri will not fall into the hands of the capitalists by pursuing this plan. Nothing would please the capitalists and corporations of Missouri more than to see this Bureau abolished. It cost considerable effort to secure its establishment and our General Secretary was the author of the bill and pushed it through the Legislature. Hence our words on this subject ought to have some weight. We advise the workingmen of Missouri to push ahead their organizations more extensively throughout the State and seize hold of the administration of this Bureau; instead of destroying it. Once destroyed it will be a difficult work to reestablish it—the same as in Connecticut, where the Labor Bureau was destroyed under similar circumstances.

That the Governor has not placed the Bureau under control of the labor interests of the State is due to the weakness of the labor organizations. With 10,000 more men added to the labor fold of Missouri they can name their own Labor Commissioner and dictate the legislation they desire, or the political destruction of the men who oppose them.

WHAT IS LABOR?

What is labor? It is the essential thing. Without it your fine flour is dust swept over the wastes of a continent; your fine garment the habit of a marine animal, shut up in inaccessible regions of the icy north; your ships, a log erect in virgin forests, or crude ore embosomed in the earth; your house, a jumble of odd things, scattered over a scene of desolation; yourself, a beast. The laborer is the central figure of our civilization.

ADOPT A RESTRICTIVE POLICY.

Employers are making a common mistake in fighting for business through successive reductions of wages. Not a whit more business is secured by this policy, because the distrust prevailing in regard to the course of values and the possibility that materials may be bought at lower prices induce consumers to hold off in making purchases. A wiser policy undoubtedly would be to reduce the hours of labor and pursue the restrictive policy more determinedly, as the depression is not caused by high or low prices, but by the surplus of productive capacity beyond the means of the people to buy. And the mass of consumers being wage workers, their power to buy is limited by the wages they receive. The force of a restrictive policy is shown in the artificially high prices maintained by the anthracite coal combination, which is able to hold values high because of its demonstrated ability to restrict production to whatever extent the interests of the combination may require. The same result shows itself in the movements of the Standard Oil combination.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Philipsburg, Pa.

The local union we have started here is a new thing in this locality, and the men take a deep interest in it. Average wages here are two dollars per day, for ten hours work. A good mechanic gets about the same as a poor one working for the companies; we can make a change in that after we get the union in shape. Our largest contractors are Hoover, Hughs & Co., they send to Philadelphia and New York for men, mostly German workmen, to do their work, and pay them more wages than they do better workmen who live here in Philipsburg. J. W. Jones & Co. are just the opposite; they employ all home labor, and they do the best class of work, but not so large an amount of it. H. H. & Co. reduced wages twice this winter, and put men on short time. J. W. J. & Co. reduced time one hour, but did not cut the wages. We will have a fair season here next Summer. The officers of Union No. 81 are: E. R. Stuchell, P.; Geo. A. Blowers, V. P.; Thom. H. Vaughn, R. S.; J. D. Ritter, C. S. & F. S.; E. F. Blowers, T.; Jas. M. Eboch, C.; E. M. Klepper, W.; Trustees: E. R. Stuchell, 1 year, Geo. A. Blowers, 2 years, Wm. Batchlor, 3 years.

Denver, Col.

Our semi-annual election resulted as follows A. H. Higgins, P.; W. G. Miner, V. P.; I. C. Jones, R. S. (J. M. Roberts has since been elected as R. S., vice Bro. Jones, resigned); E. E. Rice, C. S. and F. S.; Frank Bayer, T.; J. D. McDonald, C.; Frank T. Finerty, W.; Thos. Muirhead, Trustee and also Preceptor. No. 55 is in a good, healthy condition, and above all has no parties, cliques, feuds, jealousies, sore-heads, nor cranks, and we naturally feel proud that it is so, and that is why we are in a healthy condition. No. 55 has concluded by a combined effort of all the members to endeavor to increase its membership. We are sending various appeals to all the non-union carpenters in the city, and shall present extra attractions at our monthly sociables—which, by the way, are beginning to bear fruit. The meetings of Union 55 of late have become very interesting, and are better attended. We will soon have a material increase in our membership. We have adopted a sick benefit of $5 per week. Trade here is very dull, there are many vacant houses and stores, and dealers and contractors shake their heads when asked if times are going to improve soon. The bottom has fallen out of wages completely; wages range from $2.75 down to $1.50. Nearly all Union men average more work and better wages than non-union men, and have for the time the Union has been in existence.

San Francisco, Cal.

Trade has been rather dull of late, and in consequence a good many idle men. The months of January, February and March are always dull months with us. The weather has been very wet and cold for the past month, which has helped make quiet times; also the raise in lumber has stopped a great many contemplated buildings. There are enough men to do what work there is in the market, so traveling "chips" had better stay away, for if they do not belong to the Union it is "no go." Even those who do belong that are in arrears of dues and do not pay up, are discharged as not worthy of being trusted.

New officers:—J. J. Tierney, President: Henry Clinton, V. P.; J. S. W. Saunders, R. S.; A. T. Penebsky, F. S.; Thos. O'Brien, Treas.; Geo. Watsons, C.; John Kennedy, D. R.; Edward Oliver, Chairman of Trustees.

THE CARPENTER for December, in speaking of "Lump-work," reminds me of an old saying I heard somewhere, "Folks who send out crows, generally find they come home to roost." So it is with many of our boss carpenters here. They are all the time talking about so many poor workmen running around the country; they should be the last to find fault with their own handiwork, as these poor workmen are the fruits of Lump-work or "Piece-work," as it is commonly called. As soon as the Brotherhood has succeeded in stamping out lump-work or piece work, we will have gained our greatest victory.

Washington, D. C.

New officers of Union No. 1 are: Geo. J. Suter, P.; John F. Magee, V. P.; J. F. Billingsley, R. S.; W. A. Kimmel, C. S.; P. T. O'Brien, F. S.; John F. Suter, T.; J. V. Lashorn, C.; Wm. Summers, W.; Daniel Donaldson, Trustee. Trade dull, and many members are out of employment; yet I believe there are more non-union men idle than union. The "Mushroon" bosses are taking advantage of the depression in trade, only paying twenty-five cents an hour and working nine hours per day. The other bosses are paying union wages: thirty cents an hour, but only working nine hours per day. We have been astonished by the presentation in the Senate by the Senator from Ohio, Hon. John Sherman, of an amendement to the lien law of this District, which, if adopted, will effectually destroy the efficacy of the law, so far as the mechanic is concerned. We trust our brothers in Ohio will hold the senator to a strict account for his action against the organized labor of Washington. His bill allows real estate men and capitalists to come in and head off the claims of the mechanics and laborers who constructed the work. He is acting for the real estate men, our bitterest enemies.

The Democratic Committee on Inauguration Ceremonies have, after being requested by our Gen'l President, Bro. Billingsley, to award the contract for laying the ball-room floor to some responsible master builder, who employed Union mechanics, awarded it to a scab in conjunction with a lumber dealer, who are having it done by piece work, at 55 cents per square. for laying the sleepers, leveling the same, and laying the floor, earning about $1.00 per diem. McCullough is the lumber man, and Monroe is the scab. He gets sixteen hundred dollars for the job, pays two thousand for lumber, puts it down, takes it up, and sells it back for one thousand; this leaves him six hundred for putting down flooring, taking it up, backing, nails and moving it from the building. It is estimated that it will require thirty-three kegs of nails to do the work. He pays fifty-five cents a square for laying down and leveling sleepers; at this rate a man might make one dollar and twenty-five cents a day. Some of our members measured some work, and the men had only made one dollar and ten cents in eight hours. The bids for doing this work ranged from $1,600 to $2,000, and one of the high bidders, H. Howlet, is superintending the work for the committee. Union No. 1 was in the parade on the 21st of Feb. in full force, to do honor to the Father of Our Country. The Federation of Trades has endorsed Gen. W. S. Rosencrans for Secretary of War, and forwarded their action to the President-elect, and requested its publicat[illegible]

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our own common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley. 322 13th St., S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

General Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—R.Stephens, 937 Campbell St., Oakland, Cal.

2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., Cincinnati, O.

4th Vice-President—F. E. Rames, 16 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

5th Vice-President—L. J. Boyer, 401 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

6th Vice-President—C. W. Green, 1313 Capital Ave., Omaha, Neb.

7th Vice-President—Alex. Edgar, 20 Henry St., Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President—Wm. F. Eberhardt, 2903 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; H. J. Bailey, 295 Detroit St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 2 Crown St. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following list of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

AKRON, O.—Geo. H. Worren, 602 Locust St.

ALAMEDA, CAL.—*Wm. G. Vollmar.-John J. Boyle.

[illegible] Cummings, 12 Lom-

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wendel Hans, 216 Morton St.

BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 44 Courtland St. I. B. Aylsworth, 684 Pennsylvania Ave.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—*A. McNeal.—A. D. Bruce, box 2231.

BOSTON, Mass.—D. D. Sheehan. 34 Edenboro St. *Leo McAuley, 123 Boylston Ave., Jamaica Plains.

BENICIA. CAL.—J. H. Ostello.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A. Turnbull, 63 Lawrence St.

BUFFALO, N, Y.—L. Doebert, 492 Hickory St.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—*J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.—W. H. Burgess, 5 Jasper Court.

CHESTER, PA.—Philip H. Giles.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING TER.—S. W. Irenburgh, box 2287.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Thos. P. Doran, 105 Sigel St.

CINCINNATI, O.—*C, A. Rockwood, 591 State Ave. John Valerius, 288 Wade St.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch. S. S.

COLUMBUS, O.—*Wm. Hesse, 17 College St.—M. J. Meers. 169 McCoy St.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—A. Fosdick, cor. Hill and Damon St.

COVINGTON, KY.—M. Wagner, 195 East 13 St.

DENVER, COL.—E. E. Rice, 23 Colfax Ave.

DESMOINES, IA.—E. J. Reynolds, 1122 School St. *J. W. Hicks, 715 West 11. St.

DETROIT, MICH.—Jas. A. Gutchow, 64 Miami St. *O. D. Only.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—*P. P. Hansen, 825 Prospect St. C. H. Eaton, 418 5th Ave.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—Wm. Trotter, Box 100.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—P. Doyle, 42 Mason St.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Jas. W. Hurley, 277 Centre St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher.—J. M. Hall, 46 Clark St.

GUELPH, CAN.—David Adam, Wellington St.

HARTFORD, CONN.—W. W. Dwyer, 36 Russell St. *Jas. F. Eagan.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.—John Saxton, 76 Birmingham St.

HAMILTON, CAN.—E. Hancock, 241 Bay St., N.

HAMMOND, IND.—F. Hohman.

HASTINGS, MICH.—C. C. Wardell, Box 306.—*Miles Main.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Chas. Bourneauf, 36 Duncan Street.

HOUSTON, TEX.—R, F. Hoyt, 62 Houston Ave, *Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.

HUMBOLDT, Ill.—Aug. Krause, Box 287.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—S. Scott, 50 Spann St.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. C. Egly, 1004 Julia Ave.

KENSINGTON, ILL.—C. Gibson, Box 130.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—Wm. Schmidt, 814 Pottawotomie St.—*J. Murray, 816 Ottawa St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. Wesley Wilson, 209 E. 5th St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Thos. A. Murray, 284 3d St.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—P. S. Williamson.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—G. G. Suelflohn, 741 Booth St.

MORRIS, MINN.—P. A. McCarthy, Box 146.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—A. D. Shegog, 705 Fatherland Street.

NEWARK, N. J.—D. Murphy. 20 Morton St.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Room 23, Insurance Building, Chapel St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A. McIsaacs, 2070 2nd Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, LA —A. C. Buillard, 548½ Josephine St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (white,) Alex. Huhn, 262 Tchoupitoulas St.

NEW TACOMA, WASHINGTON TER.—S. D. Garrison.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*H. Nielsen, 315 North 24th St. R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St.

OMAHA, NEB.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—W. J. Reeves, 1816 Izard St.

PATERSON, N. J.—Labor Standard Office.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—*J. H. Wright, Box 754.—W. P. Reed, Box 754.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—James Dey, 819 Callowhill. *Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. Crawford, 265 Webster Ave.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—O. L. Paine, 39 Fifield Ave.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Gordon Smart, 213 Montgomery St.

RALEIGH, N. C.—William Manely.

RICHMOND, IND.—Jeff Cox, 223 N. 16th St.

RUSHVILLE, IND.—J. C. Gregg, Box 553.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jas. Seville.—E. M. Blakeslee, 14 Edmonds St.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—L. E. Pake. (Colton.)

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Pat'k O'Connor, 818 Haight Street.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Stanley P. Moorhead.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*James Carty.—H. Bald, Box 36.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—C. Heep, 1217 Lucas Ave.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A. A. Marden, 496 Rice St.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—J. Alex Thompson.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Benj. R. Young, 5 Pendergast and Jones Lane.—*W. B. Jenkins, Gaston St. betw. Robert and West Broad.

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—James Sallee.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. G. Snyder, 75 Oswego St.

TOLEDO, O.—John Klueter, 106 Railroad Ave.

TORONTO, CAN.—A. Graham, 95 Peter St.

TRENTON, N. J.—J. H. Appleton, 50 Lamberton St. *E. S. Hazard, 570 Perry St.

TROY, N. Y.—E. J. Lake, Lock box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. H. Donaldson, 100 Seymour Ave.

VICTORIA, BRIT. COL.—G. D. Roper, Box 323.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. A. Kimmel, 1024 Ninth St, N. W.—*P. L. O'Brien, Metropolitan Hotel.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Geo. L. Muhn, 744 Main St.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Englewood, Ill.

Trade will be good here this Spring, and there is plenty of work now waiting for the weather to permit it being undertaken.

Alameda, Cal.

Trade dull, a great many carpenters idle; Union No. 47 is in good condition. On Jan. 28th we installed our new officers and had a pleasant time.

Savannah, Ga.

Union No. 57 is growing nicely and is in a prosperous condition; new members are coming in at every meeting. Trade very dull, but we expect to soon see it better.

Hastings, Mich.

Union No. 80 is now in working order and we propose to get it on a firm foundation by the first of April. We propose to have every good carpenter in the city. Trade dull.

Colton, Cal.

On January 30, we started Union No. 86 in San Bernardino, and we will have a hundred members as soon as business picks up. Bro. L. E. Pake, formerly of Chicago, is here and he is hard at work for this Union.

Chester, Pa.

Union No. 85 is now fairly started and we have a good roll of members and will soon number over a hundred when business has fairly started. Times are very dull here now, but the prospects indicate a pretty fair season.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Union No. 77 has unanimously expelled ADAM CRAMER for defrauding Bros. Bruce and McNeal out of $200. He is not a fit man to have in any organization, and we warn all the local unions against him.

Troy, N. Y.

Business very slack here and in Cohoes; not 25 Carpenters in the city at work; the outlook for Spring is fair. Union No. 78 keeps on initiating new members, but we don't expect to gain many until the Spring work opens up.

Pensacola, Fla.

Times remain dull, very few carpenters at work. Climate however is mild and the distress is consequently not so severe as in the North. Union 74 is growing slowly and promises a good growth in Spring. Wages $2.50 per day and prospects fair for the coming season.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Times dull, many out of work, two thirds of the trade idle. Wages $2.25 to $2.50. Our ball on Jan. 14, was a credit to Union No. 70. Prospects for Spring are fair. We will have a meeting between now and then to consult with the bosses about wages for the season.

Buffalo. N. Y.

New officers: J. Rieman, P.; Harry Billica, V. P.; Geo. Bickelman, R. S.; Louis Doebert, F. and C. S.; Chas. G. King, T. Board of Trustees: Wm. Warde, Wm. Stosch, Wm. Ludemann, Michael Allespach and Adolpf Goehla. Business is very dull, expect to have a good season next Spring.

Houston, Texas,

Contracts were let lately for four good brick buildings yet I am sorry to say the bosses are working with cheap labor. Wages are no good here at present; the best men get $2.50 per day there are some men working for $1.50. All our members are getting the best wages paid.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Work scarce, many idle and the city overstocked with labor. Union No. 56 is undergoing a purifying process and is all the stronger for losing some of the dead wood we had, so we are now down to a good solid working basis. The principal lumber dealers say that the prospects indicate a fair business this Spring.

Akron, Ohio.

Union No. 84 is now in organized shape with the following officers; J. A. Gross, P.; S. L. Walkup, V. P.; Geo. H. Worron, C. S.; E. Wildmann, F. S.; J. Hunsicker, T.; Jas. Dressler, C.; Robert Wallace, W.; E. H. Knight, Prec. We propose to be second to no union in any city of our size. Thanks are due Bro. ROBERT GRAY of the Bricklayers Union of this city for his kindly interest in aiding this organization.

Charleston, S. C.

Union No. 52 is doing well and in spite of dull trade we are growing. Work is very slack and many carpenters idle. We have had a very severe Winter. Wages range from $1.50 to $2.25, very few get the latter figure. Our new officers: F. E. Rames, P.; E. A. Washington, V. P.; J. F. Drayton, F. S.; W. H. Burgess, C. S.; W. A. Grant, T.; P. Ashbey, W.; W. C. Midleton, C.; I. T. Singleton, D. K.; R. H. Wilson, J. Nelson, and J. B. Brown, Trustees.

Richmond, Ind.

Union No. 79 meets once a week and we have lively meetings. Trade is picking up a little, but times are dull enough anyhow. Prospects good for Spring; a good many carpenters are idle. There are 300 carpenters in the city and about 15 per cent. of them are at work. Work is done by the hour at from 15 to 22½ cents per hour. There are twice as many carpenters here as there will be work for this Spring. Cost of living away up. After Spring has fully opened we will raise the dues and initiation fee of our union.

San Rafael, Cal.

Our officers for the current term are: President, E. N. Kellogg; Vice-Pres., Thos. Aluny; R. S., J. T. McLean; Cor. and Fin. Sec., S. P. Moorhead; Treas. C. O'Donnell; Con., J. Gray; Warden, J. McKinay. Trade very dull, only a few jobs on hand, and they are almost completed. Some outside contractors have come into this city and taken work at losing figures. And the bosses here think the only remedy is to reduce wages—at least so they say. But to our mind it is folly to try and compete with bosses who are so unprincipled as to take work at a loss, for they expect to get square by defrauding somebody.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

FEB. 4.—Death benefits approved: No. 36, Moses Greaves, Philadelphia, Pa, No. 37. Wm. Bamber, Toledo, O. No. 38, J. W. Plummer, Oakland, Cal.

The following unions were suspended for nonpayment of dues and assessments, and charters revoked subject to reorganization, viz; Seattle; Covington; Guelph; Rushville; Englewood; Nashville; Victoria, and Hammond.

Protest from Washington Union No. 1 against the present method of levying assessments was received, and the G. S. instructed to explain matters to the union.

Appeal of W. T. McCormack, Boston Union No. 33, against expulsion from said union. Action of the union sustained.

Ordered, That E. B. will not pay benefits to a local union unless the Treasurer and Fin. Sec. of the same are under bonds. This rule to take effect April 1st, 1885.

FEB. 11.—Charter granted, Union No. 86, San Bernardino, Cal.

Ordered, That monies for benefits be made payable by draft to the legal heirs, and sent to the F. S. of the local union. This rule goes into effect April 1st, 1885.

Resolved, That only $1.00 at a time be placed in the hands of the G. S. to meet current bills, and he shall report to the E. B, as to its expenditure.

Wm. Martin, Gen. Sec. of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers, asked aid from B. in condemning and discouraging the Steel Nail, as being injurious to their trade, throwing thousands of their members out of work. Our E. B. instructed the G. S. to reply that while our Brotherhood sympathized with them, they did not deem it advisable to fight labor saving machinery, and recommended the Iron and Steel Workers to struggle for a reduction of the hours of labor to offset the evil.

Papers from Charleston, S. C., for benefit on death of James Washington, referred back for date of initiation. Report of Auditing Committee on Jan. financial report of G.S. made and accepted. Order for benefit payable on death of Jos. Smith, New Orleans, La., decided not to be drawn until name and residence of legal heir, and of Treasurer of Union No. 16, was forwarded.

FEB. 17.—Charter granted, 87 St. Paul, Minn.

FEB. 25.—Resignation of Bro. D. McIntosh as member of E. B. accepted, owing to inability of the brother to attend. Bro. Edward Taylor was recommended to the G. P. for appointment to fill the vacancy.

Communication from G. P. authorizing appropriation for meetings of E. B., and compensation to General Treasurer and members of E. B. for time lost in official services, was accepted.

By-Laws of Akron Union No. 84, read and referred. Papers on Benefit No. 39, James Washington, Charleston, S. C., returned with date of initiation. Claim approved.

Appeals as follows were passed upon: Los Angeles, Cal., pay of committee members; union referred to page 27, Art. 9, of Constitution.

Akron, O., death assessments on new unions. Ordered by E. B. that all assessments on new unions shall commence on and after date of charter being granted.

Denver, Col., difficulty about sick benefits and by-laws governing the same, ordered that by-laws governing local sick benefits shall be left to the unions themselves, and it shall not be necessary to send them to the E. B. for approval. In the case of C. W. Abbott, Denver Union No. 55, it was decided that the said member must be in good standing for 6 months *after date of initiation* into the B, in order to be entitled to benefit. Membership in all cases to date only from the actual date of initiation.

Full information as required having come from New Orleans Union No. 16, an order was drawn on the Treasurer for $250 to pay the benefit of Jos. Smith.

Appeal from J. H. Sands, Houston, Tex., as to his expulsion, laid over to hear report from Union No. 66.

W. J. Shield, 2d Vice President requested aid of E. B. to organize Massachusetts, and asked that the G. S. go on an organizing tour to strengthen old unions, and build up new ones, Boston Union No. 33, having donated $20 for that purpose. Resolved by E. B. that the G. S. go on such trip, and that not more than $25 be drawn from the General Fund for that purpose, the local unions visited to make up the balance.

The following unions were suspended for nonpayment and charters revoked subject to reorganization: St. Louis, Benicia, Milwaukee, Santa Rosa, New Tacoma and Syracuse.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

CORRESPONDENT, *New Orleans, La.*—Please send us your name. The charges you make against Union No. 76, if worthy of any attention, should have your name and address in full signed to them. Anonymous communications, such as you sent, are the refuge of moral cowards.

Hot or Cold Lunches.

W. H. STEPHENS, *Toronto, Can.*—In answer to the question of J. T. Samson, "Hot Dinner or Lunch." For six years steady I have taken cold lunches on work-days, and though not constitutionally strong, I have not lost one hour through them. In fact, my health is better to-day, and I am more robust than thirty years ago. On the contrary I know some who are very much affected by cold lunches.

Members Falling into Arrears.

S. V. R. TUTHILL, *Berkely, Cal.*—In reply to a question referred to your readers, concerning members of Unions falling into arrears, I would suggest the following: That the officers impress upon the minds of the members the advantage and importance of paying when they have the cash. They can not do so when they do not have it, and let the president and other officers set the example, and the members will generally follow suit. In other words, our members are alternately flush and then busted; they can pay when they are flush, but no, when busted. Now, if the matter is properly presented, they can easily be induced to make a small advance when flush, to draw against one, two, three or perhaps, in some cases, five dollars, and this will be found the easiest way to pay dues, for when we have it we do not miss a small amount, and this will keep members in good standing, and save us the loss of many a good member. This must be shown to be desirable, and not compulsory. I hope some one will suggest a better plan.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Trenton, N. J.

The payment of the Forest Death Benefit has been published in all of the papers in this city. On Jan. 31st a committee of four from Union No. 31, called on the Widow Forest and paid her the $250 due on the death of her husband our late brother B. R. Forest. And in doing so we experienced the pleasure of doing our duty to the family of our departed brother.

Work is very dull, and but few union men are idle. The Spring outlook is favorable here not only for building, but for all other industries. We propose to soon start an active agitation for our union.

St. Paul, Minn.

Carpenters Union No. 87 has been formed in this city and we have nearly fifty names to begin with, and would have more if the times were not so hard and money so scarce. The initation fee will be $2 and the dues 50 cents per month. This new union has the good wishes of all the other trades in the city. Work is very slack and the bosses are trying to start the "piece work" plan. On one job they only paid 45 cents a square for laying a 3 inch oak floor, and after while they put up a sign "No more Carpenters wanted.' There is not a man on the job who can make $1.25 per day, and yet they had to put up that notice to keep the crowds of men from crowding in.

Boston, Mass.

Union No. 33 elected as officers: L. W. Davison, P.: Joseph Cahill, V. P.: Squire Ivison, R. S.: L. McAuley F. S.: D. D. Sheehan, C. S.: Geo. Cahill, Treas.; D. McGilcuddy, C.: B. Gilles, W. The project of a Trades Union hall is taking good hold and is being very vigorously pushed by the Cooperative Hall Association. Bro. W. J. Shields is one of the committee. Carpenters Union No. 33 donated the use of its hall on Jan. 26. for a concert and ball to aid the enterprise. It was a very successful affair and had a choice programme. Times are very dull and many of our members are out of work; wages in many cases are down to $1.75. When work starts up Union No. 33 will pick up a good many new members.

New Orleans, La.

Work is completely paralyzed through the bad weather, and the prospects are not very bright. Wages $2 to $3 per day, the majority at $2 and $2,50. When the weather becomes better, work will pick up that is now delayed. But the city is crowded with men, and there are three times as many as will find work. Union 76 has secured a State charter and is now incorporated under the State laws.

Union 16 is still in the field and is holding its own. Its new officers are: A. Baptiste, P.: John Jules, V. P.: W. W. Randolph, R. S.: A. C. Baillard, C. S. & F. S.: Geo. Costley, T.: Louis White, C.: James Henry, W.: Geo. Costley, W. L. Crutchmore and Chas. Angels, Trustees.

Germantown, Pa.

The bosses have put us on nine hours time. Now if we can live through the Winter on nine hour pay when the cost of living is so much higher. I don't see why we could not work the short hours and live all the same in Summer. We are trying to adopt the nine hour system and have the sympathy of a large part of the non-union men. Trade is dull at present, this place is overcrowded. But there are good prospects for Spring. Wages $2,50 to $2.75, we could have $3.00 per day only there are so many strangers coming in. Even from Philadelphia there are men coming to Germantown and working for less wages than we get. There are about 275 carpenters in Germantown not counting the strangers. We will soon held a public meeting at which our G. S. will be present.

Detroit, Mich.

Officers of Union No. 10: C. J. Talbot, P.: G. Heineman, V. P.: H. E. Penny, R. S.: O. D. Only, F. S.: James A. Gutchow C. S.: P. Cook, T.: George Fairburn, Prec.: M. M. Fetterly, C.

The bricklayers and a few other trades in Detroit are working up a nine hour movement. But they propose to await May 1st, 1886, and then join in the general movement. The question is discussed at every meeting of the Trades Council. The bricklayers had a conference with their employers on Feb. 2d, and the bosses have conceded the men's terms, viz: the same pay and rules as last year, $3.50 per day, nine hours on Saturday and full pay for it. The cigar makers lockout has ended after a short struggle in a victory for the men. The project of a cooperative Trades Union Hall is being favorably discussed in labor circles.

Eau Claire, Wis.

Prospects are rather slim here for Spring. We do not expect a good Summer's work, for all the capitalists are holding back their money and are trying to keep labor down. We have got an architect here in town who sends out hand bills and false inducements to cities such as St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc. In his hand bills he states that there are four or five hundreds carpenters wanted at Eau Claire. He did this last Summer and this town was overrun with carpenters and he is the very man who is to blame for low wages here this last Summer. His name is FRANK HINDS. We hereby notify all brothers and carpenters throughout the country to not pay any attention to any advertisements of FRANK HINDS that are sent out from Eau Claire for men. If times will be good here we will make it known throughout the country. There are more than enough men here now. New members are coming into Union No. 75 at the rate of five every meeting. Wages average $2.00 per day. Our business here depends greatly on the logging interests. A good cut of logs means a good season's work for us.

A Puff For Our Journal.

I received *The Carpenter* and read through all the English portion and am well pleased with it all through. It is the best we ever had—every line an argument in favor of our cause—never read a better paper anywhere. I think it would be well to prepare for the coming event May 1st, 1886, by each member laying aside at least one dollar per month into his Union to support those that may be involved in any difficulty caused by the occasion and to the end that our movement may be successful we must put forth all our efforts to increase our membership to its greatest possible strength.

W. F. EBERHARDT,
Philadelphia, Pa. 8th Vice President.

Haverhill, Mass.

There are about 250 carpenters in this city and we have organized a local union of carpenters. In three months we will have a good sized local union in this town. We commenced with a small number first, so as to know who we will admit hereafter. The visit of Bro. Shields and a delegation from Boston Union No. 33 has been of great benefit to us and has given us great encouragement.

Des Moines, Iowa.

New officers: Geo. Morrison, P.: W. W. Hunnell, V. P.: F. L. Fairbanks, R. S.: J. W. Hicks, F. S.: E. J. Reynolds, C. S.: G. W. Reynolds, Treas.: C. Stoll, C.: Geo. Hallett, W.: F. Hunnell, A. C.: Lem Parish, Doorkeeper: J. P. Montgomery and T. G. Reynolds, Trustees. Our Union is in fair condition and progressing in spite of very hard times. When work commences in the Spring we will increase membership to about 300. Trade is dull. Work is scarce. Carpenters numerous. Would advise every one in need of employment to steer clear of Des Moines, about four fifths of the Mechanics in this city are idle. The basket social gived by the Carpenters' and Joiners Union No. 68 at their hall Jan. 28. proved to be a most enjoyable affair. The first part of the evening was given up to instrumental music, recitations and singing, all of which was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience. After the programme dancing was commenced and carried on until midnight, when an elegant repast was served, which was by no means the least enjoyable feature of the evening. The social was a decided success throughout, and the Union is to be congratulated on their pleasant way of entertaining friends. This is the first of a series of monthly sociables.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Carpenters and Joiners Association of this city has become local union No. 83 of the Brotherhood and it is in a strong vigorous condition. This union is well established and is composed of the live men in the trade. Its officers are: Arthur C. Lessel, P.; James Randall, V. P.: John Saxton, Secretary: James Rosborough, Ass't. Sec.: Robert Gommon, T.; Stanley Jenkins, C.: Richard Pentz, Ass't. Conductor; Mark Brown W. Our next step will be to endeavor to organize the carpenters of St. Johns, New Brunswick, and of St. Johns, New Foundland.

The members here are well pleased with the Brotherhood, and new members still keep pouring in. Trade dull, all union men employed however, wages $1.50 to $1.75 per day, the rule being however in this city to work by the hour generally—the hours of labor at present being 51 per week and in Summer 60. The Brotherhood Calenders for 1885 have proven a good advertisement. They are being placed in conspicuous position in the various carpenter shops in the city and that keeps our Brotherhood before the minds of union and non-union men. In this city the Trades Unions maintain their own Cooperative Hall with reading rooms, library, meeting rooms, etc.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Business very dull here, the majority of men idle, the prospects for Spring are fair with some prospects of a cut in wages. If there is not it will be the fault of the bosses for that is the talk amongst the non-union men. And they with a meekness that would put old Moses to shame are saying that a cut would be all wrong but "a half loaf is better than no bread." A man that has not got the manhood to assert his natural rights outside of a union would be very likely to disgrace a union when called on to exercise a little manhood. The "half loaf" argument decides the matter for him. He has hung to the ragged edge of a miserable existance on it so long that if he got a full loaf he might become extravagant or a heartless monopolist. We calculate to give our best energies to the plan of cooperative contracting this coming season. We have meet with encouragement as far as talk goes, but it may be different when building commences in the Spring. We do not propose to ask the Legislature to pass laws to give us contracts or make eight hours a legal days work. That is a principle that was invested in man before Legislatures were known, and it is as universal as the family of man: that is that an individual having anything to dispose of has both the legal and moral right to put his price on the same. Hence the laboring man has all the right in the world to say, "Eight hours of my labor are for sale, and I will not work ten hours per day." And the moment you undertake to legislate on the hours of labor for a day's work it drifts right into politics and adds one more subject for demagogues to harp on every campaign and that is all it amounts to. After election the poor laboring man gets a severe rest until the opening of the next campaign. The reduction of the hours of labor is a natural right of man, and cannot be established by laws enacted by legislation. Let man himself and custom make the law. J. M. TAYLOR.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Business is growing duller and all outside work has stopped. Union men are mostly all at work, and we are growing in membership. The night of nominating new officers we had a large attendance and the election resulted in the choice of the following officers; John Ellick, P.: John Seyfried, V. P.: S. J. Worthington, R. S.: Chas. A. Rockwood, F. S.: John Valerius, C. S.: Anth. W. Noertker, T.: J. H. Woods, W.: Ben. Bolmer, C.: Trustees: H. Behreng, H. Bernard, J. A. Leininger, A. Gemmel, M. Schwarz.

Union No. 2 has heretofore given open meetings and entertainments, and thought it would be nice to give an entertainment, supper and hop to members and their families only. This we did Jan. 20th at Arbeiter Hall, and it was a grand success. Bro. Leininger as stage manager opened the entertainment and introduced a musical club who favored us two or three times. And then the Cincinnati Glee Club furnished some good songs. Bro. Rumpler's son recited "A dollar a day" and for one so young he did it excellently. Bro. Hackman made his first appearance before the Union as a German and Negro comic singer in three good songs and they were richly appreciated by the audience.

Last but not least came Bro. Stuelfaught in a stump speech which brought down the house. He showed up Spellmire, Taylor and Greenlees and Ransom for reducing wages and if any scabs heard him they would wish that they had never seen a hatchet or saw. The entertainment being concluded attention was called to the table up stairs loaded down with cakes and sandwiches donated by the wives and lady friends of the brothers. After supper we danced till early morn. Taken as a whole the Carpenters of Union No. 2 can be proud of their social reunion on Jan. 20th.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, März 1885.

Der Mensch taugt nichts.

Nach der Mythologie der Griechen fand einstens unter den Göttern eine Concurrenz statt, bei welcher es sich darum handelte, wer von ihnen das vollendetste Erzeugniß schaffen könne. Der eine Gott hatte ein Haus gemacht, wie man im Olymp noch keines gesehen hatte; der andere kam mit einem Ochsen angerückt, fetter und stärker als alle anderen zusammen; ein dritter baute ein Schiff, welches schneller als der Wind fuhr, u. s. w. Endlich war die Reihe an Jupiter, der, um die Palme zu erhalten, einen Menschen geschaffen hatte, so schön und vollkommen, daß nichts an ihm auszusetzen war.

Was sollte die Jury thun? Das Haus so wohl als das Schiff, der Ochs und der Mensch waren Meisterwerke: jeder einzelne Gott hatte Tag und Nacht gearbeitet, daß ihm der Schweiß in die Strümpfe lief, um die Confraters zu überbieten.

Die Prüfungscommission befand sich also in großer Verlegenheit und wußte nicht, was sie anfangen sollte; schließlich einigten sie sich dahin, Momus zu rufen und diesem die Entscheidung zu überlassen.

Momus schüttelte, nachdem er sich die Ausstellungsgegenstände genau angesehen, bedächtig den Kopf und sagte, es sei gar nichts Preiswürdiges darunter. Das Haus müsse, um vollkommen zu sein, auf Rädern laufen, damit es von den Bewohnern nach Belieben versetzt werden könne. Bei dem Ochsen müßten die Hörner an den Schultern sitzen, dann hätten sie viel größere Kraft. Das Schiff sei zwar stark gebaut, könne aber dennoch den Stürmen nicht widerstehen. An Jupiter's Erzeugniß hatte er aber am meisten auszusetzen, da dem Menschen ein Fenster auf dem Rücken fehlte, durch welches man seine Gedanken sehen könne. So wie er jetzt ist, meinte Momus, wird er häufig anders handeln und sprechen, als er denkt, um die andern zu betrügen und zu verleiten.

Das ist zwar eine Fabel aus dem Alterthum, die aber sehr lehrreich ist. Momus hatte, was den Menschen betrifft, so Unrecht nicht. In der That, wenn wir uns nach Menschen umschauen müßten, die ohne Nebenzwecke sagen, was sie denken, dann müßten wir wohl die Laterne des Diogenes gebrauchen. In der Carnevalszeit vermummen sich die Leute, um Dinge auszuführen, vor denen sie sich sonst schämen würden. Ist der Carneval vorbei, so werden die Masken abgelegt, die dazu gedient hatten, um Andere zum Besten zu halten.

Geschieht dies aber auch im großen Carneval des Lebens?

Wir sind im Voraus versichert, daß die Leser mit uns einstimmen, wenn wir sagen, die meisten Menschen sind nicht nur während des Carnevals, sondern das ganze Jahr hindurch verkleidet und maskirt. Hört den Minister; in der gesetzgebenden Versammlung schwört er hoch und theuer, daß die großen Unternehmungen, deren Ausführung er empfiehlt, nur zum Wohl des Volkes dienen; der Schelm weiß aber bereits, daß, wenn seine Vorschläge angenommen werden, für ihn einige hunderttausend Dollars dabei abfallen und das Volk den Teufel davon hat. Handelt dieser Mensch mit offenem Visier oder ist er maskirt?

Der Volksvertreter, der vor seiner Wahl alles verspricht, was man von ihm verlangt, aber, gewählt, grade das Gegentheil von dem thut, was er versprochen hat—ist das nicht auch ein vermummter Kerl?

Seht den Kaufmann. Er kauft beschädigte Waare für halben Preis, und doch verkauft er sie als solche erster Qualität. Was schlecht ist, sucht er durch seine Zunge gut zu machen. Kann eine solche Creatur auf Gewissen sagen, auch nur einen Augenblick im Leben aufrichtig gewesen zu sein? Also wieder ein Vermummter. Kurzum, wie viele gibt es nicht, die grade das Gegentheil von dem sagen, was sie denken! Wie Vielen begegnet man, die bei jeder Handlung, die sie angeblich uneigennützig begehen, den geheimen Zweck haben, ihren Profit dadurch zu machen!

Wie Viele würde man finden, die denken, was sie sagen und sagen, was sie thun? Wenige, sehr wenige!

Wahrlich der Carneval ist die Photographie der heutigen Gesellschaft. Ueberall Vermummung und Heuchelei, nirgends Aufrichtigkeit, nirgends offene Herzen!

Wenn Momus einmal auf die Erde käme, er könnte mit Recht sagen: Der Mensch taugt nichts; denn mehr als damals wäre es richtig, daß er ein Fenster auf dem Rücken trüge, durch welches man sehen könnte, was in seinem Innern vorgeht, was er denkt und was er bezweckt.

Wir wissen es wohl, die Mehrheit geht mit dem Strom, weil ihre Existenz davon abhängt. Die Schuld, die Ursache liegt an jenen, die gegen besseres Wissen handeln. Die herrschenden Klassen trifft die Beschuldigung, eine solche verderbene Gesellschaft herangebildet zu haben.

Wären die Verhältnisse des Menschen zum Menschen andere, wäre der Eine nicht gezwungen, dem Andern zu schmeicheln oder ihn zu betrügen, um selbst existiren zu können, so würde die allgemeine Maskerade keinen Grund haben, und der Mensch würde glücklich sein, sein Herz dem Nebenmenschen zu öffnen.

Und wer den Mummenscherz aus der Welt schaffen will, der helfe uns in dem Riesenkampf der Wahrheit und des Rechtes gegen Lüge und Ausbeutung. D.

Kürzere Arbeitszeit im Winter.

Während diesem Winter haben die Arbeitgeber selbst der Kürze des Tages wegen die Arbeitsstunden auf 8½ bis 9 Stunden per Tag reduzirt, um nicht vollen Lohn bezahlen zu müssen. Wenn die Arbeiter nur die kürzeren Stunden beibehalten und sich weigern würden, zu dem zehn Stunden System zurückzukehren, wenn das Frühjahr kommt, so würde dieses entschieden zu ihrem Vortheil sein. Sie würden bald besseren Lohn erhalten und denselben leichter verdienen, als wenn sie zu den zehn Stunden wieder zurückkehren. Man sollte glauben, daß, wenn die Arbeiter bei weniger Lohn wegen der kürzeren Tageszeit im Winter existiren können, während die Ausgaben für den Lebensunterhalt bedeutend höher sind, daß sie für ihr eigenes Interesse auch während der übrigen Jahreszeit die kürzeren Stunden beibehalten konnten. Die Reduzirung der Arbeitszeit kann niemals ohne einige Opfer seitens der Arbeiter eingeführt werden. Die richtige Zeit, dieselbe durchzuführen, ist, gerade dann damit anzufangen, wenn die Arbeitgeber die Arbeitszeit wieder verlängern wollen, nachdem sie dieselbe zuvor reduzirt hatten.

Gewerkschaftliche Gegensätze.

In unseren verschiedenen Fachvereinen sind einzelne Mitglieder, die da meinen, daß bei den Bestrebungen der Fachvereine, d. h. mit den socialen oder wirthschaftlichen Interessen auch die politischen verbunden werden; dieses führt zu Reibereien, welche eine Stagnation und auch ein periodisches Zurückgehen der Vereine im Gefolge hat. Es ist schon früher vor dem Ausnahmegesetz darauf hingewiesen worden, daß die politische Partei die Trägerin des Princips und die Gewerkschaftsbewegung die Meisterin der Praxis sei; deshalb müssen auch die Fachvereine von den politischen Parteien getrennt werden. Man halte stets daran fest, daß die Aufgabe einer politischen Partei nur diese sein kann, die Arbeiter in principieller und geistiger Beziehung aufzuklären und der Fachverein seinen Mitgliedern die wirthschaftliche Erkenntniß bringt.

Als Beispiel wollen wir eine Gewerkschaft annehmen, welche schon verschiedene Entwickelungsphasen durchgemacht und verschiedene Stürme bestanden hat: Den deutschen Buchdruckerverband. Der Zweck desselben ist, wie der aller Gewerkschaften oder Fachvereine sein soll: Die Hebung sowohl des physischen, wie des moralischen, intelectuellen und socialen Zustandes seiner Mitglieder. Er sucht das zu erreichen durch: Regelung der Arbeitszeit und angemessener Bezahlung, regelmäßige Beschäftigung, statistische Erhebungen über die Lage des Gewerbes, Unterstützung in Krankheits und Sterbefällen, durch regelmäßige und außerordentliche Versammlungen; durch Gründung von Fonds für Arbeitsunfähige (Invaliden), für Wittwen und Waisen; durch Regelung des Lehrlingswesens, durch Unterstützung Gemaßregelter und Arbeitsloser, Reisender, Ausgesperrter und Streikender, sowie durch Einführung genossenschaftlicher Arbeit. Der Grundsatz: „Gleiche Rechte, gleiche Pflichten" ist überall durchgeführt. Die Organisation bewegt sich auf nationalem Boden und ist nur soweit international, als es die Verhältnisse bedingen und die Gesetzgebung gestattet, indem ein Gegenseitigkeitsverhältniß für Reisende und Unterstützungsfragen eingeführt ist. Daß dieser Verband eine Macht ist, hat er wiederholt und insbesondere im Frühjahr 1873 bewiesen, wo ihn die Principale ganz Deutschlands durch die Aussperrung seiner Mitglieder sprengen wollten.

Was die politische Thätigkeit anbetrifft, so überläßt es der Verband den einzelnen Mitgliedern, außerhalb des Verbandes für die Forderungen des Arbeiterstandes einzutreten. Und allein diese Haltung hat den Verband über die Klippe des Ausnahmegesetzes hinweggeführt.—(Berliner [illegible] their action to [illegible] merleute.), and requested its publication.

Selbstmörderische Praxis.

Diese selbstmörderische Art und Weise die Löhne zu reduziren ist kein Heilmittel für das Darniederliegen der Geschäfte. Es bewirkt nur, daß die Mittel der Arbeiter beschränkt werden womit sie das zum Leben für sich und ihre Familien Nothwendige anschaffen müssen.

In derselben Proportion wie die Löhne reduzirt werden nimmt in der Regel auch die Consumtion der Produkte ab und darunter müssen die kleinen Geschäftsleute leiden. Deshalb sollte jeder Geschäftsmann ein Interesse daran nehmen, hohe Löhne aufrecht zu erhalten, damit er guten Absatz für seine Waaren findet. Und für die Fabrikanten wäre es bedeutend vortheilhafter, wenn sie mit Leichtigkeit ihre Waaren absetzen könnten, anstatt ihre Lagerräume mit der „Ueberproduktion" derselben anzufüllen, und dadurch den Preis dafür unter den Kostenpreis herabzudrücken.

Von unsern Staatsmännern und Geschäftsleuten wird dem Export unserer Produkte nach auswärtigen Häfen große Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt; würden sie nur die Hälfte der Aufmerksamkeit der Ausdehnung unserer eigenen Märkte zuwenden, sie würden eine große Masse Kunden hier finden. Sie brauchen nicht die Maxime der Engländer zum Vorbild zu nehmen, dadurch sich einen Weltmarkt zu verschaffen, indem sie die Arbeiter ihres eigenen Landes an den Bettelstab bringen. Die Größe eines Landes wie das unsrige besteht nicht in der Anhäufung von Reichthümern, sondern in der Mannhaftigkeit seiner Bürger. Diese Manneswürde durch Reduzirung der Löhne und Schreien nach billiger Arbeitskraft herunterdrücken bedeutet Meuchelmord unserer Republik.

Das einzige Heilmittel ist: Gebt den Arbeitern den vollen Ertrag ihrer Arbeit — alles was sie durch ihre Arbeit erschaffen haben. Dann können sie genug Produkte dieses Landes zurückkaufen, um ein Darniederliegen der Geschäfte zu verhindern. Werden die Kapitalisten dieses thun? Wenn nicht, dann müssen die Arbeiter sich vereinigen um dieses zu erreichen. Unter allen Umständen muß diese selbstmörderische Praxis, die Löhne herabzudrücken, aufhören.

Stückarbeit.

Das System der Stückarbeit hat in den Augen der kapitalistischen Arbeitgeber nur einen Fehler, nämlich den, daß es nicht überall anwendbar ist. Dagegen schreiben sie ihm folgende Vorzüge zu: Erstens, es enthält in sich selbst den Ansporn zu größerem Fleiß von Seiten des Arbeiters. Zweitens, es regelt zugleich die Höhe der Belohnung, welche für eine quantitative Mehrleistung über das gewöhnliche Maß hinaus gewährt wird, je nachdem dieselbe größer oder geringer ist. Drittens, es sichert den Arbeitern eine gleichmäßige, gerechte Bezahlung, je nach der Höhe seiner Leistungsfähigkeit. Viertens, es macht es zum Interesse des Arbeiters, soviel Stunden als möglich zu arbeiten und dabei den höchsten Grad von Energie anzuwenden. Die Arbeitgeber haben natürlich Recht, wenn sie annehmen, daß dies Vortheile sind, welche das System der Stückarbeit vor dem System der Bezahlung nach Zeit voraus hat, nämlich Vortheile für sie selbst. Als vortheilhaft oder doch wenigstens als praktisch und gerecht für die Arbeiter können sie es aber nur hinstellen, wenn sie immer nur einen einzelnen Arbeiter im Auge haben, und nicht die Gesammtheit derselben. Obige Sätze können deßhalb nur von einem Arbeiter richtig anerkannt werden, der sich um weiter nichts kümmert, als um die Erringung eines möglichst hohen Verdienstes in der Gegenwart, unbekümmert darum, welchen Einfluß sein Verhalten auf die Lage seiner Collegen in der Gegenwart und auf seine eigene in der Zukunft auszuüben im Stande ist. Derjenige, welcher begriffen hat, daß die Interessen aller Arbeiter identisch sind, erkennt an, daß das System der Stückarbeit Vortheile hat, aber nur für die Arbeitgeber, weil es in ihrer Hand eine Waffe ist, vermittelst welcher sie die Arbeitslöhne auf das niedrigste Maß herunterdrücken können.

Die Stückarbeit hat aber noch einen weiteren großen Nachtheil für die Arbeiter, selbst da, wo sie nicht auf's Aeußerste zur Reduzirung der Löhne benützt wird. Sie verhindert die Erlangung eines richtigen Verständnisses für Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit, weil die unverständigste Selbstsucht durch dieses System erweckt und genährt wird. Für die Bauschreiner ist dieses System absolut verderblich; darum nieder mit der Stückarbeit!

Der dreiunddreißigste jährliche Bericht der Amalgamated Engineers zeigt, daß diese Gesellschaft 424 Branchen und 50,000 Mitglieder zählt, und daß sich ihre Jurisdiktion über den ganzen Erdkreis erstreckt. Die Einnahmen im letzten Jahre betrugen $673,255 und die Ausgaben $623,620 für verschiedenartige Unterstützungen. Diese Gesellschaft hat mit ihrer Gründung nahe an sieben Millionen Dollars für Unterstützungen verausgabt.

Rundschau.

Columbus, Ohio.

Wie überall, so sind auch die Geschäfte hier sehr flau. Löhne und Arbeitszeit sind beruntergedrückt und Dutzende von Männer laufen beschäftigungslos umher und bieten sich für irgend einen Lohn an.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Für reisende Schreiner ist es besser, wenn sie von hier fortbleiben, da sehr wenig Arbeit vorhanden und viele Männer beschäftigungslos sind. Löhne sind niedrig und Lebensmittel theuer und von Versprechungen kann der Arbeiter nicht leben.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Die deutsche Branch verspricht ein großer Erfolg zu werden, da deren Mitglieder eine lebhafte Agitation entfalten und energische Männer sind. Geschäfte sind flau, aber ein beständiger Strom neuer Mitglieder ergießt sich in Union No. 8.

Richmond, Ind.

Wir beabsichtigen alle Schreiner in dieser Stadt zur Union heranzuziehen, oder es so heiß für sie zu machen, daß sie gezwungen sind, die Stadt zu verlassen. Das ist der einzige Weg! Löhne sind hier $1.25 bis $2.25 und sehr viele unbeschäftigte Arbeiter.

Omaha, Nebr.

Br. D. H. Mayne wurde von Union No. 58 als "Walking Delegate" ernannt, um nach Uebertretern unserer Gesetze und Nicht-Union-Mitgliedern Umschau zu halten. Wir haben ebenfalls so weit wir konnten für jeden Arbeitsplatz einen Stewart ernannt.

Leavenworth, Kan.

Geschäfte liegen darnieder. Löhne $1.75 bis $2.25; Durchschnitts-Lohn, $3. Preise für Lebensmittel sehr hoch. Mehr Arbeiter hier als Arbeit und die Zahl der Arbeitslosen nimmt zu. Die Union-Mitglieder haben alle Arbeit. Es werden sehr wenig Häuser gebaut.

New Orleans, La.

Geschäfte schlecht, die Arbeit wird sehr flau und die Stadt ist mit Arbeitern überlaufen, welche hierher kamen, um an den Ausstellungs-Gebäuden zu arbeiten, in der Meinung, hier ein Eldorado für beständige Arbeit zu finden. Jetzt bedauern sie ihr Glück. Miethe und Board sind in letzterer Zeit enorm im Preise gestiegen.

Scranton, Pa.

Arbeit sehr flau; wenigstens 1500 Arbeiter sind in dieser kleinen Stadt beschäftigungslos, und es sieht aus als wollte es noch schlimmer werden. Die wenigen Fabriken, welche noch in Betrieb sind, lassen nur neun Stunden und die Eisenbahn Shops nur acht Stunden arbeiten. Löhne für Schreiner $1.75 bis $2.50.

Portland, Oregon.

Diesen ganzen Sommer hindurch gingen die Geschäfte hier sehr flau und wurden immer schlimmer. Wegen Arbeitslosigkeit haben viele unserer Mitglieder die Stadt verlassen. Lohn $1.50 bis $3 für zehn Stunden. Der Lohn steht in keinem Verhältniß zu den Preisen für Lebensmittel. Union Mitglieder halten die Löhne in dieser Stadt noch aufrecht.

Löhne der Zimmerleute.

Charleston, S. C., $1.75 bis $2; Morris, Minn., $1.50 bis $2; Boston, $2 bis $2.50; Kansas City, Mo., $2 bis $2.50; Toledo, O., $1.25 bis $2.25; Des Moines, Iowa, $2 bis $2.50; Cincinnati, O., $2 bis $2.50; New Orleans, La., $2 bis $2.75; Philadelphia, Pa., $2.25 bis $2.75.

St. Catherines, Canada.

Die Geschäfte sind hier sehr flau. Man könnte die beschäftigten Schreiner an den Fingern aufzählen. Eine feststehende Thatsache ist diese: organisirte Schreiner erhalten 20 Cents per Stunde, während unorganisirten Schiffszimmerleuten $1.25 per Tag offerirt wird, und diese sind froh, dafür arbeiten zu können. Ein solcher der die Vortheile einer guten Organisation nicht einsehen kann, muß über alle Maßen dickköpfig sein.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

Union No. 2 erhält jetzt die Löhne aufrecht und die Mitglieder verlangen den gewöhnlichen Lohn von $2.50 per Tag. Die Nichtmitglieder dagegen arbeiten für irgend einen Lohn der ihnen offerirt wird. Die Arbeitgeber beschneiden die Löhne wo sich ihnen nur eine Gelegenheit hierzu bietet. Es hat den Anschein als wollten die Nichtmitglieder bis auf einen Dollar per Tag herunter kommen, denn je mehr ihre Löhne beschnitten werden, desto feiger werden sie.

Zur Situation.

Die einzige Hoffnung der Arbeiter liegt in einem ökonomischen und politischen Umbau der Gesellschaft. Diese Umgestaltung wird hier und anderswo ungemein befördert durch den unfehlbaren Instinkt der Capitalisten, welche im Begriff sind, die Methoden der Arbeit und des Austausch zum Zweck ihrer eigenen selbstsüchtigen Vergrößerung umzuändern, indem sie zugleich die Arbeiter zu Paupers machen und die Handwerker und Kleinkrämer ruiniren. Auf solche Art werden unsere Reihen verstärkt und die Konkurrenz unter uns vergrößert, die um so schärfer wird, als noch die Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit und der Mitbewerb von Frauen und Kindern dazu kommt, nebst dem Import fremder Arbeitskraft aus aller Welt Ländern. Der Konkurrenzkampf, den die Arbeiter in Amerika untereinander ausfechten ist außergewöhnlich scharf, durch die Entfremdung der mit einander konkurrirenden verschiedenen Nationalitäten und Sprachen, und wird die Gluth dieses Feuers von den Capitalisten noch böswillig angefacht. Nichtsdestoweniger schreitet die Organisation der arbeitenden Klasse vorwärts, und wie nun in diesem Winter die Lohnreduktionsschraube mehr und mehr angezogen wurde, ist auch die Vereinigung der Arbeiter enger und enger geworden. —— So groß ist die Anarchie des herrschenden Systems, daß die Grubenbesitzer im Hocking Thale lieber vier Millionen Dollars geopfert haben, als sie ihren Arbeitern wollten Gerechtigkeit wiederfahren lassen. Doch wird aus solchen Kämpfen endlich der Tag der Abrechnung und die schließliche Erlösung der arbeitenden Klasse hervorgehen.

Prägt es den Arbeitern eines jeden Gewerbes ein, daß abgekürzte Arbeitszeit besseren Lohn, beständigere Arbeit, bessere Heimath, mehr Zeit für Belehrung, und soziale Hebung der Arbeitsklasse bedeutet.

Während dem verflossenen Jahre hat die Brüderschaft der Lokomitiv-Ingineure 24 neue Divisionen gewonnen und zählt jetzt 258 Divisionen und 16,000 Mitglieder, unter welchen sich viele junge Männer befinden.

Die Akron (O.) Milling Co. sandte für Union-Backsteinleger um den Rest ihrer Arbeit fertig zu stellen. Das „Boycotten" ihres Mehls wurde so wirksam betrieben, daß die Compagnie zu der Ueberzeugung kam, daß die Beschäftigung von „Scabs" sich nicht bezahle.

Die Steinmetzen in Dresden und Umgegend bereiten einen Strike vor. Sie verlangen 9stündige Arbeitszeit und Lohnerhöhung. Den Meistern ist übrigens bis zum 1. Februar Bedenkzeit gegeben, doch haben dieselben schwerlich auf den Zuzug frischer Kräfte zu hoffen, weil die Organisation der Steinmetzen in Deutschland in dieser Richtung hin sich schon mehrfach bewährt hat.

Als Beispiel, welche Macht und Einfluß gut disciplinirte Gewerkschaften haben, wollen wir einige Beispiele anführen: Die Internationale Cigarrenarbeiter Union sandte mehr wie $250,000 zur Unterstützung ihrer ausgesperrten Brüder in Cincinnati während den letzten 49 Wochen und sind in der Lage, dieselbe Summe nochmal wieder aufzubringen. Die Buchdrucker New Yorks haben mindestens $20,000 verausgabt, um die Tribune zu „boycotten", und die ganze Summe wurde durch freiwillige Beiträge seitens der Mitglieder zusammen gesteuert.

Nashville, Tenn.

Die Situation ist hier eine sehr schlimme, Arbeit flau, und die Löhne für einige Schreiner sind auf einen Dollar per Tag heruntergegangen. Unsere einzige Hoffnung besteht in Vereinigung.

Houston, Tex.

Wegen den obwaltenden schlechten Geschäftszeiten nimmt unsere Union sehr langsam zu. Obwohl Mancher unseren Ideen zugänglich und mit denselben einverstanden ist, so hält ihn doch die Arbeitslosigkeit davon ab, der Union beizutreten. Die beschäftigten Schreiner und Zimmerleute werden mit $2–2½ täglich bezahlt. Aussichten auf bessere Zeiten sind keine vorhanden. Dann ist noch ein anderer Faktor, welcher unsere Union nicht stark anwachsen läßt; nicht blos die Bosse bieten einander jede nur mögliche Concurrenz, sondern auch die Arbeiter lassen sich herbei, sei es aus Noth oder Brodneid, die Löhne herunter zu drücken. Für Belehrung und Verbreitung unserer Prinzipien ist hier noch ein weites Feld offen; unsere Union versäumt Nichts, um Mitarbeiter aufzuklären; sie wirkt nach Kräften dahin, das Ziel zu erstreben, das uns groß und stark macht, nämlich die Vereinigung aller Arbeiter. Wir haben hier die Monatsgebühren auf 35 Cents gesetzt und seit Monat Dezember eine Krankenkasse organisirt, welcher 10 Cents zufällt.

Fritz Klotz.

Allerlei.

Alle Aussichten sind vorhanden, daß dieses Frühjahr ein günstiges für die Bauhandwerker sein wird. Wenigstens deuten alle Anzeichen darauf hin.

Agitirt für die acht Stundenfrage, agitirt überall dafür und bereitet euch auf den 1. Mai 1886 vor, den festgesetzten Tag, an welchem das System der abgekürzten Arbeitszeit ihren Anfang nehmen soll.

Schreiner! bleibt wo ihr seid und reist nicht fort in der Hoffnung, daß es sonstwo besser sei, als an eurem Platze. Geschäfte sind überall schlecht und das Trampen trägt nur dazu bei, die Löhne zu reduziren und den Stand der Dinge zu verschlimmern.

Die New Yorker Unions, welche im „Amalgamated Building Trades Council" repräsentirt sind, instruiren ihre Mitglieder, die Arbeit an einem Job einzustellen, wenn den "Walking Delegates" der Zutritt zu demselben verweigert wird.

Die Assessments bei Sterbefällen, welche jeder Union auferlegt werden, sollten in der nächsten Versammlung nach Empfang der Notiz bezahlt werden. Solche Angelegenheiten hinauszuschieben, ist durchaus unrecht und verdient den größten Tadel.

Bleibt fort von Chicago! Mehr als die Hälfte der Arbeiter daselbst warten mit Schmerzen auf Beschäftigung und alle Aussichten sind vorhanden, daß die Zeiten in jener Stadt noch schlimmer werden. Chicago ist mit der überflüssigen Arbeit des ganzen Nordwestens überlaufen.

Das beste Heilmittel gegen Geschäftsstockungen, Arbeitslosigkeit und niedrige Löhne ist: Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit! Hierdurch werden Lohnreduktionen unmöglich gemacht, dem Arbeiter beständige Beschäftigung und anständiger Lohn gegeben, und augenblicklich alle Arbeitsplätze und Verkehrsadern des Geschäfts mit neuem Leben erfüllt.

Die Carpenters vieler Städte beklagen sich über das sogenannte „Lumping" oder Stückarbeit-System, welches bei manchen Gebäuden in Anwendung kommt. Die Contraktoren führten dasselbe zuerst ein, die spekulirenden Bauunternehmer fühlten jedoch bald heraus, daß sie dabei sparen können, wenn sie sich direkt mit den Arbeitern in Verbindung setzen, und dies geschieht unter dem „Sub"-Contrakt-System.

Die Amalgamated Association der Eisen- und Stahlarbeiter konstatirt officiell, daß seit der Vereinigung sämmtlicher Eisenarbeiter Unions im August 1876, nie so wenig Mißhelligkeiten zwischen Arbeitern und Arbeitgebern während derselben Spanne Zeit vorgekommen seien, als vom letzten Juni bis jetzt. Und dennoch gibt es Menschen, welche einfältig genug sind zu glauben, daß die Existenz von Gewerkvereinen so viel bedeute, als eine fortgesetzte Reihe von Strikes und Unannehmlichkeiten. Gerade das Gegentheil ist der Fall.

Wenn die Arbeitgeber die Gelegenheit benutzen, während den flauen Zeiten die Löhne zu reduziren, wie kann man es dann den Arbeitern verdenken, wenn sie sich dadurch revanchiren, daß sie während den guten Zeiten durch Strikes die Löhne zu erhöhen suchen? Unserer Ansicht nach würde es für die Arbeitgeber besser sein, die Gewerkvereine anzuerkennen und mit denselben eine Lohn-Skala, für ein Jahr gültig, auszuarbeiten. Dieses würde die Strikes, Aussperrungen und andere Unannehmlichkeiten, welche jetzt vorkommen, beseitigen.

Die harten Zeiten wirken prüfend auf die Arbeiter-Organisationen; Unions, welche auf niedrige Beiträge basirt sind, werden ziemlich in die Enge getrieben, und einige derselben sind bereits zu Grunde gegangen, während solche Unions, deren Mitglieder die höchsten Beiträge bezahlen, blühen und prosperiren und naturgemäß so bleiben werden. Fünfzig Cents per Monat sind besser wie fünfundzwanzig; und wenn wir sogar 50 Cents per Woche bezahlen würden, so wäre es nur für unser eigenes Wohl in Unionismus angelegt.

Jetzt ist wieder die beste Zeit, unsere Fachgenossen aufzurütteln. Die Unions sollten Massenversammlungen abhalten, jedesmal in einem anderen Stadttheil, um so die Arbeiter besser erreichen zu können. Es sollte von Haus zu Haus agitirt werden, und vorher Versammlungsanzeigen u. s. w. in die Häuser der Carpenters, welche in unmittelbarer Nähe des Versammlungsplatzes wohnen, gebracht werden. Massenversammlungen im Centrum der Stadt sind zur rechten Zeit abgehalten, sehr gut, um aber die Arbeiter heranzuziehen, müssen wir dieselben in ihren Wohnungen aufsuchen wenn sie nicht zu uns kommen wollen.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 37.—William Bamber, Union No. 25, Toledo, O.; initiated Jan. 27, 1883, aged 37; died of Consumption, Jan. 22, 1885.

No. 38.—J. W. Plummer, Union No. 36, Oakland, Cal.; initiated April 4, 1883, aged 41; died of Neuralgia of the Heart, Jan. 2, 1885.

No. 39.—James Washington, Union No. 52, Charleston, S. C.; initiated Nov. 3, 1883, aged 40; died of Consumption, Jan. 26, 1885.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood.

Gentlemen:—I have this day received a draft for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) due on the death of Wm. H. Fogwell, late a member of Hamilton Union No. 18, and the full amount has been paid by me to the widow.

Edward Hancock, Fin. Sec. Union No. 18.
Hamilton, Ont., Jan. 30, 1885.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood.

Gentlemen:—I have this day received a check from P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary, for the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, amount of benefit due on the death of Bro. Benjamin R. Forrest, which was paid to the widow of the deceased brother by the undersigned.

Jos. H. Appleton, C. S. Union No. 31.
E. S. Hazard, F. S.
Trenton, N. J., Jan. 31, 1885.

BLACK LIST.

Chicago Union No. 21 has expelled the following persons:

John Deiters, for cheating a brother out of his wages. He is one of the leading German Anarchists, and did his utmost to create dissensions among the members of Union No. 21, with a view to break it up. He is a boss builder on a small scale.

August Poch, for attempting to defraud the Union by a fraudulent claim of $21. He is an Anarchist of the Deiters stamp.

N. B. Reeves, for defrauding brothers and working piece work.

John Zweirlein, for making false charges against a fellow member, and working against the Union. He is a German—a young looking man, clean shaven, long brown hair, medium height, stoutly built, broad shoulders, blue eyes, and fat, smooth face—looking the perfect picture of innocence. He talks rather hoarse, and coughs when commencing to talk, keeps his hands in his pants pockets generally, but when excited in talking points one finger at the floor. He speaks no English. He has gone to San Francisco for the avowed purpose of destroying Union No. 22.

Adam Cramer, expelled from Union No. 77, Battle Creek, Mich., for defrauding his fellow members.

PERSONAL.

Henry George has been addressing large mass-meetings of the unemployed in England.

Our Ex-President, Bro. J. P. McGinley, Chicago, Ill., is in very poor health and has been confined to his bed the greater part of the Winter.

Lawrence Gronlund, the author of "The Cooperative Commonwealth," is a Dane by birth and has resided in this country for many years.

Bro. James Dey, the energetic Walking Delegate and C. S. of Philadelphia Union No. 8, has been very ill the past month. But we are pleased to announce that he is now able to resume his labors.

Col. Richard J. Hinton, Washington, D. C., is the author of a very valuable paper on "American Labor Organizations," published in the *North American Review* for January. It is replete with facts and figures showing the numerical power, plan of organization, and methods of the various organized forces in the labor movement of this continent. Col. Hinton is a journalist of large and ripe experience. His observations of the labor movement have been extensive in Europe and America, and he is to-day as much devoted to the interests of the wage slaves and their emancipation, as he was to the cause of the chattel slaves when he joined John Brown at Ossowottamie.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Keep Away From Austin!

Ed. Carpenter.—I would advise all carpenters especially to steer clear of Austin, Texas, as there is nothing doing here. It is dull in all the trades.

Pro. Bono Publico.
Austin, Texas, Jan. 23, 1885.

Hamilton, Canada.

Trade is very dull so no carpenters better come here unless they wish to starve to death; the carpenters who are in Hamilton at present are doing their best to have their wages reduced by abandoning their unions. The talk of the day around Hamilton is 10 to 20 per cent. cut in wages. The carpenters of Hamilton should come forward now and stand up together as men. The crawling, careless spirit that leads them to desert their union places them at the complete mercy of the bosses.

New officers: R. Ritch, P.; Hugh Reid, V. P.; John McKenzie, R. S.; E. Hancock, F. S. and C. S.; D. W. Parker, T.; D. Barker, C.; J. Midwinter, W.

Report of our Second Vice President.

In company with a delegation from Boston Union No. 33 I visited Haverhill, Mass., on Feb. 3d, and completed the organization of Carpenters Union No. 82, which had been started by our G. S. The delegation from Boston consisted of Bros. Davidson, Sheehan, Cahill, Green, Clinkard and Cusich. We found as fine a body of men in Haverhill, as can be met with anywhere in the world. F. R. Foster of the Haverhill *Daily Laborer* opened the meeting, and spoke highly of our Brotherhood and its work. He was followed by Bros. Davidson, Sheehan and the undersigned. We then initiated the members, officers were next elected and we installed them and it was past midnight when the work was completed, so we had to remain in Haverhill over night. In Bro. Silas Dwire the President of Haverhill Union No. 82 we have a good, zealous worker. It gives us great satisfaction to have another union added to our fold in the Old Bay State. Your fraternally,

W. J. Shelbee.
Boston, Mass., Feb. 4th, 1885. 2d V. P.

Baltimore, Md.

New officers of Union No. 29: John H. Bond, P.; R. Cunningham, V. P.; Ira B. Aylsworth C. S. & R. S.; Henry W. Hale, F. S.; Henry Hall, T.; Wm. Beam, C.; James Mitchel, W.; D. R. Whitney, M. Reilly, J. W. Pugsley, Trustees. Delegates to the Federation of Labor: C. O. Wood, Geo. Wooden, Henry Hall, Wm. H. McKenny, A. Faulhaber. Alternates: Harry Hale, John S. Rye and Wm. Horner.

Union No. 29 is in a flourishing condition, both financially and otherwise, and is steadily increasing in membership. It addressed letters to U. S. Senators Gorman and Groome urging the passage of the bill against Importing Foreign Contract labor, and got a favorable reply from Senator Gorman, but none as yet from Senator Groome.

Philadelphia, Pa.

New officers of Union No. 8 are: John D. Allen, P.; John R. Stephenson, V. P.; Const. Thorn, F. S.; Wm. F. Eberhardt, R. S.; James Dey, C. S.; James Troy, Treas.; F. S. Edmonson, C.; Wm. Smith, W. Trustees; James Troy, Geo. Wolfe, L. H. Myers. The German branch is thriving nicely and promises to be an efficient anxilliary to Union No. 8. Business is dead flat and a great many idle; Union bosses are paying $2.75, while on some jobs wages are down to $1.75 and even less. But our union men are not compelled to go quite so low. And even on scab jobs, if forced to work on them, they get the best wages going. Our Employment Bureau and Walking Delegate, Bro. Jas. Dey, have been of great service to us in these dull times. And all that is necessary is to institute a small out-of-work benefit and pay in dues enough to cover it. And then we can protect our unemployed members.

Chicago, Ill.

The condition of the carpenters in Chicago is most pitiful. Last June thousands flocked to this city on account of a strike here and thereby paralyzed the efforts of the Union to maintain a rate of wages sufficient to live on. Many of these wild geese were unable since to earn money enough to leave here, and they work when they can for anything they can get, and piece work seems to be their favorite pastime. During January three-fourths of the Union men were idle and the wages of those employed were not more than twenty cents per hour while the piece men fared even worse. To add to the confusion here a party within our Union did all in their power to break up U. No. 21. Under the plea of trying to get a separate charter they refused to pay their dues to U. No. 21, and when that failed they seceded from the Brotherhood. This class is known here as Anarchists, and their purpose is to destroy every form of trade and labor organization, and having partly succeeded in their purpose here they sent one of their most active members, John Zweirlein, to San Francisco with the avowed intention of breaking up Union No. 22. He is an expelled member of Union No. 21, and Union No. 22 had better look out for him.

Cheyenne, Wyoming, Ter.

Though we had a hard struggle to keep Union No. 64 alive, yet we have kept our flag flying and are now beyond danger of dying. We are determined to have the majority of carpenters in with us before another year passes. And we want to be prepared for the Eight Hour movement, May 1st, 1886. Most of our members are at work, but work is scarce and lots of idle men, Carpenters better stay away from Cheyenne as there is twice as many men here now as there is need for. Some of the bosses here advertise for carpenters every Spring for the purpose of over-stocking the town with men and then pull down the wages. So don't pay any attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted in Cheyenne for there is more here now than is needed or will be needed the coming season from the prospects at present. About one hundred and thirty carpenters in town and scarcely 25 employed, all the rest idle. Wages from $2.25 to $3.50 for ten hours work. Boarding from $6 to $8 for 21 meals, cost of living high, rents also, and in fact every thing is high; the prospects for Spring not very bright at present. Of late there has been quite an uprising of Carpenters in this city. A St. Louis brewing company started to erect a large beer house. They promised no one what they would pay, and when pay day came they paid what they pleased—none getting the standard wages. Union No. 64 took the matter in hand and sent a committee to the foreman of the job, and told him that if the standard wages of $3.25 were not paid we would boycott the beer of the firm. After a little delay this brought them to terms and the standard wages are now paid on that job. This provoked a large public meeting of carpenters on Feb. 3d, and since then we have been constantly increasing in membership.

Hartford, Conn.

Officers for the ensuing year: Geo. Kinghorn, P.; Jno. J. Mulcahy, V. P.; Jas. A. Robertson, R. S.; Wm. W. Dwyer, C. S.; Jas. F. Eagan, F. S.; Jno. B. Cosgrove, T.; Phil. H. Fagan C.; Jas. Howden, W. We had a large and very enthusiastic meeting the night we elected officers, one of the largest we had this winter. Two new members were initiated. Bro. Phil. H. Fagan has been elected Vice President of the Hartford Trades Assembly. Trade here is quite dull at present, but the prospects are very good for next Spring. Our last sociable, though financially not so much of a success as the one a year ago, was in every other particular equal, if not superior to it, and we will net a good sum from it.

Thursday evening, Feb. 5th, 1885, will long be remembered as one of the happiest in the history of Union No. 43 of this city. On that occasion Bro. Jno. B. Cosgrove, our faithful and much esteemed Treasurer, who has held that office since the organization of this Union, to the utmost satisfaction of all its members, was presented with an elegant black walnut secretary or writing desk, as a small token of their appreciation for the services he has rendered. The presentation was made by Ex-President Phil. H. Fagan in a very unique little speech. Bro. Cosgrove although a very good speaker, was so taken by surprise, that it was with the utmost difficulty he could find words to express his feelings. A recess of 20 minutes was then taken, which was occupied by the members in a general hand-shaking, congratulations, singing, etc. After the meeting adjourned the members formed two by two, and taking the desk with them, marched through some of the principal [illegible] Cosgrove's residence, where they [illegible] so in singing, instrumental [illegible] al good time. All agreed that [illegible] evening that they ever spent since joining the union. Work has been very dull here, but is picking up a little of late.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

New Officers: Isiah Langham, P.; W. Shouse, V. P.; T. F. McLoughlin, R. S.; John Murray, F. S.; Wm. Schmidt, C. S.; M. Kohn, T.; Michael Desmond, C.; D. P. Finup, W.; C. B. Friese, J. B. Welch and John Willis, Trustees. Trade dull; nothing done in the building line last month; wages are at various figures, and there are twice as many men here as there will be work for this Spring. We refuse more applicants than we receive, because we want none but good men.

A Few Lines From Mrs. Fogwell.

I beg to return my sincere thanks to the Brotherhood for forwarding the money due me from the Brotherhood through the sad death of my husband, Wm. Fogwell. I little thought when he took such interest in the Union that I should be the first to receive the benefits of the Union in this city. I cannot express my gratitude to the members of Union No. 18 for their kindness in my dreadful affliction. They have been untiring from the first. In the first place they advanced me $45. Then they attended the funeral in a body and sent some lovely flowers. I don't know what I should have done but for their kindness. They took entire charge of the funeral. Then they started a subscription and raised five hundred and thirty dollars, and deposited it in bank so my children will be provided for until they can work for themselves. Mr. E. Hancock has been more than kind from the first he has given a good deal of time and taken great trouble in collecting the money and in many other ways.

Wishing the Brotherhood every success and that the membership will be doubled the present year.

I remain, yours respectfully,
Mary Fogwell.

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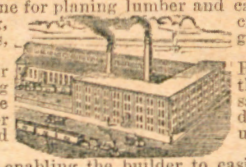
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We have in this outfit no machine for planing lumber and can offer no relief in that line. We have, however, machines for ripping, cross-cutting, scroll-sawing, mortising, and tenoning, forming edges, grooving, gaining, rabbeting, cutting dadoes and turning.



Builders use our Hand Circular Rip Saw for the greater portion of their ripping in preference to carting their lumber to a mill within five minutes' drive from their shops. The same is true in regard to scroll sawing, mortising, tenoning, cutting stuff for drawers, boxes, etc.

These machines are not new and untried, but have been in use during the past ten years.

They are strong, yet portable, enabling the builder to easily move them from his shop to the building he may have in process of construction. Read following letters from Builders:

Clarence F. Lee, carpenter and builder, Morristown, N. J., says: "I have had one of your Hand Circular Rip Saws for about three months, and am much pleased with it. Have done the ripping for 15 houses in that time, which is over forty miles through inch boards. Have ripped as high as 3-inch plank. Table is also good for rabbeting; have rabbetted all jambs and sawed all drips for 200 windows."

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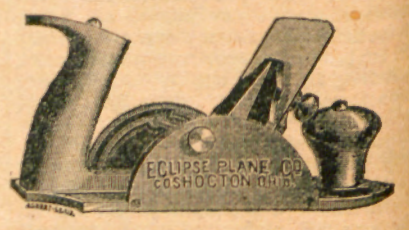
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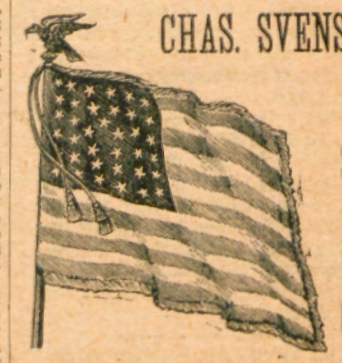
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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. CLEVELAND, APRIL, 1885. NUMBER 4.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE GERMAN REICHSTAG has appointed a committee to consider the compulsory reduction of the hours of labor nationally and internationally.

TRADES UNION CONGRESSES have been held in France as follows: In Rheims, 1881, with 44 delegates; St. Etienne, 1882, 85 delegates; Paris, 1883, 107 delegates; Rennes, 1884, 139 delegates. The workingman's Party in Paris last election polled 33,604 votes.

AN INTERNATIONAL conference of workingmen was held in Paris, Feb. 22d last. Four thousand persons were present, including several members of the chamber of deputies. The English delegates were introduced by Thomas Burt, member of parliament. Burt advocated united action of the French and English, and said the time had come to adjust international difficulties in a spirit of justice, not by violence. Some violent speeches were made, which provoked a protest from a majority of the meeting, and the objectionable ones were expelled. Resolutions were adopted declaring implacable hatred toward tyrants, protesting against wars for conquest, and expressing sympathy with the workingmen of all nations.

CHEAP BUILDING.

In no field of commerce is the rule of "cheap" prices, "cheap goods", so generally true as in the purchasing of building material; and because of this, property that should remain substantial and unimpaired for many years rapidly depreciates because the owner at the start sought to cheapen his building by giving a low price, and expecting to obtain good work and good material. The owner has probably been educated to this by first buying his lot.

He finds that real estate in a certain neighborhood is of a certain supposed value, that value being the price paid in the more recent purchases, and if he succeeds in obtaining his ground for a less figure he has made a good bargain, and his ground is worth just as much as though he had paid a larger sum. He goes to his architect and tries to secure "cheap" professional services. Such can be had, but he has now entered a field where values are unchangeable. It is impossible to get good services cheap, but he does not know it, or wilfully closes his eyes to the fact, and the result is the business men who would not dream of submitting an important law case to a "cheap" lawyer, or trusting himself in the hands of a "cheap" physician, will consider the less he pays his architect the better off he is. He insists upon "cheap" contracts, and perhaps the contractors, after figuring upon the lowest "living" basis, are requested to re-figure, and the result is a lot of contracts let for less than cost, and a building that is "skimped" in every place it is possible, and in the end the owner receives a building that in a few years will be practically worthless. It seems to us that architects can do much to regulate all this by educating the building public. They should deal with none but reliable contractors, and feel perfectly free to give a contract to the most capable builder, instead of the lowest bidder, where circumstances warrant it. This is a professional question that should receive the early attention of architects. —*Inland Architect.*

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THE CHILD LABOR BILL introduced by Lyman A. Brant, the Detroit labor representative has passed the Michigan Legislature.

A LABOR BUREAU BILL has passed the Kansas Legislature, and the question is now under discussion in the State Legislature of Connecticut.

THE CENSUS of 1880 shows that the laboring men in this country receive only three hundred dollars a year each on an average, while their employers made more than four thousand dollars each, over and above expenses.

MR. J. T. WITHROW, the boss carpenter in Toronto, who on different occasions has shown such bitter hostility to Trades Unions, has been defeated a second time for Mayor of Toronto, and chiefly because of this hostility.

A HUNGRY MAN IS A COWARD.

Revolutionary ideas work rapidly into a man's system if taken on an empty stomach. —*Liberty.*

This is a fallacy. When men seek to tame a wild lion of the forest, they contrive to cage him, then starve him; after he is very hungry and submissive they feed him until he is partly revived. Then starve him again. After this process is followed for sometime, the animal becomes so servile that he will lick his chops, wag his tail, and in the most humble manner receive the food offered him; even allow it to be placed in his mouth and removed again, only wagging his tail and moaning pitiously for the food to be given him. The brave lion of the forest has become a slave through hunger! Thus it is with men. Feed them well, and they will rebel against the slightest injury. Starve them, and they cry aloud for food, submitting to the greatest indignities, even giving up their liberty to obtain it. Never has that condition of degradation been reached in which the large majority of men will not consent to live and multiply if only food be plentiful. The love for liberty is only felt when she guarantees plenty of food to her subjects.—*Detroit Labor Leaf.*

DYNAMITE.

In speaking of the use of dynamite as an agency of reform, the *Hayes Valley Advertiser* says:

We hold that no conscious tyrant can be terrorized into virtue; no unconscious slave elevated by force into the condition of an intelligent and responsible freeman. All that could possibly come from such exhibitions of secrecy and cunning in preparation and reckless violence in execution — no matter how successful they might appear — would be a panic, with its attendant duplicity and cruel revenge, on one side, and a wild, unreasoning enthusiasm, raging for the impossible, on the other. And those conditions, so surely as man is what he is, would necessitate a renewal of the old game, the dreary old game, with no better change than that of having some few of the players in new position — with all the work of evolution still to be done; as done it must be, and by natural processes, though it takes ten thousand years and incalculable misery to teach mankind the why and the how. Reform the world, or the classes of mankind, by violence, by assassination, by dynamite! You might as well try to explode a duck into an eagle or a vulture into a dove!

WHAT DOES A MEAN MAN THINK.

Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks about when he goes to bed; when he turns out the light and lies down; when the darkness closes in about him, and he is alone and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a manly act, not a word of blessing, not a graceful look comes to bless him again. Not a penny dropped into the outstretched hand of poverty, nor the balm of a loving word dropped into an aching heart; no sunbeam of encouragement cast upon a struggling life; no strong right hand of fellowship reached out to help some fallen man to his feet — the "God bless you" of the departed day, when none of these things come to him, how he must hate himself! How he must try to roll away from himself, and sleep on the other side of the bed! When the only victory he can think of is some mean victory in which he has wronged a neighbor, no wonder he always sneers when he tries to smile. How pure, and fair, and good, all the rest of the world must look to him, and how cheerless and dusty, and dreary, must his own part appear! Why, even one lone, isolated act of meanness is enough to scatter crumbs in the bed of the average ordinary man, and what must be the feelings of a man whose life is given up to mean acts? When there is so much suffering, and heartache, and misery, in the world anyhow, why should you add one pound of wickedness or sadness to the general burden? Don't be mean, my boy. Suffer injustice a thousand times rather than commit it once.—*Robert J. Burdette.*

BANDING TOGETHER A GIANT FORCE.

If wealth is but the product of accumulative labor, do not the owners of that labor have the same power at their disposal as the money power? Assuredly so. The working people are beginning to realize shis fact, and instead of one man fighting alone his own battles, men have banded themselves into unions; but this was not enough. Unions must band themselves into assemblies, assemblies into national congresses, and these congresses into international leagues, that the fight of one shall be the fight of all. Labor is the foundation, the cornerstone of all wealth, but before we can make this power felt it must be organized, and disciplined, and educated. Again, we have all seen in times past one weak union fighting a giant, while other bodies of workingmen were simply spectators. Now the laboring man is the giant, if he only wills it, and the other powers must sue for mercy at his hands.—*Indianapolis Labor Signal.*

THE *Labor Union* talks thus: Cranks are as big a nuisance in the labor movement as in any other. They are unreasonable in their demands not only upon the public, but upon the men of their own craft. They are of the rule or ruin kind. The man who differs with them is condemned in toto. They have no desire to compromise, even where it is for the good of their fellow-workingmen; their hobby must be accepted with all its blemishes and incongruities, or they will make a fuss. They are usually of a very jealous and enviable disposition, ready to slander and crush any labor advocate who will not accept their crude and impracticable notions as the opinions of a philosopher. Such men are hurtful to the cause of labor.

TRADE ITEMS.

CARPENTERS UNIONS were represented as follows in the Ohio State Trades Assembly: Toledo No. 25, John Klueter; Cincinnati No. 2, John Ellick; Columbus No. 61, J. Finnegan.

ALL THE INDICATIONS point to a very busy season in the building trades this Spring. Work has been held back through the severity of the past Winter and when work starts it will be with a rush.

TWO THOUSAND street car drivers in New York City on April 1st will demand $2 per day and 12 hours work, instead of $1.75 per day and 16 hours. They threaten to strike unless the demand is granted. But inasmuch as they are badly organized there is little likelihood of their success.

SECRETARY HOWARD, of the Spinners Union, says that wages have been reduced 50 per cent. in Fall River since 1874, and that the price paid for spinning warp is 30 cents for 1000 skeins, against 38 cents paid for the same work in Oldham, England, and that fifty-six hours per week are only required of laborers in England, against sixty-six hours in this country, and yet they are trying to bring us down to European labor prices. It looks as if we are there in some industries.

NOT TO BE AVOIDED.

The following article is taken from the Boston *Herald:*

It is indeed, unfortunate that many of those who are honestly striving to benefit the workingmen do not take into account the limitations under which all reforms must proceed. The social question, if we did but know it, is the great question of the age.

He must be blind to the teaching of experience who does not see in the growing strength of Socialism in Europe the first clouds of a storm which will not stop at the Atlantic ocean. To-day the workingmen say:

"In what way am I beholden to the capitalists? I get, indeed, by my work, food, clothing and shelter for myself and my family; but if I were on a lone island or in the wilderness, the same work would bring to me substantially the same results. But if you, Mr. Capitalist, was deprived of my assistance, if you were isolated on a distant island, what would your wealth be worth to you? It is I and my associates who make your easy existence possible. We are doing everything for you; you do practically nothing for us."

It is the feeling conveyed in the above words that is agitating the minds of millions of men in Europe that cannot fail, later on, to agitate millions of minds on this Continent; and what is more, a solution either peaceful or revolutionary, must be found to the problem thus presented. Certainly we cannot continue to go on indefinitely as we have gone, and the sooner that leaders of public opinion realize the perils involved in delay the easier it will reach a satisfactory adjustment.

THOSE WHO FIGHT the reduction of the hours of labor to eight hours per day, because workingmen would spend the two hours in whisky-shops, etc., should come to the front now and tell us all about those who are compelled to be idle twenty-four hours [illegible] day, and about those work[illegible] Where do they s[illegible] —*Iron Molders*

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RULE OF THE GOLDEN AGE.

CALEB DUNN, IN N. Y. CLIPPER.

There's a sound in the anvil's ringing
Like the prayer of a soul distressed:
There's a voice in the spindle's singing
Like the sigh of a human breast:
There's a sob in the mill-wheel's humming,
There's a knell in the hammer's drumming,
Let me sing of the good time coming,
With its justice to make man blest.

Why ringeth the anvil of sorrow?
Why singeth the spindle of pain?
And why does the hammer borrow
From weary souls its refrain?
There's an answer in hearts that are bleeding—
And ever on false hopes feeding—
In lips that are ever pleading
And asking for justice in vain.

Shall we see the tyrants stumbling
O'er the ruin of lives they have wrought?
Shall the scepters and thrones be crumbling
'Neath the blow of a conquering thought?
Shall we see the storm-clouds rifted,
And the drones from the toilers sifted,
And the ransomed race uplifted
To a place that it long has sought.

We shall see it on some bright morning
When the shackles shall break and fall.
For the day of the Right is dawning,
And its sunshine is over all;
The dawn of the day is breaking,
And hearts that have long been aching
From their dream of the ages 'waking
Need no longer their wrongs recall.

If we are true to our mission holy,
If we are true to our heritage,
There will be no high and no lowly
In the rule of the Golden Age,
When the ballot shall smite the saber
And equal make neighbor to neighbor,
And justice vouchsafed to labor
Be written on history's page.

THE SHORTER HOUR AGITATION.

I have no wish to throw a stumbling-block in the way of the Brotherhood to attain the eight hours as a day's work. My best wish is that the hours of labor should be shortened, in all branches of industry, wherever a civilized Government rules. Of course, with some, it is eight hours per day that is the object to be attained, but whether all are agreeable to this, or to the nine hours per day for five days in the week, and five hours on Saturdays, is a question yet to be settled. However the arrangement may be, for my part I am very reluctant to give up the Saturday half-holiday. It has been mine for a number of years, and to be asked to give it up, because of its interference with the eight hours movement, is a painful question to me, to say the least about to it. And, therefore, would you say to me, you must give it up and come to our arrangement, that eight hours must be a day's work after knowing the painful reluctance, of parting with it, it would cause?

Apart, from this view of the question, I want to ask attention to the *consistent* and the *practical* side of it. Does the Brotherhood desire success for this movement? I do not mean that a minority in each union, but that an overwhelming majority in every union are earnestly desirous of success in the movement of shortening the hours of labor?

Firstly, to accomplish this end, I would ask the keen observer, in each union, to note how many human hogs there are in said union, who want to work sixty, seventy, and ever more hours per week, so that they make a big pile on pay day. I regret to say that there are some in Trades Unions. And they are millstones around the necks of any forward movement of shortening the hours of labor that is to be done with them? Kick them out? Or patiently educate them? At least if you do not either, show them how selfishly greedy they are, and dishonest to their oaths taken on entering the Union? If this will not do point out to them how they are tangling the rope around their own necks in their wicked attempt to put the rope around the neck of some more worthy object?

Secondly, I would ask how many are there who recognize one rest-day in seven? It is a fact, that will be acknowledged by most of us, that we have one rest-day out of seven days in the week that is given us by law. Are we thankful for it? I mean, is the laborer that is worthy of his hire, and who considers himself worthy of this boon, thankful to the authority who gives this rest-day to him? In recognizing that we have this boon already given into our keeping do we abuse it, or allow it to be abused, in one way or another? Do we, in one way or another, impose extra labor upon the street car men, railway men, steam-boat men, post-office clerks, or any Government officials, or servants of labor of any class under the guise of necessity of recreation or otherwise? Until this is answered consistendly with the end in view we have no right, no stable ground, to contend for a shortening of the day's work to eight hours per day. Again are you open to the impression of the insiduous inroad made to overturn the solid foundation of your arguments for shortening the hours of labor, by secularism and *capitalism*, under the guise of *necessity* of recreation, and *commercial necessity*? Though this Sunday rest-day, is the Christians rest-day, it becomes every true toiler that earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, let his belief be what it may, to keep it in jealous fear of any encroachment upon it from whatever source it may come.

This is *one mile* towards the gaol of eight hours per day, or as I would like nine hours for five days in the week and five on Saturdays. But if you are driven back this mile by capitalism, under the fantastic guise of secularism,* what is the use of attempting against such odds, the eight hours movement? Even it gained it will be but for a briet period, for its foundation is only of shifting sand. We must have the rock-character at its base to keep it firm in its place. And we must have our watchmen always on the alert that no plausable sophistry shall lead us into any entanglement by wily capitalism.

As this rest-day, that we have already, is pertinent to the question of shortening the hours of labor, I wish to be very plain in pressing home this question, are we consistent in our agitation for the shorter hours of labor? In discussing this point with Brother Craftsmen I wish to be understood that there shall be no dividing line between us. Though political Governments may have their dividing lines the Brotherhood has none? If Canadians are not surrounded with the material advantages, of wealth and big wages as are their brothers in the United States, yet some of us feel the same *big importance* troubling us, and the same aspirations ever pressing us forward to reach the somewhere up in the scale of being. If we see a fault in each other, or if we pick out a weak point, in connection with our possession as fellow craftsmen, let us not allow the least inkling of jealousy take position of us, but let us take it as meant for our good. Now, as we look upon brothers in the United States as our leaders in the liberty that makes us free, or should make us free men, we look upon you in this movement of shortening the hours of labor, as, verily, leaders indeed.

Thirdly, then, you must not allow the long hours of toil to mar the features of a free people. It seems to me that you should, as you advance in civilization, in intellectuality and in the liberty of a free people, advance along the line of freedom that will give you the perfect right of enjoying this freedom as men and women indeed. But, in looking over our "Trade Report," what do I see, why, the majority of the Unions of the Brotherhood working sixty hours per week. Brothers! you have allowed much abused England to lead the van in this short hour movement, and her outlying Australian colonies follow in her footsteps—and rather in advance. And you have allowed San Francisco and other California cities and towns, part and parcels of your own country, to be the vanguard in this movement. Why are you so far in the rear? I am half inclined to the taunt "boast not of your freedom, brothers," when much abused England, and those outlying countries are so far in advance of you are suppressing the slavery of long hours.

Fourthly, as our delegate, G. Edmonston, to the Trades Congress, in Chicago, has pledged the Brotherhood to the eight hour movement, that is supposed to be acted on in May 1886, may I ask what is the Brotherhood doing preparatory to this end? W. F. Eberhard in the March issue of CARPENTER, suggests the putting aside one dollar per month to meet any difficulty that may arise. Now, this is a very *practical* thought. And this is, also, a test of the *sincerity* of the Brotherhood in the matter. I know it is a hard test to some. They will not like the idea of curtailing a drink, a cigar or the tobacco to meet this end. I do not see any other source of revenue to make up this dollar a month from us poor ill paid carpenters. But if brothers desire success they must practice a little self-denial in such luxeries, and prepare for the coming event by putting aside a fund for any emergency that may arise. To me this is the weak point in the question. I do not believe in trusting to the *free-gift-offering* of "appeals to sister unions" when the time arrives.

And this is the great blot in our new constitution. it was a mischievous mistake, though it may be well intended, of the last convention to erase sections 6, 7, and 9 in article 11. I must tell brothers, plainly, that I would hesitate very much before going out on a strike under the conditions of the present article of strikes. If there is anything that prevents the systematic putting aside a strike fund, let it be at once discussed and righted, for I am fully persuaded of this weak point as a check to consolidation of the Brotherhood. Our Union has had these levies, or assessments, and those who have observed the effect they have had upon members know what they mean. And as a brother who has watched the effect I warn brothers not to trust to them altogether in any emergency. We should put aside, systematically, each month out of our dues a fund for the purpose. We know what our dues are, and as a matter of course we pay them But to make extra assessments, is to some, like pulling out the most pugnacious tooth that is in one's head. And to trust to these, or, at most, to luck is mischievous to the Brotherhood. Such creates grumbling, fear, distrust, disintegration, and finally a breaking up. But if brothers knew there was a strong fund to back them up, these bad feelings would have no place in the ranks. It consolidates the feeling into of security.

Fifthly, then, if you want the agitation to take a practical shape, the B. must put aside a fund for the purpose. One dollar per month, for each member, set aside until May, 1886, means somewhere in the neighborhood of sixty thousand dollars, to meet any emergency. A dollar a month seems large. In fact, it is large for most of the Brotherhood to contribute, but a great cause must have a strong backing to succeed. But if the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters can put aside this much per month, surely the Brotherhood for so short a period can do it. See what backing the Amalgamated can show for any such emergency. The Brotherhood should blush at their littleness when they look over the funds the various Trades Unions in Britain have in their possession, as given in the March issue of CARPENTER. A big fund is the practical test of our sincerity in this agitation for shortening the hours of labor.

W. H. STEVENS.

Toronto, Canada.

* The Secular Society here have adopted the following resolution:
"We demand that all laws directly or indirectly enforcing the observance of Sunday as the Sabbath or as a 'Day of Rest,' shall be repealed." This is what I call playing into the hands of capitalism, and the benefits of this the workingmen of the United States are reaping the full fruits.

THE TRADE UNION is an organized resistance against the encroachment of capital. The strike is its weapon of last resort, without which appeals, protests and denunciations would be an empty waste of matter. The measure of the efficiency of the strike is the injury which it inflicts upon the capitalist. And when men overleap the bounds of law and order, and work destruction with clubs and firebrands, what is there to say but that injustice breeds violence? Many political writers advise workingmen not to strike, but to resort to arbitration. Arbitration amounts to nothing, unless backed up by a threatened strike. Trades Unions are objected to by those with trades proclivities; but although mistakes were sometimes made, yet the Unions had their uses, and as such deserve to be encouraged.—*Prof. Graham McAdam.*

SHORTER HOURS NEEDED.

The physical capacity of man is limited. He can do but a certain amount of work in a day before he becomes overpowered by fatigue, and what he does while in that condition is very little compared with his work while in a good condition. Yet the labor of the last hour or two takes more effect upon the physical condition than does the work of the first eight or nine hours. During that short space of time which it takes to complete a day's work in the eyes of the employer, the workman is forced to summon up all his remaining strength, and push forward with his work, no matter how exhausted it makes him. We may say, and say truly, that this sort of labor is brutalizing and unnatural to mankind. The laborer works with the understanding with which a horse draws an overloaded wagon. It is, "Do it or suffer the consequence." These last few unsteady strokes of the workmen's tools are what amass the wealth in the coffers of the monopolists. The effect of these few hours of daily overwork upon the laborer is to shorten his life. Eight of these are amply sufficient to tire a man, and put him in need of rest. He is forced to work two more hours which fatigue him to such a degree that he cannot find complete rest in the intervening time between the end of that day's work and the beginning of the next. This is the method of procedure to be found in our shops to-day. Men are overworking themselves during the day, and not getting enough rest at night. Frailty of constitution follows, and the first appearance of disease clutches the victim and drags him into an early grave. He dies from overwork, but is covered with a mantle of "died from the effects of—such and such a disease." Workingmen must not submit to such a wholesale slaughter.—*Grand Rapids Workman.*

LABOR IS NOT A COMMODITY.

It is really painful to see how some in discussing economy questions disregard the plainest common sense in the use of terms. Unless we use words that convey some idea of what we really mean, how are we ever to come to any agreement? I have often heard men argue for hours and make no headway in establishing any truth, because they used the same words to mean different things, and different words to mean the same things. I just read an item in a labor paper which speaks of labor as a commodity, and this term is altogether too commonly used by the labor press. By what system of reasoning they can prove that labor is a commodity, I am at a loss to know. Now labor, in economy parlance, is power force, exerted through the human body mentally and physically. Anything that is commodity must have length breadth thickness, and weight. Labor does not possess any of these qualities. Labor is the producer of commodities, and how can anything produce itself? To classify labor as a commodity is to classify the creator and created as one and the same thing. This is an absurdity. A carpenter makes a house: is there no difference between this house and the physical and mental force expended in its construction? A pressman makes a roller: is there no difference between this roller and the physical and mental force expended in the making of it? A farmer raises a bushel of wheat: is there no difference between this wheat and the physical and mental force expended in its production? Pshaw, these things are almost too plain and absurd to enter in a serious discussion, and yet we see "professors" of political economy, and editors who ought to know better uttering the silliest swash when they enter the field of economic discussion by using similar expressions. Because the same law that regulates the price of commodities also regulates the price of the labor of those who work for hire, does not follow that the things themselves are of the same nature any more than are a log of wood and a baby the same, because the law of gravitation acts alike on both were they to be dropped from a house-top. Is it not about time that we began to discriminate in the use of terms? I think so!—*Joe Labadie.*

UNION MEN should act as brothers to each other, they should stand by one another and help each other at all times and under all circumstances.

"FREE," BUT OUTLAWED.

It seems that many workmen, more especially those, who do not work but claim to be workers, when you talk to them about the labor question cannot persuade themselves that it would be in their own interest to take part in the workings of the organizations of their craft; and there are even such who publicly claim that Trades Unions are acting tyrannically against their own members, whose individual liberty by dictatorial tactics is, as they allege, impaired and injured to a large extent.

Those taking such a stand against Trades Unions are, if not the direct enemies of organized labor, at the very least throwing stumbling stones upon its road toward success.

"I am a sympathizer with Labor," says many a man of "liberal" views who believes to be marching with the progress of the age, and who thinks a good deal of himself on account of such "advanced" views; and then he continues, saying: "Workmen must have a right to organize; but, if they want to prescribe to him how many hours his men are to work, what rules he should make in his factory; if they want to prevent him making his men work by the piece, or under contract; if they want to order him not to work overtime; if they demand that the foreman be discharged; and if they ask that no man be employed who does not belong to the Union; in short, if they in any way attempt to interfere with the business of the employer, and to prevent other men working under the conditions they like, I cannot call such conduct anything but tyranny, and, I say, it must not be tolerated in a free country."

This is just the right time to compare the alleged freedom of workmen in this country, and its consequences, with the "tyranny" as inflicted, or contemplated, by the Trades Unions. In most branches of industry the employers have all the freedom they want, and they use it pretty freely as far as their own advantage is concerned. They are at liberty to pay their workers the lowest wages imaginable, and to make them work as long as they can stand it; and, if men ask too much for their work, the bosses are free to employ women and children, and machinery. They are at liberty to overdo production to such an extent that the market is overstocked, and that the factories must be closed until the stock is again exhausted; they are at liberty to produce enormous quantities and to undersell their competitors in order to drive them from the market, and to finally monopolize an entire branch of industry, or, at least, part of it. They are at liberty to use every available means for the purpose of stimulating their workers into straining their utmost powers of muscles and brains; and it is one of the rights guaranted to them by the liberty they enjoy to employ overseers and foremen who, with more or less brutality on their part, outrival each other in assisting their masters in their struggle for money and economic power over their resistless wage working slaves. They are also at liberty to use all means for the purpose of obtaining labor as cheap as possible, and no one compels them to in any way regard the interests of the remainders of the nation. And, when they have succeeded, by the employment of machinery, or women and child labor, and other means, in reducing the wages to such a pittance that men accustomed to the mode of living as prevailing in this country refuse to work for them, they unmolestedly import, under contract, the pauper labor of foreign countries, or hire the inmates of prisons and penal institutions.

The liberty enjoyed by bosses and manufacturers is also claimed by the commercial trades' people who are thriving upon the distribution of the commodities produced in the factories of the former; and they would consider it to be a severe violation of their individual liberty if they were to be forbidden to buy at the lowest figure and to ask the highest possible prices when selling what they have bought.

And the workmen, do not they enjoy their liberty also? Indeed! If a workman does not like to work for the wages offered him by the manufacturers, if he refuses to obey certain factory rules, if the hours don't suit him, if the foreman seems to be too overbearing, if the entire business as organized by the employers is not according to his taste, he is altogether at liberty not to work under the circumstances, and to starve; while the manufacturers are at liberty to seize whatever they can lay their hands upon: the land, the factories, the tools, the raw material and to allow the workmen either to use them at the formers' terms or to renounce their existence. And this is the kind of liberty the employers are eager to defend from the "aggressions" of organized labor; it is the liberty the bosses kindly desire to preserve to the people.

This kind of liberty makes the employers free, of course: but under it the working people are no better than outlaws. The same liberty for the possessing class prevails everywhere, not only in this Republic. It can be found in all countries, whether Monarchies or Empires, or "free" Republics, and it is restrained only where Trades Unions succeeded in establishing their "tyrannical" domain.

And what is the result of this system of "freedom" for employers and bosses? It is this: Hundreds of thousands of strong and healthy men, able and willing to work, cannot find an opportunity to do so. What they have produced in days gone by is stowed away in the lofts of innumerable store houses owned by capitalists, and they are compelled to give up all comfort and the little luxuries they were accustomed to when working, in order to save themselves from hunger and cold. Part of the capitalists, who have monopolized the means of labor and production prefer to close their factories for the time being, or they work only part of the day or week while others employ women and children, or make use of the labor of imprisoned criminals. And those workmen who yet retain employment are compelled to accept the reduced wages offered to them in an almost daily decreasing amount, and to feel the pangs of hunger and deprivation when working, or to starve altogether without work.

And now let us see wherein consists the "tyranny" sought to be imposed upon the capitalistic employers by these utterly depraved Trades Unions? They want to reduce the hours of Labor, for the purpose of giving work to all, and to enable all to consume what is produced in the great field of industry, and to prevent that overproduction stagnation and general misery sets in. And, as such a reduction of the hours of labor is imperatively necessary for the interests of the whole people the Trades Unions endeavor to introduce this measure even against the will and opposition of the bosses. They desire to secure to the workers the highest possible wages and to resist all attempts of the employers toward reducing them. They are trying to limit the extent of Women and Child Labor, to do away with prison contract work, to secure the necessary protection to the life and limbs of the workers while working, and they are seeking to prevent those who are rolling in luxury and superabundance, though not producing at all, from no longer being able to do so while the masses of the laboring people are suffering from want and misery; they are striving, many of them intentionally, and others without knowing it themselves, to bring about a time when Labor will control the entire process of production and distribution, and administer it in the interest of all mankind. And, as they can succeed in their endeavors by united action only, they establish a system of discipline among themselves, and compel, as far as possible, every workman in their trade to join them and convince all members of their craft, that not to join them is against their own interests.

This is the "tyrannical" system sought to be established by the Trades Unions. To the workmen, and those who do not call themselves workers, who are trying to find a reason for the present universal dullness in business we would like to give the assurance that it has been produced only because the Trades Unions have not yet succeeded in introducing their system universally.—*Furniture Workers Journal.*

ATTEND YOUR UNION meetings regularly, pay your dues promptly, work to bring in new members and aid the growth of the Brotherhood.

TRADES UNIONS IN FRANCE.

While the trades unions of this country are just at present passing through a struggle to preserve an existence threatened by combinations of employers, it will be at least instructive to both parties in this contest to listen for a few moments to an account of the progress which many of the trades unions of France have made toward industrial independence.

For several years the Municipal Council of Paris has been accustomed to contract with the trades unions of that city for the performance of various kinds of work. As a rule, the city had to congratulate itself upon the excellent manner in which such work was done, but the trades unions themselves, chiefly from the want of ready capital, have been hampered in securing the desired increase of their business. They lacked the means for supplying themselves with the materials and appliances necessary in undertaking important contracts, and in many cases, though there was no doubt of their ability to do the work, they had not the financial credit to justify contracting for it.

It was the knowledge of difficulties of this kind which led M. Rampal, a capitalist, to leave his fortune to the city of Paris, with special injunctions that it should be loaned to associations of workingmen to be used under the control of the Municipal Council of Paris. The will of the testator was so precise in its provisions, that, though the Council was not in favor of the scheme, it was obliged to accept it; and from the report of M. Reygeal, the secretary of the special committee appointed by the Council to manage the funds of the legacy, most interesting facts may be gathered. To the nine trades unions of Paris engaged in the various departments of the building trade the following loans were made:

1. To the Association of the Working Carpenters of the Seine, 30,000 francs ($6,000).
2. To the Association of the Working Carpenters of Villette, 30,000 francs ($6,000).
3. To the Association of the Working Painters of Paris, 17,000 francs ($3,500).
4. To the Union of Stonecutters of Paris, 4,800 francs ($960).
5. To "L'Union" Cooperative Society Society of Working House Painters, 3,900 francs ($780).
6. To the Society of Working Roofers and Plumbers of Paris 3,600 francs ($720).
7. To "Le Travail" Association of Working Painters, 3,200 francs ($720).
8. To the Fraternal Union of Carpenters, 2,000 francs ($400).
9. To the Cooperative Association of Stonecutters, 750 francs ($150).

The first of these societies is very prosperous. Since the loan its active capital has increased over $3,600, and now amounts to $29,664. At this moment it is the contractor of works amounting to $38,800. The money loaned to this association was used as security in obtaining contracts, and in buying lumber advantageously.

The second society is also in a prosperous condition. Its capital has increased $3,640 since the loan, and now amounts to $31,935. It has 185 members. Its loan was of great service, enabling it in the first instance to pay cash for a part of its supplies, thereby obtaining a discount of three per cent. for four months, or nine per cent. a year. The borrowed fund also enabled the society to give security, and command important contracts.

The third society, the Association of Working Painters, is making excellent progress. During the last year it has done work amounting to $42,800, on which it realized a net profit of $3,800. The Commission, however, thought it best to state that the director of the society had retired from his position in order to commence business for himself, thus entering into competition with the society. This was all the more dangerous, because he could profit by his former relations with the society, and secure patronage at its expense. And although it does not belong to the Municipal Council to interfere in matters of merely personal moment, yet the Commission deemed it proper to mention facts of this kind in order to put workingmen's societies on their guard as far as possible against the dangers they must meet.

The fifth society in the list is in good condition. In the first six months of 1884, it made a net profit of over $1,886. Its credit is good and it always meets its engagements. Its loan has enabled it to contract for the work of the city of Paris, and to increase its business. It has also partly freed itself from the Banque Populaire, which took a rather large interest on the loans it made.

The sixth society, the Working Roofers and Plumbers of Paris, although doing a modest business, has seen its active capital increase $1,600 since January, 1884. Their loan has enabled them to extend their business.

"Le Travail," the seventh society of the list, an association of painters, has realized during the first six months of the year, a net profit of $1,600 on its capital of $7,200. According to the society the profit would have been much larger, if it had not been obliged to pay its workmen the rate of the city, that is, eighty centimes (16 cents) an hour, while others paid 12, 13, or, at most, 15 cents.

The ninth society, the Cooperative Society of Stonecutters, has the satisfaction of seeing its prosperity already increasing, though beginning in a very modest way. Its membership has increased to 170, and its active capital, which at the time of the loan was only $300, now amounts to $1,125. Its loan of $150 was used in finishing work in process for the city of Paris. It was not sufficient to benefit them, except in hastening that work.

The fourth and eight societies of the list, the Union of the Stonecutters of Paris, and the Fraternal Union of Carpenters, are both in a bad condition, neither having paid the interest on its loan, due last July; and as their financial condition is very uncertain, proceedings have been instituted against them to obtain not only the interest due, but also the principal. The losses probably represent over six per cent. of the capital loaned, which is more than can be admitted as the average in ordinary business transactions. It is unfortunate that this failure should have occurred, since it may tend in some degree to further obstruct the industrial progress which bids so fairly to make independent, self-supporting institutions of the trades unions.

The Municipal Council made its loans from the Rampal legacy at three per cent. interest, and from these various transactions the fund, which amounts to somewhat over $20,000, has derived about $600 in interest, and will lose, should the delinquents not pay more than they have at present, about $1,400, a result which seems to indicate the gradual but certain disappearance of the fund. This is the view of the case taken by those who object in toto to the trades unions ever assuming a more independent or influential position than that which they have heretofore held. On the other hand, it is maintained by those who conceive the true function of trades unions to be more extensive and important than at present, that their failure in two or many cases in this era of competition should only encourage the effort of organizing security in industry, instead of abandoning such results as have already been attained.

The report shows that while only two of the nine unions to which loans were made have failed in promptly repaying, the other seven have not only met all their obligations, but have made such use of their capital, as to realize a total profit of $16,926. If, therefore, these trades unions would only make a further application of the principles of fraternal cooperation upon which they are founded, and by which they differ essentially from the competitive industry in the midst of which they exist, the whole experiment would be a triumphant success.

Of course, when the use of the public money is intrusted to individual corporations such as trades unions or others, it is of the utmost importance that its security should be good; but it is hoped that, by mutual organization, trades unions can make the public better satisfied with their handling of the public money or credit than such railroad and other corporations as have enjoyed the privilege.—*Edward Howland, in the N. Y.* [illegible]

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, APRIL, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canadas, being the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	One Year.
One inch	$ 75	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00
⅛ Column	1 00	2 25	4 50	8 00
¼ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
½ Column	3 00	6 50	14 00	26 00
One Column	5 00	12 00	24 00	45 00

Liberal discount on standing contracts and for larger space.

None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	₱ 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
German " " "		50
Blank Bonds, " "		5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

☞Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

AN EXPLANATION.

A large amount of valuable Correspondence, also Notes and Queries, and the Proceedings of the Executive Board are crowded out this month for want of space. But as the March issue had nearly double the usual amount of correspondence, our readers will overlook any defects in this month's issue, in view of the fact that our General Secretary has had to edit this journal and attend to other duties while out on the road.

THE WORK OF THE PAST MONTH.

Though trade has been completely prostrated and carpenter work during the past month been dull beyond all measure, yet the progress of our organization, and the work done by our Brotherhood has been almost phenomenal in its results.

The success attending the trip of our General Secretary has exceeded even the most sanguine expectations. He has organized *seven* new unions under our jurisdiction, viz.: Providence, R. I.; Worcester, Mass.; Holyoke, Mass.; Springfield, Mass.; New Britain, Conn.; Manchester, N. H., and Lynn, Mass. The five cities first named have sent in their charter fees, and the latter two cities will do so before long. He has also visited Boston, Mass.; Haverhill, Mass.; Lawrence, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; New York, Newark, N. J.; Trenton, N. J.; Germantown, Pa.; Philadelphia; Chester, Pa.; Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., holding meetings or conferences in each and all of these cities. The meetings have tended to awaken interest in the organization, and have strengthened the unions visited, as well as leading to a better understanding of the principles of our Brotherhood and its methods.

In addition to the seven new unions organized by the General Secretary, the following unions have been granted charters, viz.: Decatur, Ill.; Mobile, Ala. (White); Evansville, Ind.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Mobile, Ala. (Colored), and an application is now pending from Cohoes, N. Y. This makes a total of *thirteen new unions for the month of March*. Certainly this is a pretty good showing for as dull a month as March has been.

This is not all that has been done. The Brotherhood has also paid out the sum of $1,850 for benefits for the month of March. The following are the death benefits that have been paid:

Jos. Smith, New Orleans	$250
Thos. O'Reilly, San Francisco	250
John Hughes, "	250
Mrs. John Harper, Washington, D. C.	50
Mrs. Mary Davidson, Boston, Mass.	50
John Shaw, Oakland, Cal	250
T. C. Coulsen, Chicago, Ill	250
Edward Ellison, Savannah, Ga	250
Moses Greaves, Philadelphia, Pa	250
Total	$1850

Adding this $1,850 to the total amount of benefits previously paid, and we have the sum total of $8,600 in benefits that have been paid from the general treasury of the Brotherhood since Jan. 1st, 1883, a period of two years and three months. This by no means indicates weakness or bankruptcy on the part of our organization.

Just think of it! Thirteen new unions have been added to our fold, and $1,850 paid out for benefits during the month of March! This should inspire each and every member with renewed zeal, and add to their energy and enthusiasm in behalf of our Brotherhood. With their aid and cooperation the good work will not only continue, but will even increase at an accelerated rate.

AFTER FOUR WEEKS ABSENCE the General Secretary has returned to his post, and begs leave to return thanks to the many kind friends who have shown him courtesies on the road.

ACCORDING to the monthly report of the Amalgamated Carpenters, trade is very bad all over Great Britain, while the labor market is overstocked in New Zealand and Australia. There are 428 branches in the society and 24,937 members, 2227 are on unemployed benefit, 679 on sick benefit, and 138 superannuated.

THE ACTION of the parties who had charge of the carpenter work on the Pension Building, Washington, D. C., in preparing it for the Inaugural Ceremonies, March 4th, deserves the severest censure. The floor was laid by piece workers, who made barely $1.10 per day, and this was done in spite of the request of Union No. 1, that the work be given to some reputable builder who would hire union men. In constructing the roof it was understood that none but union carpenters be employed, but that promise was also violated to the shame of those who made it.

"DO I BELIEVE in dynamite? You might as well ask me if I believe in cannibalism. All I have ever written, and all I have ever spoken has expressed the very contrary ideas. I don't believe in doing evil that good may come, and I do believe in the Ten Commandments. As I told the workingmen of London, and have told men everywhere that I have spoken to on the subject, force can accomplish nothing for the masses of the people until they form some intelligent idea of what they want. And when they do this, force will be needless. What everywhere enslaves men is their own ignorance and selfishness. All governments, all institutions, really rest on the active support or passive acquiescence of the masses. And for this reason the work of social reform is not a matter of fighting, but of education. The dynamite of ideas is infinitely much more powerful than that which will throw down buildings, and blow holes in streets."—*Henry George.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this day received a draft from P. J. McGuire, General Secretary, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars ($250) due on the death of Nat. Adams, late a member of San Francisco Union No. 22 and the full amount has been paid by me to the proper heirs.

PAT'K CONNOR, Cor. Sec., Union No. 22.
San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 26, 1885.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this day received a draft from P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary, for the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, amount of benefit due on the death of Perdenius Peterson, late a member of Union No. 21 and the full amount has been paid by me to the legal and proper heirs.

THOS. P. DORAN, Fin. Sec., Union No. 21.
Chicago, Feb. 12, 1885.

To the Officers and Members of the Brotherhood.

GENTLEMEN:—I have this day received a draft from P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary, for the sum of two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars, amount of benefit due on the death of Daniel Ennis, late a member of Union No. 35, and the full amount has been paid by me to the legal and proper heirs.

STANLEY P. MOORHEAD, Fin. Sec., Union 35.
San Rafael, Cal., Feb. 23, 1885.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 40.—EDWARD MCCABE, Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.; initiated Nov. 18, 1881, aged 38; died of Pneumonia, Feb. 24, 1885.

No. 41.—WM. LAMBERT RIGHTER, Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.; initiated Aug. 7, 1883; aged 48; died of Pneumonia, March 6, 1885.

No. 42.—MRS. E. A. REXFORD, aged 35, wife of Benj. Rexford, member in good standing in Union No. 56, Los Angeles, Cal.; died of Consumption, Oct. 28, 1884. Papers received at General Office March 21, 1885.

No. 43.—JULIUS PLATH, Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa.; initiated May 12, 1884; aged 34, died of Consumption, March 21, 1885.

DISABILITY BENEFIT.

No. 44.—JOHN T. BENTLEY, Union No. 29, Baltimore, Md.; initiated Jan. 8, 1883; aged 53, permanently disabled by a fall while at work, which resulted in Erysipelas, and through that Bro. Bentley has lost the proper use of his right leg and suffers the total loss of his right eye, which incapitates him from ever following the trade.

ASSESSMENTS are ordered for Numbers 42, 43 and 44, and we ask the Local Unions to be prompt in sending on the levies called for by the General Secretary, for when the moneys are sent to this office promptly the benefits will be paid promptly.

FEDERATING THE TRADES.

So powerful and influential have become the Trades Unions of America, that now we find daily papers and journals once antagonistic to them, are now espousing their cause heartily. One of these journals is the *Iron Age*, the leading organ of the manufacturing iron interests. It has just found out that Trades Unions have come to stay, and the sooner they are federated the better for all concerned. It produces a powerful argument in favor of the Federation of Trades and shows good reasons why every Trades Union should connect with that body, which held its Congress a few months ago in Chicago.

The *Age* says: Suppose that every trade in this country was organized, and each organization had a national head, and each of the national heads, through the advice and by the authority of their respective organizations, had formed a federation, and one of the laws of such federation should be to render financial aid, by weekly pro rata assessments on the whole in case any one of the trades represented in the federation should become involved in a strike, what amount would now be going weekly to the Hocking miners? It would be ample to keep the wolf from the door of the poor miner, and as the figures may surprise a large number of men who have never given this question a thought, we approximate: Suppose such a federation existed, and, from the combined trades and laborers belonging thereto, it numbered say one hundred thousand, which is a low figure. A pro rata assessment of 3 cents per week on the membership would bring $3,000 per week for the miners, and for every additional one cent pro rata it would net an additional $1,000 per week for them. To say that such a sum would keep the strikers out indefinitely don't express it. It would not only keep them out indefinitely, but it would fairly provide the miners, their wives and families, with food and clothing. The money thus raised and handed over to the relief committee in any section on strike need not nessessarily be parceled out pro rata to the parties on strike. That is to say, if there were 1000 men on strike, it does not follow that, if $5,000 a week is received for them, each one should get $5 per week. As soon as the committee saw that the probabilities for a long continued strike were imminent, they could rent stores in certain localities, stock them with food at wholesale and deal them out to the men on strike in proportion to the size of their families. In this way three weeks assessments expended for food &c., wholesale, would go nearly as far as four weeks assessments dealt out pro rata. And this is only one feature that would accrue to the trades were they federated. Yes, Trades Union have come to stay, and the sooner they are all federated the better for all concerned.

A LESSON FOR WAGE-WORKERS.

There is a lesson to be learned by wage-workers, in the meeting of stove manufacturers held in Chicago last month. Notice two questions wich they considered: 1. The best way to obtain relief from trades-union rules. 2. Protection to American stove manufacturers. Is it possible that wage-workers can longer be blind to the fact that employers seek only their own interests in the legislation of the country. They seek to disband your trades-unions, and at election time singsongs for the protection of American workingmen! "Give us a protective tariff so our goods will not come into competition with the pauper-labor made goods of Europe!" And you take up the cry, and in the egotism of your ignorance turn upon and rend those who warn you that you are being deceived, and with a wild cry of victory elect your employers to legislate for you! Then immediately after election, the employers who have not been elected hold a convention to influence the employers who have been elected to pass conspiracy laws and illegalize trades-unions, while you toil on in blissful ignorance of the chains your employers are forging with which to bind you! And you grow angry as a sleeping child at those who seek to awaken you before it is too late, and your liberty is lost through your own indifference.—*Detroit Labor Leaf.*

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our own common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St., S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

General Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St., Oakland, Cal.

2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., Cincinnati, O.

4th Vice-President—F. E. Rames, 16 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

5th Vice-President—L. J. Boyer, 401 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

6th Vice-President—C. W. Green, 1313 Capital Ave., Omaha, Neb.

7th Vice-President—Alex. Edgar, 20 Henry St., Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President—Wm. F. Eberhardt, 2903 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; H. J. Bailey, 295 Detroit St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 2 Crown St. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following list of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

AKRON, O.—Geo. E. Worren, 602 Locust St.
ALAMEDA, CAL.—*Wm. G. Vollmar, John J. Boyle.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Wendel Hans, 216 Morton St.
ALLEGHANY CITY, PA.—Thos. Cummings, 13 Lombard St.
BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 44 Courtland St. I. B. Aylsworth, 684 Pennsylvania Ave.
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—*A. McNeal.—A. D. Bruce, box 2231.
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BOSTON, Mass.—D. D. Sheehan, 34 Edenboro St. *Leo McAuley, 123 Boylston Ave., Jamaica Plains.
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BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Doebert, 432 Hickory St.
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KENSINGTON, ILL.—C. Gibson, Box 130.
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MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92 (Colored), Geo. Hogan, 77 Dearborn St.
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NASHVILLE, TENN.—A. D. Shegog, 705 Fatherland Street.
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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Mich'l O'Neill, 15 Lawlor St.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Room 23, Insurance Building, Chapel St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. E. Owens, 195 3rd Ave.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A. C. Buillard, 548½ Josephine St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (white,) Alex. Huhn, 262 Tchoupitoulas St.
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PATERSON, N. J.—Labor Standard Office.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.—James Dey, 413 Franklin St. *Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.
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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Pat'k Connor, 818 Haight Street.—*N. L. Wandell, 133 9th St.
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Stanley P. Moorhead.
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ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carson, 1027 Francis St.
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WHEELING, W. VA.—Geo. L. Muhn, 741 Main St.
WORCESTER, MASS.—F. A. Stubbs, 69 Eastern Ave.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Union headquarters are being refitted, and the members are bearing the expenses by subscription, so as not to touch the union funds.

Oneonta, N. Y.

The boss carpenters in this city are talking of cutting down wages this Spring, so all that is left for the journeymen is to organize a union.

Durham, N. C.

Wages $1.50 per day: the bosses work the men 9 to 9½ hours per day in Winter and 11 to 11½ hour in Summer. The prospects for this coming season are good.

Chester, Pa.

Trade has been prostrated all Winter, but the prospects for a good Spring season are opening up, but carpenters here in abundance. Union No. 85 is thriving nicely.

Decatur, Ill.

Trade is picking up; but the city is crowded with idle men. Union No. 88 is formed, and the men are quite enthusiastic. They now see plainly that they must do something to uplift the trade or else go to the poor-house.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Times are hard here and carpenter work very scarce. Men had better stay away from here unless they want to starve. Hundreds are out of work. Good weather may give us better promise. At the best there will be ten men for one job.

Portland, Oregon.

The calendars for 1885 received and distributed among our members, who were very much pleased with them. The calendars are useful and instructive, and very tastfully gotten up. Business of all kinds is still very dull here, but Spring is at hand, and we hope for better times.

Chicago, Ill.

Union No. 21 has adopted a new set of by-laws, providing for a sick benefit and an additional benefit apart and distinct from the general benefits of the B. This benefit will be raised by a special assessment of one dollar upon each member in good standing, in case of any death or disability.

Savannah, Ga.

Trade dull; meeting night of Union No. 57 is now the first and third Monday in the month. Our new officers are: L. J. Pettigrew, P.; A. Law, V. P.; H. C. Holmes, P. S.; W. B. Jenkins, F. S.; B. R. Young, C. S.; P. Houston, T.; Thos. Halton, C.; James Mills, W.; Chas. Law, J. Jordan and Henry Smith, Trustees.

St. Paul, Minn.

We initiated the members and installed the officers, and have got things in very good running order. We meet the first and third Tuesday of every month. The officers are as following: Wm. Easton P.; J. W. Magin, V. P.; J. P. McNutt, R. S.; D. D. Harrington, T.; J. Finn, C.; H. C. Christianson, W.; A. A. Marden, F. & C. S.

Toronto, Canada.

The Trades and Labor Council has taken up the matter of trying to get the city corporation to go on with the work of the new court house, so as to give employment to those out of work. The provincial government are also asked to put up the new parliament buildings. There are a great many carpenters out of employment in this city, and not much prospect for the better.

New Orleans, La.

The exposition (a truly meritorious show), and Mardi Gras have attracted a vast number of people to this city within the last month. The exposition is now doing a good business. Union No. 76 is incorporated now. Business in the building trades is flat, more than two thirds of the carpenters being idle, and the prospect is that it will continue so for some length of time.

Toledo, Ohio.

We held a public meeting last month to consider the question of wages for the coming season. The prospects for early Spring never were better as far as work is concerned, but wages are miserably low and the chances are Union 25 must do something to raise them. Our union is doing very well considering the hard Winter, and we have had but very few sick members.

Philipsburg, Pa.

Our Union is getting a long finely considering the small amount of work there is going on. Trade is very dull at present, and a great many of the carpenters are out of employment, which makes them unable to join the Union at present, but they will join as soon as they get the money. Wages range from $2.00 down to $1.50. We hope the Spring will open out with better prospects for the coming season.

East Liverpool, O.

This is a hard place to organize an association of carpenters. The most of our carpenters are old men; some are afraid of the slave masters, known as the "scab" boss potters, and are afraid to join any labor organization, or to meet together for fear the bosses will give them no work. They are in the hands of the bosses entirely. I will endeavor, however, to organize a local union here. Wages range from $1.50 to $2.50 per day.

J. Q. L. FOWLER.

San Jose, Cal.

The position of the laboring classes in the United States is fast becoming a great question for the well wishers of republics. The wealth of the country is rapidly concentrating in the hands of a few; 1,500,000 people in the U. S. out of work, and congress considering the silver question and other kindred questions in the interest of wealth and corporations, and not one thought for the people. This is why the wealth all flows into the hands of the few, and the laboring class will follow the lead of such legislators, and "hug the fools fetters that bind them." In regard to organizing a carpenters union, I have frequently tried it, but carpenters here seem afraid. For the past season I have been an employer of carpenters, and will be this season, if all is well, but I would like to see all carpenters organized.

R. SUMMERS

Des Moines, Ia.

Local Union No. 68 held their second social March 11, and good speaking, music and dancing. This was the best entertainment of the season. The majority of our members are live workers, and attend our meetings regularly. Work is scarce, wages low, and about four-fifths of the mechanics are idle. We warn all members of the Brotherhood to keep away from Des Moines. Union men command $2.50 per day, working 59 hours per day, while scabs are receiving from $1 to $2 per day, and work 60 hours per week.

St. Louis, Mo.

Several meetings of carpenters have been held in this city the past month for the purpose of stirring up an interest in the organization of the trade, and to fix a standard rate of wages. The tendency of late has been to reduce wages, and the carpenters of this city must stand firm or their condition will be worse. This has been a very severe Winter here, but there is going to be a good deal of work done just as soon as the weather opens. But the wages are down to starvation rates. This is the last place in the world for a carpenter to come to, so we advise carpenters to stay away from St. Louis.

Omaha, Neb.

Business is more dull than ever. There is a prospect of its being better, but we have more carpenters here than can find employment, even in the busy season, and there are so many coming to the city all the time. We have appealed to the bricklayers, plasterers and stone cutters to join in asking for nine hours as a day's work, and the carpenters will ask for $3 for the nine hours, on and after a certain date. The cost of living is so high here that we cannot pay our way on a less figure and live. I only hope the carpenters will hold out and then we must win. Times have been so bad that many have not had work all Winter, so that they could not keep their dues paid up.

Troy, N. Y.

Work is very dull in Troy at present: there are not more than one quarter of our mechanics working, and those are working by the hour. I visited four of our leading architects last week, and they told me they had not a plan in the office. I think times cannot be any worse than they have been, and that there is great chance for them to be better. I believe the prospect for work this coming season is good. Rents remain the same as in the summer, living is a little higher; bread has gone up one cent a loaf the past week. There are many delinquents as to rent and grocery bills. All the storekeepers, landlords and business men claim that the laboring class are way behind in their bills. So-called carpenters are working in Cohoes for 12½ cents per hour, or nine shillings per day. There is some talk of the boss masons cutting wages in the Spring; if they do the journeymen masons propose to start a sort of cooperative building association, and advertise to lay brick 50 cents per M cheaper than the bosses.

Los Angeles, Cal.

I arrived here on the 1st of December, and find a nice climate, one that will suit my health better than Denver did. Some men are idle here, in fact, a good many do not have steady employment, both mechanics and laborers. This whole Western country is overrun with men seeking work. The men are making a living wherever they are, and are not compelled to move, they had better "hold the fort," and stay where they are. Organize, stand together, and demand a just compensation for all you do! In this city there is a good, strong union of the Brotherhood of Carpenters; Union No. 56 has done more good than they seem to fully realize. There are so many carpenters, and they are coming and going all the time. If the Los Angeles men had not organized they would, in my opinion, have been working 10 hours now, instead of 9, and by the piece and at Eastern prices. Besides that more men would have come than have come, if it had not been for the reports through the Brotherhood and the CARPENTER. The men here would have been powerless to prevent starvation wages, the same as everywhere that the carpenters are not organized and united. If I can do any good for the B. or the cause of labor in this State, I am willing to do what I can. There is need of much work yet to be done in California; for the greedy, grasping hand of the monopolist is here too, and is to be seen all around, gobbling up the good lands, the machinery, the money, the capital and the labor of this great Pacific State—a State that could sustain millions of people, if they could work for themselves and have all they earned, and all they produced.

J. D. BAILEY, 17 East 5th St.

Cooperative Carpenters in Indianapolis.

We have taken a new departure in No. 15 and have formed a contracting association with the following officers: one master builder, one secretary, and one treasurer. The above officers conduct the business of the association, take contracts, keep the time of all employes in hours, settle all bills and all other business that properly belongs to such officers in other associations. They also form the executive board. We propose to pay the ruling wages, and after all bills are paid on each contract the surplus is to be divided per capita, according to the hours put in on each contract, thus giving to each man his full earnings as near as the present sharp competition will allow, and thus we can have the control and disposal of the same at the close of each contract. This is independent of the union in action, but controlled by the union as to its membership, as all members of the association must be members of Union No. 15, in good standing on the books, and all such members of No. 15 can become members of the building association, but none are compelled to become members. The three officers above named set the wages of the employes, and the number of hours to constitute a day's work; the master to control the construction and the men in the employ. In case of dissatisfaction on the part of any employe he has to appeal to the executive board, and if not satisfied with its decision, he has a right to appeal to the union with all the privileges accorded in an ordinary grievance, and that shall be final in the case. We believe that this plan will benefit the union both collectively and individually, and that we commence in advance to fortify for the adoption of the 8 hour system. If this or similar associations would be formed by all the unions the 8 hour rule can be just as easily adopted as any movement was resumed; the different associations adopt the rule and just move right along, and the bosses will be compelled to adopt it or close out.

J. M. TAYLOR, 39 Denman St.

Indianapolis, Ind.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER AND WOOD-WORK.

In every department of human industry the successful man is generally one who has learned from the experience of others. In the particular matter of building there is much to be learned respecting the durability of different materials from the buildings of times gone by.

The proper seasoning of timber is one of the very best means of securing it against decay, from whatever cause it may originate. The seasoning, however, to be effectual, must be thorough and complete. In late years the modes of seasoning timber have changed. In olden times it was allowed to dry in the air a long period of time. The carpenter or builder of the present day who would feel any delight in the progress of his art cannot feel insensible to the advantage of giving durability to his materials; and yet be uninterested in any inquiry into the probable extent of their duration; for while his productions are worthy of imitation, the remembrance of them will be preserved by the engraver's art as long as there shall be men capable of paying a just tribute to the memory of departed merit. The French army in 1799, under the great Napoleon, destroyed the celebrated bridge across the Rhine, at Schaffhausen, but the fame of Grundenmann, the carpenter, will long continue; and the form of that excellent structure of the art will only cease to be remembered when carpentry itself no longer exists. We have introduced our subject in this way for the purpose of citing some of the most remarkable incidents on record in history.

We have taken the pains to condense a number of the most remarkable of these, as showing our readers how long timbers have been preserved in an almost perfect state. Examples are not wanting in the history of Mexico, where timbers have been found in a perfect state after being cut over three hundred years. But our examples are obtained mostly from ancient history, and exist in the old world. The piles of the bridge built by the Emperor Trajan, across the Danube, is a striking instance of the durability of timber in a wet state. One of these piles was taken up and found to be petrified to the depth of three-fourths of an inch. But the rest of the wood was little different from its ordinary state, though it has been driven more than sixteen centuries.

The piles under the piers of the London Bridge have been driven over six hundred years, and from observations made by Dancis, 1746, it did not appear that they had materially decayed; and they are to-day sufficiently sound to support the massive superstructure. These piles are chiefly of elm.

In digging away the foundation of the Savoy Palace, London, some sixty years ago, which was built nearly seven hundred years before, the whole of the piles, consisting of oak, elm, beech, and chestnut, were found in a perfect state of soundness, as also was the planking which covered the pile-heads. Some of the beech, however, after being exposed to the air a few weeks, though under cover, had a coating of fungus spread over it.

On opening one of the tombs of Thebes, some sixty years ago, there were discovered two statues of wood, a little larger than life, and in good preservation; the only decayed parts being the sockets to receive the eyes. The wood of these statutes is most probable the oldest in existence that bears traces of human labor. We believe they are in the British Museum to-day.

A continued range or curb of timber was discovered in pulling down a part of Trowbridge Castle, in Kent, which was built over seven hundred years ago. This curb was built in the middle of the thickness of the wall, and was, no doubt, to prevent the settlement likely to happen in such heavy piles of buildings, and therefore is an interesting fact in the history of constructive architecture, as well as an instance of the durability of timb

In digging for the foundation of the present house at Ditton Park, near Windsor, the timpers of a draw bridge were discovered about ten feet below the surface of the ground; these timbers were sound, but had become black. Hakenwell says that Sir John de Molines obtained liberty to fortify the "Manor House of Ditton" in 1396, and it is probable the drawbridge was built soon after that time; accordingly the timbers have been there about four hundred years.

The durability of the framed timbers of buildings is also very considerable. The trusses of the old part of the roof of the Basilica of St. Paul, of Rome, was framed in 816, and they were sound and in good condition in 1814, a space of nearly one thousand years. The trusses are of fir.

The timberwork of the external domes of the church of St. Marks, at Venice, is more than eight hundred years old, and is still in a good state.

The timber roof of Crosby Hall, in London, was erected over three hundred years ago, and the roof of Westminster Hall, which is supposed to be of chestnut, is now over three hundred and fifty years old.

The rich carvings in oak, which ornamented the ceiling of the king's room, in Stirling Castle, are many of them still in good preservation. It is nearly three hundred and fifty years since they were executed, and they remained in their original situation untill a part of the roof gave way, in 1777 when the whole was removed, and afterwards were disbursed among the collectors of curious relics of the old times.

In some of the old mansions which yet remain, and in ancient cathedrals and churches, there is nothing like dry rot found. — *Wood and Iron.*

DECEITFUL BUILDERS.

There is seemingly no business carried on in the world where there is more fraud and dishonesty than in the building trades. All builders and contractors are not dishonest, but the number who are is legion. The chief aim of many of them seems to be to ascertain some plan for bringing in a bill for extras, or for evading the true intent of the contract by furnishing a different and poorer material than that stipulated in the specifications. It is a very difficult thing for a "green hand" at building to make a contract with a builder which will hold water. There is such a chance for ambiguity, and for concealments and omissions. Then, half of the parties do not know what is necessary to be done to insure a good building, and the honest carpenter is the last man to inform them. Go into court, and there will be seen case after case arising out of the attempt of some smart builder to palm off sham in the place of good work. There seems to be no way of avoiding this trouble unless one goes to a skilled and honest architect and places the matter wholly in his charge. Even then disputes and litigations frequently arise.

There is room for a radical reformation in the building trades. The cause of much of the dishonesty in these trades arises from the unscrupulous competition which there prevails. Bidders offer to take jobs at a loss, hoping to make up by scrimping and by obtaining payment for a liberal amount of "extras". It is difficult to point out a remedy for this evil. If one can find a builder who is known to be honest, it would be better to patronize him, even if his bid is a trifle higher than that of his competitors. Underbidding is the bane of the building trades. Cheap contracts usually mean cheap and deceitful work, and unsatisfactory results all around. It is pretty safe, too that no builder calculates to lose money on a job, and many of the gentlemen of the craft will get out from under a too low bid by means which will not bear the light of day.

All contractors for erecting buildings, as we have said, are not thus dishonest. Some, even, will go on to the end and faithfully perform their engagements when they know they will lose by so doing. Such men should be rewarded by good patronage, but unfortunately they do not always grow rich. The doctrine of the "survival of the fittest," we are sorry to say, does not always prove true in their case.— *Industrial World.*

Houston, Texas.

The best wages here are $2.75 and very few are getting that and wages run down to $1.50. The town is overrun with men, and the prospects are not so good as they were some time ago. There are several good buildings in the course of construction, but the contractors are working cheap labor on them. Very few frame buildings are going up here at present. We have the meanest contractors in this town ever known. They don't care anything for a man unless they can work him just as they want to.

No Room for Swindlers.

We desire to inform the Brotherhood that JAMES M. TERRYBERRY has swindled Union No. 18 out of $20, and three of the members subscribed $10 to save his furniture from the sheriff; total $30. This unprincipled fellow does not recognize us, nor can we hear of his whereabouts; at last accounts he was at 107 McGinnis ave., Detroit, Mich. James M. Terryberry is about 5 feet 7 in. high, dark hair, high forehead, bald head, wears moustaches, nearly all of his upper front teeth are out, and he weighs about 140 pounds. He is very free and blunt in speech, rather gentlemanly in appearance withal a man quite capable of deceiving his fellow men and taking advantage of them. Detroit members had better look out for him, and give him a wide berth.—By order of Union No. 18,
E. HANCOCK, Cor. Sec'y.
Hamilton, Canada, Feb. 18, 1885.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, April 1885.

Die soziale Frage.

Ohne eine wirklich bestehende Disharmonie auf gesellschaftlichem Gebiet würde von einer sozialen Frage kaum die Rede sein. Während Arbeit und Kapital der gegenseitigen Mitwirkung zur Produktion bedürfen, besteht ein unverkennbarer Antagonismus zwischen den Arbeitern und den Besitzern des Kapitals.

Worin liegt das Charakteristische der gegenwärtigen gesellschaftlichen Ordnung in den Kulturländern? In ihrer industriellen Entwicklung. War früher die Ausubung des Handwerkes und Handels allerlei Vorschriften und Einschränkungen unterworfen, so ist seit der industriellen Großproduktion, welche durch die französische Revolution ihre Sanktion erhielt und sich hier schnell, dort langsam Bahn brach, der soziale Zustand ein ganz anderer geworden.

In den Ländern, wo die Entwicklung der Großproduktion in die Neuzeit fällt, wie hier in Amerika, geschah der Uebergang zwar nicht aus der zünftigen Produktion, nahm aber im Uebrigen denselben Weg.

Eine Erfindung nach der anderen wurde gemacht, welche darauf hinausgingen, die Hand durch Maschinenarbeit zu ersetzen oder zu erleichtern. Talent und Eifer traten an Stelle von Nepotismus und Beschränktheit; die Verkehrsmittel nahmen im Verhältniß der Lebendigkeit und dem Umfang des Handels zu; der Absonderung von vorhin folgte ein Bestreben des Anschließens. Das Handwerk ward zum Unternehmen; die Anfertigung der für den engen Kreis nöthigen Gegenstände war nicht mehr das Ziel der Produktion, sondern die Ausführung, der massenhafte Vertrieb auf dem Weltmarkt.

Die Theilung der Arbeit nahm immer größere resp. kleinere Dimensionen an, und die individuelle Arbeit wurde ein beinahe unentdeckbarer Bestandtheil der Produktion.

Der Lohn für die geleistete Arbeit erhielt zugleich eine andere Form. Wurde er vorhin zum größten Theil in Naturalien, in Kost, Wohnung u. s. w. gegeben, so trat jetzt das baare Geld an dessen Stelle. Ohne Zweifel wurde dadurch die Selbstständigkeit des Arbeiters befördert, doch war ihm dieser Fortschritt nur so lange von Vortheil, als der Lohn zur Deckung seiner gewohnheitsgemäßen Bedürfnisse hinreichte. In den ersten Zeiten nach Befreiung der Produktion aus den hemmenden Fesseln war dies auch im Allgemeinen der Fall.

Es ist indessen nicht so geblieben. Je höher die Industrie sich entwickelte, um so abhängiger ward sie nun vom Kapital. Um eine Unternehmung ins Werk zu setzen, das Rohmaterial anzuschaffen, den Arbeitslohn vorzustrecken, ist Kapital erforderlich. Je reichlicher der Unternehmer damit ausgestattet ist, desto günstiger stehen seine Chancen. Je umfangreicher das Unternehmen ist, desto weniger betragen die Produktionskosten. Das Kapital weiß dies, und eine stets zunehmende Zusammenschmelzung von Kapitalien ist die nothwendige Folge. Der Unternehmer, welcher nicht selbst genügend Kapital zur Vergrößerung seines Unternehmens besitzt, erhält solches durch die Geldinstitute, die Banken, wofür er einen Theil seines Produktionsertrages abgeben muß.

Während Derjenige, welcher mit eigenem Kapital arbeitet, dasselbe nicht zu amortisiren braucht, ist dies Seitens Desjenigen, der mit fremdem Kapital arbeitet, erforderlich. Den Preis seiner Produkte zu erhöhen, verbindert die Konkurrenz. Verfälschung seiner Waare mag zeitweise helfen, schließlich aber schadet diese Waffe am meisten Dem, der sie hantirt. Durch persönliche Einschränkungen den Ausfall zu decken, verbietet das „Standesgefühl," auch der Kredit. So kommt man von selbst auf das Mittel, welches uns wieder zu den Arbeitern zurückführt: nämlich zu trachten, den Lohn so tief als möglich herab zu drücken. Auf diese Weise entsteht das Bestreben, den Arbeitslohn auf ein Minimum zu bringen, dem sich auch das Großkapital im Allgemeinen nicht widersetzt, da sein Profit dadurch ebenfalls steigt.

So wird der Arbeitslohn schließlich auf ein Niveau gebracht, daß er nicht mehr hinreicht, um die nothwendigsten Bedürfnisse zu bestreiten. So wird dem Arbeiter das „Sparen", mittelst dessen er sich in früheren Zeiten eine selbstständige Existenz schaffen konnte, unmöglich, der Hinweis darauf zum Spott. So werden die Kinder der Arbeiter, statt geistig und körperlich entwickelt, als eine Hilfsquelle mißbraucht, um den unzureichenden Lohn erhöhen zu helfen.

So also entsteht eine Klasse von Arbeitern, denen es unmöglich ist, Kapital anzusammeln und so zur Selbstständigkeit zu gelangen.

So entstand die Arbeiterklasse.

So lange dieselbe noch die, auf's Niedrigste gesunkenen, Bedürfnisse befriedigen konnte, hier mit, dort ohne Hülfe der Frauen- und Kinderarbeit, war sie für die Idee der Befreiung der Arbeit aus den Fesseln des Kapitals nicht disponirt. Erst der Eintritt der Krisen, der Perioden, wo den Arbeiter der nackte Hunger angrinste, ließ ihn sich aufraffen.

Damit ist freilich nicht gesagt, daß nicht Einzelne, ja große Theile des Arbeiterstandes sich mit der sozialen Frage beschäftigten, ehe sie mit der Nase darauf gestoßen wurden.

Es kam diesen Arbeitern zur Erkenntniß, daß eigentlich alle Menschen von Natur gleich sind, und somit auch Seitens der Gesellschaft die Bedingungen gegeben werden müßten, um gleich sein zu können. So macht denn auch der Glaube an ein ewiges und glückseliges Leben nach Absolvirung des „irdischen Jammerthals" immer mehr der Anschauung Platz, daß der Mensch hier auf Erden sein Paradies schaffen müsse.

Die Löhne sinken auch im „freien Amerika" stetig und rapid; die Lebensmittel halten damit nicht Schritt, im Gegentheil, sie werden mehr und mehr steigen; auch die kolossalen Wohnungsmiethen werden nicht im Verhältniß fallen, und so wird die Lebenshaltung des Arbeiters eine immer schlechtere werden. Die unausbleiblichen, regelmäßig wiederkehrenden Zeiten der Krise werden dann das übrige beitragen, um dem amerikanischen Arbeiter zu demonstriren, daß wir auch hier eine „soziale Frage" haben, zu deren Lösung die gesammte Arbeiterklasse zusammenstehen muß, fest organisirt, von einem Gedanken getragen, beseelt vom Massen-, statt wie bisher vom individuellen Egoismus. D.

In den Union Whipple Works in Cleveland, O., ist ein Strike der Molders ausgebrochen, weil man von denselben Extra-Arbeit ohne Extra Bezahlung verlangte. Webb Hayes, Sohn des Expräsidenten Hayes, hat diese Ordre erlassen. Als die Leute sich weigerten, die Bedingungen anzunehmen, wurden eine Anzahl vorher im Osten engagirter Molders eingeführt, um die Plätze der Striker zu besetzen. Diese weigerten sich nach Kenntnißnahme des wahren Sachverhalts ebenfalls, an die Arbeit zu gehen, und striken mit.

Eine allgemeine Durchführung des Achtstunden-Arbeitstages für das ganze Land bedeutet Arbeit für alle Arbeitslosen, Aufrechterhaltung der alten Löhne, und in nicht so schlechten Zeiten, als die jetzigen sind, Nachfrage nach Arbeitern und höhere Löhne, und in beiden Fällen somit Beschneidung der Profite der Kapitalisten. Die Kapitalisten wissen dies sehr gut, und deshalb ist das Achtstundengesetz für sie eine Art Lebensfrage, gegen welches sie ihren ganzen Einfluß in Bewegung setzen werden, um dasselbe in der Gesetzgebung zu Falle zu bringen.

An dem kürzlich in Pittsburgh, Pa., inaugurirten Kohlengräberstrike participiren ca. 10,000 Mann. Dieser Strike war der vollständigste und allgemeinste, der je von den Kohlengräbern West Pennsylvaniens inscenirt wurde. Ihre Stärke ist erzeugt durch die desperate Situation, und wo sonst Ueberredungskunst nöthig war, die Leute zum Einstellen der Arbeit zu bewegen, stand jetzt Jeder aus, ohne ein Wort zur Abwehr des Strikes vorzubringen. Die Masse der Leute scheint die Sache ernster zu nehmen, wie die Beamten. Jede Grube an den Eisenbahnen wie an dem Flusse war total betriebslos und innerhalb 24 Stunden war schon eine Anzahl Gruben bei erhöhten Arbeitslöhnen wieder in Thätigkeit. Einer nach dem andern bewilligten die Gruben besitzer die Forderungen, und die Aussichten sind, daß in sehr kurzer Zeit der Strike beendet sein wird und daß die Grubenbesitzer einen Lohn bezahlen werden, der den Arbeitern erlaubt, wenigstens Brod, wenn auch keine Butter zu kaufen.

Vor einigen Tagen wurde den Arbeitern der Firma Brunswick & Balke in Cincinnati das Biertrinken während der Lunchzeit verboten, welches bisher Morgens und Mittags erlaubt war. Die Arbeiter wollten sich jedoch diesem Verbot nicht fügen und schickten deshalb ihr Shop-Committee zum Superintendenten in der Absicht, auf friedlichem Wege dasselbe rückgängig zu machen. Da dieser Versuch nicht das gewünschte Resultat hatte, so gingen sämmtliche Arbeiter am nächsten Morgen um 9 Uhr aus dem Shop, um sich Bier zu holen, ohne auf das Verbot zu achten. Die Folge davon war, daß alle Arbeiter sofort entlassen wurden. Nach Abhaltung einer Versammlung seitens der Arbeiter wurde beschlossen, durch ein Committee mit der Firma zu unterhandeln, welches darin resultirte, daß den Arbeitern erlaubt wurde, während der Sommermonate in der Fabrik Bier zu trinken. Uebrigens scheint die Sache noch nicht ganz erledigt zu sein. Eigenthümlich an der Sache ist, daß dies die einzige Wirthschafts-Einrichtung-Compagnie in Cincinnati ist, die ihren Arbeitern das Biertrinken verbieten will.

Der Niedergang der Gewerbe.

Zahlen, sagt man, beweisen; also muß man, um Beweise zu liefern, zuverlässige Zahlen in's Feld führen. In dem 1880er Census finden wir eine statistische Zusammenstellung, die das prozentualische der verschiedenen Arbeitszweige veranschaulicht, und welche die Auffassung bestätigt, daß der Handwerker mehr und mehr überflüssig wird. Aber nicht allein der Handwerker in den Fabriken, und der kleinere selbstständige Handwerkerstand, von dem man nur noch selten eine Spur vorfindet, stellen sich als der Civilisation zum Opfer gefallen heraus, sondern auch die Zahl der Dienstboten hält keinen Vergleich in Bezug auf Wachsthum aus mit der allgemeinen Vermehrung der Einwohnerzahl in den Ver. Staaten. Einen merkwürdigen Contrast hiergegen bildet die Zunahme der Zahl der Advokaten, Seelsorger, Aerzte, Lehrer und Lehrerinnen, Barbiere und Stiefelputzer. Schade, daß nicht auch die Zahl der professionellen Spieler von früher und jetzt festgestellt werden kann. Wenn nun auch ein Theil der um ihre Existenz betrogenen Handwerker dort seinen Lebensunterhalt zu verdienen gewußt, wo noch „etwas zu machen" ist, so hält das doch nicht im mindesten den Vergleich aus, der annähernd den Ausfall decken könnte, den die kleine Zunahme in der Zahl der, einem regulären Handwerk nachgehenden Personen gegenüber dem ungeheuren Zuwachs der Nation in dem Zeitraume von 1850 bis 1880 erleidet. Doch wir wollen ja mit Zahlen beweisen, durch folgenden Ausschnitt:

„In den Ver. Staaten gibt es laut Census 17,392,000 Männer und Frauen, die sich verschiedenen Gewerben widmen. Diese Zahl macht 34.6 Prozent der gesammten Bevölkerung aus; oder von der ganzen Zahl der mehr als 10 Jahre alten Einwohner der Ver. Staaten sind 48 Prozent Gewerbsleute. Studenten, Arbeitsunfähige und Sträflinge sind in dieser Zahl nicht einbegriffen, wohl aber ein erkleckliches Schmarotzerthum.

Die Zahl der Ackerbau betreibenden Personen ist bedeutend größer als die solcher, die sich anderen Gewerben widmen. Ihre Zahl macht 44.1 Prozent der gesammten Arbeiterbevölkerung aus. Von den 7,600,000 Personen, die das Land bebauen, sind 4,500,000 selbstständige Farmer; 30,000,000 Farmarbeiter und 130,000 sind Blumenpflanzer und Gärtner. Der Zuwachs der Zahl der Arbeiter in den Bergwerken während der letzten Jahre war ungemein groß.

Unter den Handwerkern nehmen die Zimmerleute den ersten Rang ein, was die Zahl anbetrifft. In dem Zeitraume von 1850 bis 1880 vermehrte sich deren Zahl von 150,000 auf 373,000. In den letzten paar Jahren zeigte sich jedoch eine Abnahme, was der Einführung von Maschinen für solche Arbeiten, die früher bei Hand gemacht wurden, zuzuschreiben ist. Aus denselben Gründen hat die Zahl der Kupferschmiede und der Wagner seit dem Jahre 1850 nur einen unbedeutenden Zuwachs erlebt.

4,424,000 Personen betreiben in den Ver. Staaten sogenannte „liberale" Professionen. Hierzu gehören die Advokaten, die Seelsorger, die Aerzte, die Lehrer und Lehrerinnen, sowie die Barbiere, Stiefelputzer und Dienstboten. Die Zahl der Priester ist von 26,842 im Jahre 1850 auf 64,698 in 1880 gestiegen, die der Advokaten von 23,939 auf 64,137, die der Aerzte von 40,500 auf 83,000, der Lehrer und Lehrerinnen von 30,000 auf 238,000 und die Zahl der Zahnärzte von 2923 auf 12,314.

Gegenwärtig gibt es in den Ver. Staaten 4812 Schauspieler, 3,500 Architekten, 1131 Schriftsteller, 1168 Chemiker, 8261 Ingenieure und 11,308 Journalisten.

In der Statistik über die Dienstboten läßt sich eine bemerkenswerthe Thatsache wahrnehmen, nämlich daß sich die Zahl der Dienstboten, trotz der Zunahme des Reichthums und Wohlstandes, während der letzten Jahre in fast allen Staaten vermindert hat. Auf 9 Familien kommt in den Ver. Staaten durchschnittlich ein Dienstbote. Kein Vergleich mit den „guten alten Tagen," wo jede Farm oder „Plantage" im Süden von schwarzen Sclaven wimmelte, die Zahl der Dienstboten enorm war, — noch jetzt sind die Südstaaten in dieser Hinsicht gut situirt. In New-England, den Centralstaaten und im Westen dagegen ist die Abnahme der Zahl der Dienstboten groß.

Der Vergleich der Dienstboten-Statistik der Vereinigten Staaten mit der von England ist nicht uninteressant. In England giebt es 1,287,000 Dienstboten, während die Ver. Staaten solcher nur 1,076,000 aufzuweisen haben. Von der Gesammtzahl der Mädchen Großbritaniens im Alter zwischen 15 und 20 Jahren sind ein Drittel Dienstmädchen." [Unionist.]

Frank Tousey's Druckerei in New York, welche durch den Boycott zum Bankerott getrieben wurde, ist unter der Leitung eines neuen Eigenthümers zu einer Union-Office gemacht worden.

Allerlei.

Wenn Mitglieder irgend einer Organisation — besonders Gewerk Vereine — nichts dagegen haben, zu Committee-Mitgliedern erwählt zu werden, so sollten sie ihre Pflichten erfüllen.

Lokale und County-Gerichtshöfe in Pennsylvanien haben gegen das „Truck"-Bezahlungs-System entschieden, aber die Fabrikanten und Corporationen haben, um dem Gesetze auszuweichen, an das Supreme-Gericht appellirt.

Es ist für dieses Land nothwendig, daß die heimatliche Industrie ermuthigt wird, indem die Consumptionsfähigkeit der Massen vergrößert wird. Lohnherabsetzungen schaden unserer Industrie durch Verminderung der Consumptionsfähigkeit. Wie kommt es, das die Arbeitgeber dies nicht einsehen können?

Hohe Beiträge bedeuten Macht und Stärke. Niedrige Beiträge bedeuten Schwäche und Mangel. Bei hohen Beiträgen prosperirt die Union und bewirken, daß die Mitglieder derselben treu bleiben. Niedrige Beiträge erhalten die Union in Armuth und die Mitglieder kümmern sich wenig um die Wohlfahrt derselben. Je höher die Beiträge, desto besser die Löhne und desto größer die Unterstützungen, welche bezahlt werden.

Wenn Mitglieder von Trades Unions nur für 6 Monate Beiträge im Voraus bezahlen würden, sage im September oder Oktober, wenn genug Arbeit vorhanden, so würden sie den ganzen Winter hindurch gutstehend bleiben. Wenn dieses geschieht, so werden die Arbeitgeber während dem Winter nicht so schnell mit Lohnreduktionen bei der Hand sein. Eine Klasse von Männern, welche Vorsorge getroffen hat, läßt sich nicht degradiren.

Die Löhne inmitten der sogenannten „Ueberproduktion" zu reduziren, ist weiter nichts als eine Vergrößerung des Uebels. Wenn die Kapitalisten die „Ueberproduktion" los werden wollen, so brauchen sie nur die Löhne zu erhöhen, und die Arbeiter werden sehr schnell die „Ueberproduktion" reduziren, indem sie davon kaufen. Das Vorhandensein von Ueberproduktion allein ist ein absoluter Beweis, daß die Arbeiter nicht den vollen Ertrag ihrer Arbeit erhalten haben.

Dinge, welche sich Jeder merken sollte.

— Regelmäßiger Besuch der Versammlungen macht dieselben lebhaft und interessant.

— Mitglieder, welche nach einer anderen Stadt gehen, sollten mit einer Reisekarte versehen sein.

— Ein Mitglied, welches drei Monate mit seinen Beiträgen im Rückstande ist, wird suspendirt und verliert sein Anrecht auf Unterstützung.

— Die Unions müssen ihre Kopfsteuer und Auflagen bei Sterbefällen prompt bezahlen. Eine Union, welche innerhalb 30 Tagen nach der Notiz nicht bezahlt, wird von allen Unterstützungen suspendirt.

— Stück-Arbeit ist durch die Regeln unserer Brüderschaft streng verboten; dieselbe ist ein Nachtheil der schlimmsten Art für die Interessen unseres Gewerbes.

— Die Finanz-Beamten der Lokal-Unions sollten unter Bürgschaft gestellt werden; Bürgschaftsscheine für diesen Zweck können durch den General-Sekretär bezogen werden.

— Alle Gelder müssen per Post Office Money Order gesendet werden und sollten an den General Sekretär geschickt werden, zahlbar an den General Schatzmeister.

— Die monatlichen Berichte der Finanz Sekretäre der Lokal Unions müssen in der Office des General Sekretärs am oder vor dem 8. eines jeden Monats sein. Fertigt dieselben am letzten Versammlungs-Abend eines jeden Monats aus.

— Finanz-Sekretäre der Lokal-Unions sollten alle finanziellen Geschäfte mit dem General Sekretär sowie die monatlichen Berichte besorgen.

— Correspondirende Sekretäre sollten die officielle Correspondenz mit dem General Sekretär führen und alle Neuigkeiten, welche in unserem Geschäft vorkommen und zur Publikation bestimmte Sachen einsenden.

— Eine Applikation für Sterbegeld muß den Namen, Alter und Wohnung des Verstorbenen enthalten, Ursache und Datum des Todes, Datum der Aufnahme in die Brüderschaft, sowie an wem das Sterbegeld zu bezahlen ist, und die Verwandtschaft des Anspruchmachenden zu dem Verstorbenen. Dieselbe muß vom Präsidenten, Finanz-Sekretär und fünf gutstehenden Mitgliedern unterzeichnet und vor einem öffentlichen Notar beschworen sein.

— Ansprüche für Begräbniß-Unterstützung beim Tode einer Frau müssen in derselben Weise wie oben ausgefertigt werden.

Zeitlohn und Stücklohn.

Es wird wohl Mancher sagen, diese Forderung habe ja nur eine untergeordnete Bedeutung, allein die Engländer legen auf diesen Punkt ebensoviel Gewicht, wie auf die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit. Schon im Jahre 1852, also zu einer Zeit, wo unser liebes Deutschland noch den Schlaf der Gerechten schlief, erklärten bei Aufnahme einer Statistik seitens der Maschinenbauer-Gesellschaft sich gegen Ueberzeit 5797, dafür 16; gegen Stücklohn 5297, dafür 18. Und auch heute fordern sie fast einstimmig dasselbe, wie vor 32 Jahren.

Nachdem der engliche Arbeiter die Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit durchgesetzt hatte, mußte es ihm naturgemäß auffallen, daß keine der gehofften wirthschaftlichen Folgen eintrat; die Ueberproduktion verminderte sich nicht wesentlich. Die Arbeitsverkürzung hatte zwar culturelle Erfolge, allein mit diesen war man nicht zufrieden. Man untersuchte weiter und fand die Ursache in der Accordarbeit! Sie sahen, daß der Stücklohn nur den beschönigenden Namen der „individuellen Leistungsfähigkeit" herleihe, um die Arbeit um so schonungsloser zu Gunsten des Capitals auszubeuten.

Der hohe Verdienst, welchen der im Stücklohn Arbeitende sein eigen nennt, lockt nicht allein neue Kräfte auf die betreffende Arbeitsclasse und drückt dadurch die Löhne, sondern octroyirt auch den im Zeitlohn Stehenden eine höhere Leistung auf. Findet sich ja doch sogar das Capital bemüssigt, der individuellen Fähigkeit eine Schranke zu setzen, indem es den im Stücklohn Stehenden nur einen Maximalverdienst gestattet oder die Stückpreise herabsetzt. Niemand fragt da, mit welcher Mühe und Hast diese Löhne erzielt wurden! Schon halb krank, kaum fähig zu arbeiten, spannt der Arbeiter seine Kräfte über die Maßen an, vermeintlich zu seinem Vortheil, in Wirklichkeit zu seinem Ruin. Eine Statistik über die Krankheitsziffer im Accordlohne stehender Arbeiter dürfte ein ganz eigenartiges Bild über die Sache verbreiten!

Und dann welche Corruption führt dieses Kind der modernen Productionsweise mit sich. Welche Protectionswirthschaft wird dadurch eingeführt, welcher Heuchelei wird dadurch Vorschub geleistet, welche Unzufriedenheit, welcher Neid zwischen Berufsgenossen gefördert! Es eröffnet allen Nichtsnutzigkeiten und Intriguen Thür und Thor — und schon diese eine Folge sollte bewirken, daß jeder ehrliche Arbeiter sich mit Abscheu von diesem Danaergeschenk abwendet. Ein Kind der modernen Productionsweise wurde der Stücklohn genannt, eine Ausgeburt der Arbeitstheilung, welche in unserer Industrie immer mehr um sich greift.— Was war wohl natürlicher, als einen Arbeiter, welcher tagtäglich dieselben Gegenstände mechanisch erzeugt, für die Quantität zu entlohnen? Es ist aber auch natürlich, daß die Qualität in diesem Jagen nach hohen Zahlen bedeutend eingebüßt — aber der Unternehmrr hat seinen Gewinn und was von der Qualität abgeht, ersetzt die Quantität. „Billig und schlecht!" hängt also eng zusammen mit der Accordarbeit. Das Eine degradirt den Arbeiter zur Maschine und ruinirt ihn physisch und moralisch — das Andere macht die heimische Industrie auf dem Weltmarkte zum Spotte der Kenner.

Die Arbeitstheilung mit ihren vielen dunklen Seiten aus der Welt zu schaffen, dürfte kaum möglich und vielleicht auch kaum — erwünscht sein. Ganz anders verhält es sich mit dem Stücklohn. Es liegt im beiderseitigen Interesse, ihm den Garaus zu machen; Vortheile dürften sich schwerlich für ihn nachweisen lassen!

Der Stücklohn ist der „Kampf um's Dasein," den die einzelnen Geschäfte kämpfen, auf den einzelnen Arbeiter übertragen; das Classenwesen mit den Classenkämpfen in unseren engen Grenzen neu belebt. Machen wir deshalb die Forderung der englischen Arbeiter zu der unsrigen und streben wir den Zeitlohn an mit allen unseren Kräften.—(Wiener Vorwärts.)

Mit welchen Grundsätzen der Staatswirthschaft kann die Thatsache vereinbart werden, daß, während hier in Amerika, in dem Lande, von welchem Weizen exportirt wird, ein Pfund Brod 7 Cents kostet, während in Europa und in Ländern, welche diesen Weizen importiren, ein Pfund Brod nicht einmal 2 Cents kostet.

Ein Entwurf für ein neues Gesetz betreffend das Retentionsrecht der Arbeiter ist in der Legislatur von Californien eingereicht worden. Das Gesetz ist von Repräsentanten der Gewerkvereine ausgearbeitet, und wird durch dasselbe demselben Arbeitern das erste Anrecht für verrichtete Arbeit gesichert. Nach dem jetzigen Gesetze ist die Lieferanten mit dem Arbeiter gleichgestellt, und trotz aller Achtung vor den Ersteren will es uns bedünken, daß derselbe eher im Stande ist, auf sein Geld zu warten, als der Arbeiter, der auf seinen täglichen Verdienst angewiesen ist.

Keine Union.

Ein Besucher der pennsylvanischen Anthracite-Kohlenregion schildert recht anschaulich die Folgen, welche das Aufgeben der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation für die dortigen Miner hatte. Es bestanden früher in jener Gegend Gewerkvereine, die über fünfzigtausend Mitglieder zählten und im Nothfalle über $500,000 verfügen konnten. Außerdem bestanden in den einzelnen Ortschaften wohlhabende Unterstützungsvereine. Arbeit gab es genug, und für die Kohlengräber hatte daher nur die Höhe der Löhne Interesse. Mittels ihrer Union, die ihren Weisungen den schärfsten Nachdruck zu geben wußte, gelang es ihnen, sich Jahraus Jahrein recht gut zu stellen. Sie selbst befanden sich wohl und das Geschäft in der ganzen Gegend war in blühendem Zustande.

In der Mitte der 70er Jahre gingen die Organisationen durch verschiedene Fehler und Streitigkeiten zu Grunde und seitdem haben die Kohlengräber den „Bossen" nicht allein keine Vorschriften mehr machen können, sondern sie sind in ganz unerhörter Weise gedemüthigt und erniedrigt worden. In den letzten sechs Jahren namentlich sind sie froh gewesen, wenn sie nur genug verdienen konnten, um mitsammt ihrer Familie nicht zu verhungern.

Zur Blüthezeit der Union genoß der Kohlengräber Kredit, wenn er am Strike war oder nicht arbeiten konnte, denn die Geschäftsleute wußten, daß er bald wieder $100, $150 und selbst $200 den Monat verdienen werde. Ja, die Kaufleute waren den Miners oft genug behülflich in ihren Kämpfen gegen die Gruben-Gesellschaften und konnten einen Kredit von vielen Monaten gewähren, weil sie Kapital genug an Hand und zu der Organisation der Arbeiter das vollste Vertrauen hatten. Jetzt hingegen kann der Kohlengräber nicht mehr das Geringste auf Borg erhalten, wenn er die Arbeit niederlegt oder von den Monopolisten zur Unthätigkeit verurtheilt wird. Wenn er Beschäftigung hat, ist er mit dem geringsten Lohn zufrieden, hat er keine, so muß er eben hungern.

Die sogenannten Dörfer in der Umgegend von Scranton und anderen Minenstädten bieten einen unsäglich erbärmlichen Anblick dar. Alle Häuser und Hütten befinden sich im Zustande des Verfalles. Manche sind mehrere Fuß eingesunken, weil die Decke der Grube, über der sie stehen, eingebrochen ist. Maismehl und Ziegenmilch sind noch die kräftigste Nahrung, welche die Leute sich gönnen dürfen. Das Bischen Kleidung, das die Frauen und Kinder durchaus benöthigen, müssen sie sich m. [illegible] durch Beerensammeln verdienen. In einem Dorfe sollen seit Anfang Dezember drei Personen thatsächlich am Hunger oder „an ungenügender Ernährung" gestorben sein, was so auf dasselbe hinausläuft. So traurig wie in diesem Winter sind die Zeiten selbst im Jahre 1877 kaum gewesen und es ist auch gar keine Aussicht auf Besserung vorhanden.

Daß eine derartige Nothlage der Arbeiter nicht nur die ganze Gegend in Mitleidenschaft zieht, sondern auch weit über den örtlichen Umkreis hinaus die unheilvollsten Wirkungen ausüben muß, bedarf kaum eines Beweises. Die Kaufkraft von vielen Tausenden von Arbeitern ist so geschwächt, daß dieselben als Verzehrer von besseren Nahrungsmitteln und als Käufer von Industrieprodukten gar nicht in Betracht kommen. Sie vermehren lediglich den Reichthum einiger Großkapitalisten, aber ein Austausch der Erzeugnisse ihres Fleißes gegen die Produkte anderer Arbeiter findet nicht statt. Im Hockingthal kämpfen mit vollem Rechte die Arbeiter den Verzweiflungskampf gegen die auch dort versuchte Zertrümmerung ihrer Union.

Der Strike der Telegraphisten kostete der Western Union Compagnie über eine Million Dollars.

Eine Assembly der Knights of Labor in Jackson, Mich., macht den Vorschlag, daß Alaska als eine Kolonie für Sträflinge benutzt werde, um die Sträflinge passend beschäftigen zu können, ohne sie mit der freien Arbeit in Konkurrenz zu bringen. Es wird darauf hingewiesen, daß andere hochcivilisirte Nationen schon längst derartige Verbrecher-Kolonien unterhalten und es wird geltend gemacht, daß Alaska sich vermöge seines Reichthums an Waldungen, Minen, Marmorbrüchen, sowie an Pelzthieren zu dem angegebenen Zwecke vortrefflich eigne, und daß, ohne der freien Arbeit in der Union zu nahe zu treten, die Gefangenenarbeit die Hülfsquellen des Territoriums entwickeln würde. Ein amerikanisches Sibirien, oder ein Stück Rußland in Amerika, würde unserer Geldaristokratie jedenfalls nicht unerwünscht sein, wird aber wohl nicht eingeführt werden. Wem übrigens danach gelüstet, dem möge gesagt sein, daß der russische Tyrann dem amerikanischen nichts voraus hat, als ein Gesetz zur Sanktionirung der Tyrannei: man gebe dem letzteren dieselbe Gelegenheit, und die Wirksamkeit des neuen Besens wird sich glänzend bewähren.

SEND ME ONE DOLLAR

FOR 2 PACKAGES

OF MY

WONDERFUL AND MAGICAL

"CITO"

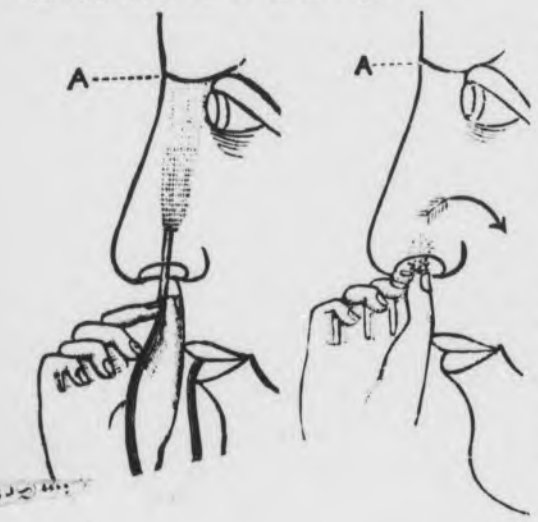
CATARRH SNUFF.

SNEEZELESS.

Physicians and druggists all say that for EFFECTIVENESS and simplicity my rubber and glass TUBE, given with each package for BLOWING the snuff up the nose, STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

LET ME EXPLAIN.

The REAL SEAT OF DISEASE in Catarrh lies "pocketed" away up to and in the region of the ethmoidal bone shown at "A" in the Fig.'s.



F. 2

...it is to try to cure ...ing snuffs or liquids up the nose ...the breath; they simply follow the INGOING AIR back over the roof of the mouth and down the throat as indicated by the arrow, leaving the diseased parts

ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED.

Fig. No. 1 represents the working of the Tube better than words can describe it. It is seen that the snuff is sent scattering over the entire nasal lining to the very top of cavities. This can be done even if the nose is entirely stopped up. "CITO" Catarrh Snuff is as fine as flour, and each of its ten ingredients DISSOLVES instantly. ITS HEALING QUALITIES ARE UNSURPASSED. Allowed to remain in the nose for from 3 to 5 minutes, it causes the thousands of tiny sacs of mucous imbedded in the nasal membrane to discharge so freely that the nose is

LITERALLY WASHED OUT.

Clear, healthy mucous soon takes the place of offensive discharges, and

CATARRHAL HEADACHE STOPS.

One of the greatest features of my Tube is the

Successful Treatment of Children,

PARENTS blowing the snuff up their noses.

READ.

POLICE SERGEANT GEO. GRIFFIN, Cleveland, O., often had to be carried home on account of dizzy headache resulting from Catarrh. He would reel and fall to the ground. "CITO" Catarrh Snuff cured him.

MARY VOEGLI, 19 Howe St., Cleveland, O., used one bottle of "CITO" Snuff. Her catarrh of five years standing along with violent headache was cured.

E. E. CLARK, 51 Linden St., Cleveland, O., used LESS THAN TWO BOTTLES; his weak eyes and fearful headaches were cured.

DO PEOPLE BUY IT?

S. P. CHURCHILL, the largest retail patent medicine dealer in Cleveland, O., says he sells TEN times more "CITO" Catarrh Snuff than any other one Catarrh Remedy. The above are but samples.

Snuff, single package with tube, 50 cents, can be had in New York City at 30 Fulton St.; in Chicago, Ill., at 140 Lake St., and at No. 500 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I will mail to any address in the United States (only) two packages on receipt of $1.00, postage prepaid.

L. S. FISH, Prop.,

No. 36 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O

☞ In sending your order, please mention the CARPENTER.

BLACK LIST.

PATRICK CARABER, expelled from Chicago Union No. 21, for working against the interests of the Union.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Relation with the Bricklayers.

Thos. O'Dea, the General Secretary of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union, writes from Cohoes, N. Y., to our G. S. as follows:

"You have been the means of adding one union to our roll (that of Eau Claire, Wis.), and now you send information whereby a few more may be gotten into our fold. Such marks of fraternal interest will be heartily reciprocated by me, and by our organization in general. I have already tried to get some of the carpenters here to start a union.

Charleston, S. C.

The state of trade in this city is middling. We have had a good deal of cold weather and rain, and that has put work back considerably. Wages still at the same figure, and ten hours per day is the rule. There is a great deal of job work and also piece work here, but I don't believe that any union men are doing the latter. Let every brother do his best, and try to build up the union in his city. There are a great many scabs from all over the country in our city, and they work at the lowest figure: that is just what the bosses want. They take one good man and work five poor ones right along with him, besides nearly every building is overrun with boys that have worked at the trade six months or a year, and they knock good men out of employment. The object of the union is to crush out these scabs, and give good men a chance to live and support their families in decency.

W. H. BURGESS.

Brunswick, Ga.

Wages at this place cannot be classed, because there are not many good mechanics here, but as northern people settle here the demand will be created. Trade is rather good at the present time, but we can hire carpenters, such as there are, for $1.50 to $2.50 per day, other trades average about the same. There are no stone masons here, for we have no stone. We are building quite a large number of brick buildings in the burnt district. In all the trades the bosses try to get one or two good mechanics, and then use whatever they can pick up: everything is thrown together rough, the smoothing plane and sand paper are unknown. I should judge there are about 30 to 50 whites calling themselves carpenters, and about the same number of colored carpenters. I wish to mention a matter that may interest a great many of the brothers in the North. There is a company here called the Seaboard Land Improvement Co.; they have laid out a new place, called Naval City, on an island about five miles from this place, and they have an agent in the north selling lots in this new city. They made great promises of improvements on this island, but do very little to fulfill them. If members of the Brotherhood would write to D. F. Sleeper, Brunswick, Ga., they will get full information regarding this scheme, and be saved from venturing into it on promises. The agent of the company is now in Louisville, Ky.; he has been in Cleveland and Pittsburgh, and is going to Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Toledo, etc. This island is a beautiful place, healthy and rich soil, but there are no means of getting there except by a small boat. A great many workingmen have bought lots in Naval City and came here from the North, and would like to have the island improved according to promise.

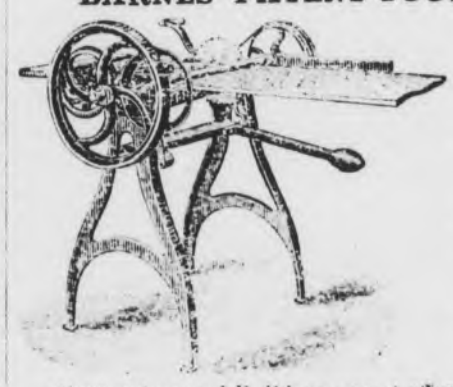
Washington, D. C.

Work here was a little livelier in March on account of preparing for inauguration; the weather, though, hindered a great deal, being too cold to do outside work with comfort, yet we have it warm compared to western places. Our coldest day was 2 degrees above zero, but cold and chilling winds make it appear much colder. February has been a very interesting month for Union 1. We have had ups and downs, sometimes unionism won, and sometimes it lost, yet we have showed our strength and "back bone." Our first attempt was to make a large skating rink on E st. a union job. In this we failed. We had appointed a committee to wait on the owners, and persuade them to make it a union job; the committee waited on Mr. E. C. Gilbert, one of the company. He said he intended to hire as cheaply as he could; men had offered to work for two dollars per day, and he intended to hire them at that price. When we remonstrated with him he flew in a rage, and ordered us to leave the building, which we did. He sent for a police officer to arrest us, if we returned. Our next effort was to capture the roof on the new inaugural ball room. Our leaders had tried to do this, but could not, so five of them signed for a called meeting on Saturday evening (Feb. 14.). Although the snow was falling fast, we had the hall filled with enthusiastic members, and appointed an executive committee of five with full power to act. They went to see Mr. Galt, chairman of the building committee, who said it should be a union job. So did the architect. But D. J. McCarty, who was the boss carpenter, said he would hire whom he pleased, and told Mr. Galt to leave all to him, and he would lay the carpenters union out flat. Mr. Galt went back on his former promise to the committee, and let McCarty do as he desired. So Monday the committee thinking forbearance had ceased to be a virtue, ordered all union men off, and declared the job "scabbed." Had all our union men obeyed we would have won, but two of the most prominent betrayed us, and several more stayed with them. This showed a little weakness, and McCarty took advantage of it, and the job was lost. If those two men, who were foremen, had been true, every "scab" would have been discharged. The first two trusses raised by the scabs broke in raising, causing considerable delay, besides being worht about $200, as each rafter was 65 feet long, being braced and bolted together.—Our next move was to capture a new skating rink on Rhode Island ave.; Mr. N. G. Cattrell, of Cleveland, is boss and also one of the company. He promised to make it a union job, which he is doing now, insuring the owners the patronage and good will of organized trades, numbering 15,000 strong in this city. Union wages in this city are $3 per day, scab wages from $2 to $2.50. Cost of living high, rents the same; plenty idle carpenters. Baltimore Union visited and paraded with us on Feb. 21st, at the dedication of the Washington Monument. They had in line about 65 or 70, and had a fine banner. Union 1 had about 150 men in line, headed by a fine band from Winchester, and we made quite a display, finishing with an oyster supper at our hall.

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Alameda, Cal.

Our Union meets every 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the Masonic Hall, cor. of Park St. and Santa Clara Ave. Our attendance is very good, more than 50 per cent. of our membership is present at our meetings. We are getting men to join now, who more than a year ago said they would not join a Union under any consideration. The following is the list of officers, which were installed in the second meeting of January. Wm. Wyber, P.; John Larkin, V. P.; John J. Boyle, C. S.; Geo. Butts, R. S.; Wm. G. Vollmar, F. S. & T.; John Seth, C.; Albert Walker, W.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

Everything as dull as ever. Cheyenne is overstocked with carpenters, about 125 in the city, and not more than 50 employed at present, although most of the union men are at work. Union 64 initiated nine new members last month, and there are as many more applicants, with still some in sight. So let the good work go on. S. W. Isenberg, F. S., and J. W. Home, T., who were also trustees, sent in their resignations as such, which were accepted, as per order of the E. B. it was illegal for those officers to act as trustees. G. Mackin and E. Reinhart were elected trustees to fill the unexpired term.

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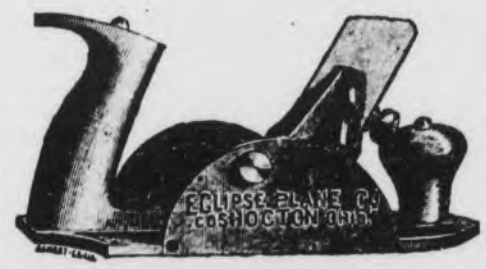
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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. CLEVELAND, MAY, 1885. NUMBER 5.

AGAIN IN THE FIELD.

Last month our General Secretary, P. J. McGuire paid a visit to our Canadian unions, and had very successful meetings in Hamilton, Toronto and St. Catherines. This month he will visit the following cities: *Ohio*—Akron, Canton, Youngstown, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Columbus and Sandusky. *Indiana*—Evansville, New Albany, Indianapolis, Vincennes, Terre Haute, Rushville and Richmond. *Kentucky*—Louisville and Covington. And *en route* will also visit St. Louis, Mo. We expect this trip will secure several new unions and strengthen the old ones. During his absence all letters and money orders addressed to this office will be attended to.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

ST. LOUIS Union No. 5 is reinstated, and now meets at Central Turner Hall.

AWAY UP in St. John's, New Foundland, they are discussing the formation of a carpenters union under our jurisdiction.

DENVER Union No. 55 still indulges in its enjoyable monthly sociables, and with pleasure and profit to their members and friends.

UNIONS not having the signs, secret work and traveling signs of the Brotherhood, can procure the same by writing to the G. S.

THE CIGAR MAKERS Int. Union have put a Traveling Organizer into the field. When will our Brotherhood adopt this plan?

BRO. T. B. FOSTER, of New Orleans Union No. 76, has done good service for our Brotherhood in Mobile, Ala. He deserves great credit.

OWING to the rodent character of the New York *Tribune*, Carpenters Union No. 75, Eau Claire, Wis., has taken active measures to boycott that foul sheet.

BRO. GEORGE PICKLES, of Union No. 83, Halifax, N. S., died Feb. 21st last, and all the members of the Union turned out and attended the funeral, making an imposing procession.

BRO. J. C. DOYLE, formerly of Boston Union No. 33, now President of Union No. 94, Providence, R. I., met with a severe accident this Winter, in getting his fingers caught in a circular saw.

SOCIETY PINS.—Local Unions desiring society pins with emblem of the Brotherhood for their members, will report to our G. S. the exact number they desire. We propose to furnish an excellent pin, finely executed, for about 35 cents each. Larger quantities at lower rates.

A JOINT STOCK COMPANY, under the name of the "Carpenters and Joiners Association," has been formed in Grand Rapids, Mich., for the purpose of taking building and jobbing contracts of all kinds. We believe this emanates from some of the members of Union No. 65.

THE MONTHLY public meetings of Cincinnati Union No. 2 are always well attended by both members and outsiders, and these gatherings have a marked effect in strengthening the organization, and in giving it life. The same plan can be adopted with benefit by all our Local Unions.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

HORSESHOERS' National Union meets in Milwaukee, May 18.

HEADQUARTERS of Granite Cutters' National Union are removed to Philadelphia by vote of the Unions.

THE ANNUAL STORIES about the disintegration of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers' Association are being told.

A NATIONAL SPINNERS' UNION is to be formed for mutual protection and a paper in its interest will soon be published.

INTERNATIONAL Furniture Workers' Union has sent their General Secretary, H. Emrich, on an organizing tour this month.

CONNECTICUT has at last adopted a State Labor Bureau, thanks to the ceaseless agitation of the labor organizations of that State.

THE NEW YORK *Boycotter* asks why, if unions are tyrannical, is it that nearly all the principal newspapers of the country run union offices.

ALL HONOR to the mayor of Sedalia, who would not permit the Pinkerton bandits to take any part in the railroad troubles in that section.

SENATOR BLAIR has secured permission from the United States Senate for his committee to continue taking testimony on the labor question.

THE OFFICIALS of the Missouri penitentiary are letting out convict labor to private parties to do the State printing within the prison walls.

"RICH MEN will yet learn that they must not pile up wealth until the tigers of hunger crouch ready to spring at the throat of Capital."—*Bob Ingersoll.*

THE *Budget*, of Manchester, N. H., has been sued for libel for saying that cutdowns in the mills were wrong, and advocating higher wages for factory hands.

CHICAGO TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION has provided union burial lots in the Chicago cemeteries, and the union is raising funds to erect monuments on these lots.

A COUNTY COURT in Pennsylvania has decided that the truck system or store order pay is illegal, but the coal kings propose to carry the case up to the Supreme Court.

THE PHILADELPHIA *Tocsin* signalized its six months existence by coming out recently in an enlarged form. It merits the unstinted support of the workingmen of Philadelphia.

BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Engineers won the $500 offered by the Kentucky Railroad Tobacco Company. The sales of the Railroad plug over that of the K. of L. amounted to 10,000 pounds.

A STRIKE that has been maintained by the Coopers' Union of New York for two years has ended in a victory for the former, the men joining the union and the employer paying the regulation fine.

THE CHICAGO *Tribune*, in summing up the business of Chicago for the year 1884, shows that the average value of the product of each wage-worker in Chicago was $2,764, while the average wages paid was $457.

A GOOD DOSE of boycott has compelled the *Daily Times*, Columbus, O., to drive out its rats, and now it hires union printers. Dave Boyer and the *Union Advocate*, were no small factors in producing the result. Carpenters Union No. 61 rendered invaluable assistance in the struggle.

FAILED TO PAY HIS DUES.

Carpenters Union, No. 61, of Columbus, Ohio lost one of its charter members last month in the person of Mr. Evans, but as he had neglected to pay his dues regularly the widow loses the death benefit, amounting to $250. Another incentive to always keep square on the books.

SLAVES WHO PREFER LONG HOURS.

The stonemasons of Alleghany county, Pa., received a communication last month from the Contractors' Association, stating that they were willing to pay the scale of wages adopted in 1884 for the current year, but asked that nine hours should constitue a day's work—ten hours being the time last year. The workmen decided to demand ten hours by a vote of 56 to 9.

JOHN ZWEIERLEIN.

This notorious Anarchist, who did so much to try and disrupt Chicago Union No. 21, endeavored to gain admission as a member of San Francisco Union No. 22, upon his arrival in that city. But his unsavory reputation had traveled there in advance of him, and consequently he met with a very unceremonious reception, and his forged traveling card was flung in his face.

THE DAY FIXED.

May 1st, 1886, is the day set to establish an eight hour system throughout the length and breadth of North America. It needs no legislation; only prompt and united action on the part of workingmen. Let every man say, "We work eight hours and no more," and eight hours will be established at once, and wages will advance at least 25 per cent. before three months.

THE CIGAR MAKERS FUNDS.

A Cigar-maker in speaking of the Cigarmakers International Union said:

Our treasury never runs below sixty or seventy thousand dollars, notwithstanding the large numbers of lockouts and strikes in our trade during 1884, and an expenditure of nearly two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, our treasury has never contained less than seventy-five thousand dollars. We don't let it; we keep that much as a reserve fund, and commence making assessments when it begins to fall below that."

PROSPECTS FOR THE SEASON.

Inquiry among the architects and builders develops the fact that great expectations are at present entertained concerning the Spring crop of buildings. There is a growing activity everywhere precursive of a revival of the building trades, just as we anticipated there would be. There is a large amount of money at present locked up that must eventually seek a safe investment in real estate, and plenty of money can be had now at low rates of interest. Materials and labor have reached their lowest limit. Sensible people are not slow to take advantage of this state of things. We predict that the year 1885 will be one of general prosperity and activity in all branches of business.—*Building.*

FRANK TOUSEY, the "rat" publisher in New York, who reduced his employes 15 per cent. has gone into bankruptcy for $160,000. A three week's boycott did the business, and now the receiver of the bankrupt firm is running the business with union men.

TRADE NOTES.

A BILL for an efficient mechanics lien law has been defeated in the California Legislature.

GEORGE HEATH succeeds W. H. McKenny as the Walking Delegate of the Carpenters of Baltimore.

GEN. ROSENCRANS, it is said, is being pressed for the place of architect of the Capitol at Washington.

ON SUNDAY, July 5th, Carpenters' Mutual Aid Associations, Nos. 1 and 3, of Cincinnati, give a grand picnic at Inwood Park.

CARPENTERS of Louisville, Ky., have formed a strong union, and are making up for their indifferent course in the past.

THERE is a capital of $832,000 employed in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds at Minneapolis, 1,419 hands turning out a product valued at $1,824,000.

TEST OF GLUE.—Apply your tongue to a piece of glue; if it tastes salty or acid, reject at once. The same operation will also bring out any bad smell the glue may have.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., carpenters are getting at present from $1.75 to $2.25 per day, and the city is overcrowded with "rustlers" coming back "dead broke" from the Territories.

WE ARE INDEBTED to the Pittsburgh *Labor Herald* for the following compliment: "THE CARPENTER, organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, is one of the best monthly trade journals we receive."

IN NEW YORK the question of reducing the hours of labor is being agitated thoroughly. And for that purpose the Building Trades Council of that city is holding very successful weekly public meetings.

PIECE WORK or "lumping" is an evil that must be stamped out of the carpenter trade. To make even ordinary wages the piece workers rush the job through in any style, and of course the work is scamped and botched.

DAY WORK is the only fair system of doing carpenter work, and is bound to give satisfaction, not only to the employer and to the workmen, but also to the public as well. No other system ought to prevail.

THE INITIATION FEE of the Plasterers' Union at St. Paul is $15. If all unions would collect large fees and dues in prosperous times, it would greatly assist them in pulling through in times of depression, when, for the sake of the unemployed, the rules could be relaxed.

THE HOUSE FRAMERS' UNION of New York has been able to enforce the nine-hour rule upon all the leading boss framers, with the exception of four. The bricklayers are helping the framers to bring these four firms to terms, by refusing to work with non-union framers.

WHEN CAPTAIN COOK first visited Tahiti, the natives were using nails of wood, shell and stone. When they saw iron nails, they fancied them to be shoots of some very hard wood, and, desirous of securing such a valuable cymmodity, they planted them in their gardens.

A CIRCULAR for European circulation is being prepared by Bro. G. Edmonston, secretary of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions setting forth the actual condition of working people in this country, and warning European immigrants from being deluded into coming to America at present.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, MAY, 1885.

FROM OUR NEW UNIONS.

Union 80, Mobile, Ala.

Our officers are: T. J. Bailiff, P.; J. J. McDaniels, V. P.; V. B. O'Connor, C. S.; Aaron Thompson, T.; W. A. Porter, W.; C. E. Freeman, C. Union 80 is doing well and growing. Work picking up, wages $1.50 to $2.50.

Evansville, Ind.

Great enthusiasm prevails here over our success in organizing Union 90. We are running up now to 100 members. We meet at Saenger Hall, 5th St. and Sycamore. Our officers: J. B. Banks, P.; T. S. Rouden, V. P.; Henry Bunge, C. S.; J. Schoettlin, F. S.; J. B. Walz, T.; Jos. Robinson, C.; J. A. Ostenmeier, W.; J. Detroit, H. Buchmeier and Chas. Spies, Trustees.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Wages for carpenters average $2.25 per day in this city. Union 91 was organized April 15th, and is getting new members. We have a sturdy lot of men.

Union 92, Mobile, Ala.

Our officers are: E. Heathman, P.; C. Jefferson, V. P.; J. S. Bowers, Preceptor; J. S. Heathman, R. S.; Chas. Trainer, F. S.; W. M. S. Scott, C. S.; Jos. Early, T.; J. Wilson, C.; A. Sidney, W.; L. Foster, E. F. Whitman and J. Seanius, Trustees. We will soon number 100 members, our initiation fee is $5.00, and monthly dues 50 cents. The carpenters of Mobile have suffered a great deal of late for want of union. We are colored men and our people form the majority of carpenters here. We are into this cause heart and soul.

Worcester, Mass.

Union 93 is growing rapidly; we now have 73 members, initiated 43 new members at our last meeting, and they still keep coming in. We soon expect to number 200 members. Our officers are: Capt. J. H. Gleason, P.; C. S. Peacock, V. P.; E. Parker, R. S.; F. A. Stubbs, F. S.; L. Demochelle, T.

Providence, R. I.

Carpenters Union 94 meets regularly every Friday evening at 98 Weybosset st., room 24, and we are getting along very nicely. Officers are: James C. Doyle, P.; A. Stewart, V. P.; E. W. Ring, R. S.; T. W. Walsh, F. S.; J. Whalen, T.; S. Burnes, C.; P. McGovern W. Wages average $2.00, some $2.25. Business picking up.

Holyoke, Mass.

The officers of Union 95 are: S. A. Davis, P.; W. Stedson, V. P.; A. J. Lavolette, R. S.; Thos. J. Moroney, F. S. and C. S.; P. J. Courtney, T. We have a fine body of men and new members are coming in constantly.

Springfield, Mass.

The start made here is good, and Union 96 is on the steady growth. Our officers are: W. R. McMillen, P.; M. Nihil, V. P.; N. Perkins, R. S.; G. H. Dupont, F. S.; N. Byron, C. S.; J. H. Waters, T.

New Britain, Conn.

Union 97 is in running order with officers as follows: G. M. Wells, Pres.; J. W. Allen, P.; C. C. Crosby, V. P.; D. W. Hollis, R. S.; M. O'Neil, C. S. and F. S.; H. G. Gregory, T.; J. O. Williams C.; L. O. Hudson, W.

Sedalia, Mo.

Officers of Union 98 are: J. L. Tritt, P.; W. S. Corley, V. P.; J. M. Gordon, R. S.; L. F. McClure, C. S. and F. S.; S. Sublett, T.; J. W. Gladman, C.; A. R. Van Horn, W. Our membership is looming up larger at every meeting.

Cohoes, N. Y.

With the assistance of Bro. Thos. O'Dea, General Secretary of the International Bricklayers Union, we have organized Carpenters Union 99 in Cohoes. The question of joining the K of L was first mooted, but after a thorough discussion of the merits of the K of L and of the Brotherhood, by a large vote we decided to organize as a local union of the Brotherhood. We deem it best for the trade. Our officers are: F. H. Clute, P.; Geo. Whitney, V. P.; Jos. Daley, R. S.; J. Holt, F. S.; O. H. Dingley, C. S.; E. Boonhower, T.; W. Cummings, W.

Muskegon, Mich.

Union 100 is organized, and we are proud of it, for it was needed very much. Our officers are: Barney Mason, P.; J. F. Breden, V. P.; J. B. Warner, R. S.; C. H. Storms, F. S. and C. S.; W. S. Dove, T.; W. L. Ryan, C.; D. Macumber, W.; W. S. Dove, W. M. Coller and Chales Briggs, Trustees.

Oneonto, N. Y.

We have started with 39 charter members, and there will be no trouble to soon have 100 members. We must make a stand against this cursed policy of cutting down wages. Our officers for Union 101 are: B. Van Nostrand, P.; Lyman Richards, V. P.; W. J. Strait, R. S.; F. Duel, F. S.; Chas. Brownell, C. S.; H. W. Merreness, T.; B. Burress, C.; W. W. Utter, W.; Chas. Burnside, J. D. Wolf and C. Emmons, Trustees.

Springfield, Mo.

We have started Union 102 here, and have a solid crowd. Our officers are: M. Driskel, P.; W. D. Hughes, V. P.; Geo. Downs, R. S.; Aug. Thompson, F. S.; John K. Ross, C. S.; W. White, T.; Chas. Carpenter, C.; C. Dodson, W.

BLACK LIST.

JAMED HERNDEN, expelled from Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., for persistently working for less than union wages and for conduct unbecoming a member. He is about 5 ft. 10 in. high, weight 160 lbs., red complexion, with moustache and goatee.

JOHN A. RISHEL, expelled March 20, 1885, from Union 61, Cheyenne, Washington Ter., for misappropriating union funds and for undermining a brother by working for less wages. We warn all unions against him. He is 45 years of age, six feet high, 180 lbs. weight, red faced, sandy hair and whiskers turning gray. He will soon have to leave here as he is played out, so look out for him as he is a smooth tongued rascal.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES E. OWENS is the Walking Delegate of the New York carpenters.

BRO. J. H. WOOD, formerly of Cincinnati Union No. 2, is now located in Washington, D. C.

LARKIN MCHUGH, a member of the Cincinnati Iron Molders' Union, has been appointed Commissioner of the Labor Bureau of Ohio.

JOHN CAMPBELL, the leader of the great Telegraphers' strike, is now the manager of the Postal Telegraph at Pittsburgh. He is a strong advocate of a postal telegraph under charge of the government.

E. W. OYSTER, Washington, D. C., has received the endorsement of innumerable labor organizations for Public Printer. And his past record as a consistent trades unionist and a worthy, efficient man eminently qualify him for the position.

EDWARD J. KEAN, the newly appointed Chief Clerk of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics is a printer by trade. We can say this much, that there is no staunchier union man than "Doc" Kean. For years he has proven his devotion to the labor cause, and in his new position he is not likely to abate one particle of his former zeal.

BRO. JOHN D. ALLEN, one of our Ex Presidents, has entered business as a Contractor and Builder at 431 Garden Street, Philadelphia, Pa. His card of references includes some of the leading business houses in the "Quaker City". He has gained quite a reputation for laying the floor of the Metropolitan Rink. The surface was the best rock maple, regular five point rink floor, 150X51, and the job was completed in the short space of 24 hours. And it was a union job too!

FROM ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, April 12, 1885. Although a slight improvement in trade has taken place it is still in anything but a satisfactory condition. It is not altogether bad trade that we are suffering from, but the keen competition amongst contractors, on the one hand, to obtain jobs, and amongst men to obtain employment, either piece work or otherwise, at employers own prices; it is quantity now, not quality that is the rule. There being but little encouragement for good workmen during the last few years, several of the largest jobs in London have been carried out by provincial builders, many of which employ a large proportion of unskilled labor; the same competition is going on in provincial towns—Liverpool builders obtaining contracts in Nottingham—the wages in the latter town being 1d per hour more than in Liverpool, other contractors, where wages are still lower, are carrying out large contracts in Liverpool. This is the way in which trade is drifting, and is steadily but surely bringing about a general reduction of wages, and yet, with a knowledge of all these circumstances, the majority of those connected with our trade remain so indifferent as to the consequences that will follow—the remedy is in their own hands if they will but organize. Surely it is better to pay 6d. per week to uphold the interest of the trade than submit to a reduction of 3s. per week.—*Graechus.*

AFFAIRS IN GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, April 26, 1885. Some people have run away with the idea that the carpenters of this city have gained a general advance in wages. This is not the case at all. The recent movement here was simply to raise wages wherever they had fell below the usual standard. This is customary every Spring. The Union rate has been $3.50 per day in this city for years back, and on April 13, last, the men made it that, wherever it had dropped down the past Winter.

The terms presented to the bosses were: That on and after Monday, April 13, 1885, the wages of the journeymen carpenters and joiners shall be $3.50 per day, eight hours to constitute a day's work on Saturday; Sundays, legal holidays, and night work double time. Members of neither organization are allowed to "lump" or sub-let work, (lump work is piece work).—The United Order joined with the Amalgamated Society, in presenting these terms, and both Unions have acted in perfect harmony and have now joined in another highly important movement growing out of the tumbling of a block of blackleg tenements. They will hereafter regularly publish lists of all builders and contractors who employ scab labor instead of skilled carpenters, and also a list of all buildings put up by such cheap labor, under the sub-contract system.

The work of building has now fairly begun for the season, and unless we have some unexpected interference, the next half year will be a busy time for the building trades in New York. It is estimated that nearly $30,000,000 will be spent building frame houses in the district beyond the Harlem River, and of this the lion's share must go to the carpenters. Hundreds of idle men will also get employment on the buildings, which were delayed last year by the bricklayers' strike. In the Bureau of Buildings plans were filed during the first three months of this year providing for the expenditure of $9,000,169 in new buildings; for the corresponding period last year, $8,438,529—a difference of $575,540 in favor of the present year.

Building contractors in other cities frequently underbid those of New York and obtain the work. They generally bring their workmen with them, paying them the current rate of wages of the city from whence they hail. The unions here have trouble sometimes in inducing the men to join the local union while at work.

The bricklayers agreed, after a long talk, to work on the nine hour plain, excepting on Saturdays, when eight hours will constitute a day's work.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Troy, N. Y.

Wages $1.75 to $2.50. There are 400 carpenters here, and more than half of them on the streets. The masons and bricklayers are on strike against working by the hour. The bosses in the building trade have all combined against the journeymen bricklayers, so that the men in our trade have decided to stand by the bricklayers. Prospects favorable to a busy season.

St. Louis, Mo.

This city has been considerably stirred up of late among the Carpenters. Several public meetings have been held and the deathlike apathy of the past couple years is giving way to awakened activity. And it is about time. For the wages are down from the old standard of $3 per day to even $2 and less in some instances. That this has been the case is due to the want of union among the men. To offset this Union No. 5 (German) has reorganized and a temporary organization of English speaking men has been formed with N. J. Murphy as President and Howard Miller as Secretary. Union No. 5 has the following officers: J. G. Zoller, P.; A. Kumpf, V. P.; F. Matteis, R. S.; Chas. Dreiling, F. S.; W. Wiert, T.

From our Sixth Vice-President.

Bro. C. W. Green, Omaha, Neb., our 6th Vice-President, writes us that he is doing all in his power to organize his District, and for that purpose he has sent out letters to various points in Nebraska to start up unions. He has some hopes of organizing Lincoln, Neb. In regard to that city he writes: "The great trouble with Lincoln is that it is nearly all cheap house work and done by piece-work and sub-let. It excels all towns for piece-work and sub-letting. Oftentimes the wood-work of one house will be divided into half a dozen contracts and nobody working by the day. We have but very little piece work in Omaha, and contract work is going out of custom."

New Orleans, La.

Union No. 16 will have a grand parade and picnic on May 25th, 1885. The picnic will take place at Oakland Riding Rock, admission 25 cents; dancing from 3 P. M. to 4 A. M. A game of base ball between two crack clubs will be one of the features of the day. The members of Union 16 will parade with a regalia, consisting of a cloth apron upon which will be printed the emblem of the Brotherhood.

Business in the building trades is not brisk and everybody is complaining of dull times: wages $2.50 to $3.00. Some bosses offer $1.50, but no union man will take such starvation pay. There are 1800 carpenters in New Orleans and 1000 of them are idle. Union 76 however is growing in membership.

Decatur, Ill.

Over 300 carpenters in this city and fully half of them out of work. Trade is very dull. Union 83 though newly organized is thriving nicely. Our officers are: W. H. Morgan, P.; G. J. Nitchie, V. P.; J. F. Reynolds, C. S.; J. Morey, F. S.; J. A. Songer, C.; A. Q. Garrett, W.; H. C. Stultz, S. C. Shively and J. F. Reynolds, Trustees. Wages $1.25 to $2.00, and last season there was not enough work for two-thirds of the carpenters. The Wabash Car Shops of this city have agents in some of the Eastern States hiring carpenters for the shops here, and promising them $2.75 a day, and when they get here they only give them $2.00 and less. They only use them to replace men who live here. We warn all carpenters to keep away from Decatur as we have a great many more of the craft here now that can possible obtain steady employment this season.

Columbus, O.

Trade dull, city full of strange carpenters. Fully 700 carpenters in Columbus, and 450 without work. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. This is the last place on earth for carpenters. Delinquent members of Union 61, are hereby notified to pay up their dues on or before the 4th Thursday in May, or be suspended. There is a great deal of respect due the man, who tries every honest effort in his power to raise up his class from the tyranny under which they are suffering, but the poor fellows who lack stamina and backbone, and become backsliders after joining such an organization, are more to be pitied than condemned. Our officers are: John Cook, P.; R. B. Henderson, V. P.; H. E. Scott, R. S.; Wm. Hesse, F. S.; M. J. Meers, C. S.; John Godley, T.; F. S. Carr, C.; B. H. Brown, W.

Hamilton, Canada.

Trade dull, two-thirds of the men out of work. There are 350 carpenters in this city, wages $1.25 to $2. All men in the building trades better steer clear of Hamilton, as there are no prospects of work here this season. On April 14th we had a large public meeting of carpenters—one of the finest ever known of in this city; several hundred were present. It was held jointly by Union No. 18 and by the Amalgamated, for the purpose of establishing a Saturday half holiday. P. J. McGuire, of Cleveland, and Thos. Moor, of Toronto, were the speakers. That meeting has stirred up the town completely, and led to the most harmonious relation between the Amalgamated and the Brotherhood. By unanimous resolution the meeting decided in favor of adopting the Saturday half holiday, beginning this month. Now let the men stand by that resolution.

Indianapolis, Ind.

There has been very little work done here this Winter, and but little prospects of any better times this Spring. A few small houses in work and a couple more contracted for, at starvation rates. Not enough to employ more than half the carpenters in town. Besides that the contractors are forming a Union banded together to reduce wages down lower to starvation rates. They take jobs for almost nothing then expect to make money on them. They must then cut down the wages of the laboring men. If the carpenters could only see far enough ahead and join our union and assist each other, then we could be able to arrange our own scale of wages and compel the bosses to pay it too. It seems as if most men would sooner starve with their families than join a labor organization. I trust most of them will change their minds before long, and join our ranks before it is too late to rescue themselves from the grasp of the merciless capitalists. There are fully one thousand carpenters in this city, and only 400 of them to work; wages $1.50 to $2.25.

A Practical Plan For Large Cities.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.—We have had nearly six months of Winter and all work has been completely prostrated. It is starting up very slowly and prospects are not very promising. Carpenters wages $1.25 to $2.25, mostly $1.75. Over 2,000 carpenters in this city and Union No. 11 proposes to reach them. We adopted a plan suggested by our General Secretary. This city is widely scattered. We have cut up the city into 7 Districts and will hold a public meeting in each District. This will bring the meetings right close to the residences of every carpenter, and will secure a fuller turn out taken all over the city, than if we were to hold a public meeting in the centre of the city even with the greatest flare of trumpets. Besides that a large public meeting in this city would have the effect of delaying work, for capitalists and contractors would at once regard it as an intent to strike. By the plan we have adopted we will hold three of these meetings each week, and out of the City Directory we have taken the names of all the carpenters in the city, written them on envelopes and classified them in their respective districts. Into each envelope we insert a neatly printed invitation for the meeting in that district in which the carpenter resides, to whom we address the envelope and send it by mail. In this way they can have no excuse to say "they don't know there is a meeting," and next it comes to them as a direct invitation which catches their attention and has more weight than newspaper advertising. We are confident this plan will stir up the city, for we have been at a standstill long enough.

Washington, D. C.

Trade is backward, and the city crowded with strangers looking for work and disappointed in not getting it; 500 carpenters here, not more than 50 per cent. of the trade at work. Union No. 1 is discussing the matter of not allowing its members to work with non-union men. Union No. 1 has held its own in good shape during the past Winter. The public meeting here on April 1st, which was addressed by General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, was a grand turnout, and has done us much good.

The following resolutions have been adopted by Union No. 1:

Resolved, That Local Union No. 1, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, extend to E. M. Grant and Company, proprietors of Washington Roller Rink, their thanks and good-will for their preference to union carpenters in erecting said rink.

Resolved, That we request our friends and all friends of labor to patronize it in preference to E street scab rink.

Resolved, That we also extend to Mr. N. J. Cattell our thanks for using his influence in favor of union carpenters.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent Messrs. Grant and Cattell, and be published in THE CARPENTER.

By order of Union,
GEO. J. SUTER, Pres.
J. F. BILLINGSLY, Rec. Sec.

Rochester, N. Y,

Of late there has been more interest shown in the meetings of Union 72 than in many months before. On March 5th we had a rousing mass meeting; able addresses were made by Bros. Harold, Blakeslee, and others. Our Local Union is growing slowly but surely, and the best feature is that we are getting none but good carpenters, and good moral men at that—no others need apply. We received an application from a tow-headed "woodbutcher," who, when the committee called on him, wanted to know our strength and said he was sorry he had sent in his initiation fee. He wanted to wait until we were initiating 30 to 50 members a week, and were going to push wages right up. He got his dollar back with the information that we did not admit any "plugs" of his stamp. Work promises to be very plenty for a time, with wages ruling low.

The following resolutions have been adopted by Union 72:

Whereas, Death has entered the home of our brother John Wegman, depriving him of a beloved and faithful wife, and

Whereas, God has also taken away the son of our brother Frank Flora, therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to our afflicted brothers and their families, our heart-felt and most sincere sympathies in their sorrow, and further

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed in our records, and a copy furnished to our trade journal for publication.

E. M. BLAKESLEE,
W. W. PRUYN,
J. F. WEED,
F. P. SEELUS,
M. J. O'BRIEN,
A. J. DEMONIA,
} Committee.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Terr.

Wages $2.25 to $3; 120 carpenters here and half of them idle, and more crowding in all the time. Union men all at work. Prospects moderate. Bosses trying to cut wages, and living getting dearer. We regret the loss of one of our members, Bro. C. CHANZY, aged 35. He was not a beneficiary member, admitted Feb. 20th, 1885, and died April 11th, 1885. While at work he fell and hurt himself severely, resulting in lung trouble which caused his very speedy death. Union 64, however, took charge of his funeral, and took up a subscription of $70, which covered his burial and left some for his widow and orphans. The following resolutions of respect were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late friend and brother C. CHANZY, and in view of the still heavier loss sustained by those who were nearest and dearest to him, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is but a just and fitting tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst we mourn for one who was in every way worthy our respect and regards.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of the members of Local Union No. 64, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, be forwarded to the family of the departed brother by the Secretary of this Union.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our journal, THE CARPENTER, and that we drape the charter of this Union for the space of thirty days in memory of the deceased; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting.

S. W. ISENBERG,
W. S. DOW,
WM. ABRAMS,
} Committee.

J. C. WHEELON, President.

THE TRUE SITUATION.

Just look at how we stand! Here is a true picture of the situation here in our own land:

Nine bushels of wheat and one hundred and sixty-five bushels of corn, per capita; fifteen per cent above an average of potatoes and eighteen per cent above an average hay crop; the best wool crop in ten years, less sickness than in any year for twenty—and at the end of it TWO MILLION WORKERS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and destitute to a degree unprecedented in the past.

A year of the greatest number of failures in our history, some of them for the largest amounts known in any land in any age.

And to fill up the page, the first seven days of this year failures counted up to 429, the greatest number ever reached—more than twice the number the corresponding week of last year.

SUING A LABOR UNION.

Henry B. Glover has commenced a suit in the Common Pleas Court of Toledo, Ohio, against Bricklayers' Union No. 3, of Toledo, to recover $5,000 damages for being deprived of working at his trade on account of being a non-union man. The petition sets forth that in April, 1881, the plaintiff was employed at work upon a building, and was peacefully engaged in the prosecution of his work, when a member of Toledo Union No. 3, who was engaged at work upon the same building, ordered him to quit work, and he was obliged so to do. Thereafter he was unable to procure employment at his trade in Toledo, and was obliged to leave the city, and seek employment elsewhere, only to meet with the same fate wherever he went. After a time he returned to Toledo, and on December 2, 1884, while at work on a building, he was again ordered from the work, and he was forced to give up his job, much to his damage. This is the first action of the kind ever brought in the State, and its result will be watched with interest by trade unionists.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE SECRETS OF THE TRADES.

At the present day there are some secrets in different trades, but the cases are exceptional, and by no means compare with the custom prevailing in the eighteenth and former centuries, when almost everything a man discovered or invented in the arts was, as a rule, carefully concealed. Then the workmen were put upon oath never to reveal the process used by their employers. Doors were kept closed, artisans going out were searched, visitors were rigorously excluded from admission, and false operations blinded the workmen themselves. The mysteries of every craft were edged in by thick-set fences of empirical pretensions and judicial affirmation. The royal manufactories of porcelain, for example, were carried on in Europe with a spirit of jealous exclusiveness. The King of Saxony was especially circumspect: not content with the oath of secrecy imposed upon his workpeople, he would not abate his kingly suspicion in favor of a brother monarch—neither king nor king's delegate might enter the tabooed walls of Meissen. The so-called Dresden porcelain—that exquisite pottery of which the world has never seen the like—was produced for 200 years by a process so secret that neither the bribery of princes nor the garrulity of the operatives ever revealed it. Afterward other discoveries were less successfully guarded, fortunately for the world. The manufacture of tinware in England originated in a stolen secret; this tinware is simply thin iron plated with tin, by being dipped into the molten metal. In theory, it is an easy matter to clear the surface of iron, dip it into a bath of boiling tin, and removed it enveloped with the silvery metal to a place for cooling. In practice, however, the process is one of the most difficult in the arts. It was invented in Holland, and guarded from publicity with the utmost vigilance for nearly half a century. England tried in vain to discover the secret, until James Sherman, a Cornish miner, crossed the channel, insinuated himself master of the secret, and brought it home. The secret of manufacturing cast steel was also stealthily obtained, and is now within the reach of all artisans.—*Ex.*

JAY GOULD BEATEN AGAIN.

Not long since we referred to the defeat of Jay Gould by the employes on his South Western roads, when he desired to reduce wages. Again he has met with another repulse, and this time at the hands of the employes of his Western roads.

In both cases the insolence of Mr. Gould has been checked by the effectiveness of the organization that has confronted him. With ample funds and admirable discipline to sustain them, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, aided by the Locomotive Firemen, Brakemen and all railroad men combined, proved more than a match for Jay Gould. And much to his discomfort the men have achieved a complete victory. Then the Locomotive Engineers refused to return to work until it was agreed by the company that it would pay them in full for all the time they lost by the strike. And the men who were to be reduced not only saved themselves from being reduced, but also restored their wages back to the September basis—the old figure previous to a reduction made at that time. This strike has demonstrated to even the most obtuse what thoughtful men knew long ago—that laborers, when properly organized and banded together, can dictate their own wages, within a reasonable limit—that it is their own fault if they become helpless and cringing slaves of such moral monstrosities as Gould and Vanderbilt. The consequences of this successful strike will be far-reaching and general. Not only will it stop all efforts to reduce wages of railroad employes for a long time, but it shows the way for other branches of half paid labor to strike successfully for enough to live decently and honestly.

A LONG STRIKE ENDED.

The Cigarmakers' International Union has declared the lockout of the Cincinnati cigarmakers at an end. Thirteen months ago one or two firms in the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of Cincinnati wanted a reduction in the price of making, to which the men would not agree, and they struck when it was insisted upon. Thereupon the other members of the association closed their factories until the matter was settled, thereby locking out 1,600 hands. Since then about 1,000 employes have procured work elsewhere. The union has paid out over $160,000, while many local organizations all over the country have assessed their members from 10 to 25 cents a week, and one union alone has sent fifty-two weekly contributions. Balls and picnics have also been held. It is estimated that not less than $225,000 have been spent in sustaining the locked-out cigarmakers. The constitution of the International Union provides that when a local union has been a long time on strike or locked out a vote shall be taken in all the unions: "Shall the strike in Union No.— be continued?" Four times has this question been put, and three times the majority has been in the affirmative. The fourth and last time the majority voted against its continuance. Several causes have led to this result, among them the fact that many of the other local unions have trouble of their own. The result cannot be claimed as a victory by the employers. Some of them have been forced out of business, others have removed from the city, and others have had their goods manufactured in other places, but Cincinnati will never be as great a cigar manufacturing city as before. So perfect was the discipline that during the whole lockout barely a dozen men "scabbed."

A PAPER FLOOR.

The first paper floor ever laid has just been completed in the new rink at Indianapolis, Ind. This floor is made by pasting and pressing straw boards together under a powerful hydraulic press, in the same way as the discs of the paper car-wheels are made. When these blocks are perfectly seasoned and dried they are sawed into flooring boards and laid with the edge of the paper forming the surface of the floor. The surface is sandpapered until it is as smooth as one vast sheet of ice, and the adhesive quality of the paper prevents any slipping of the roller upon the floor. The floor is without joints, perfectly smooth, and comparatively noiseless.

PROVIDE FOR THE DULL SEASON.

It would be wise in all unions which are subject to slack seasons, to prepare for them in busy times. For instance, the building trades are dull for at least four months in the year, and distress among members is certain to cause some to fall behind. Would it not pay to collect double dues for one-half the year, and so clear the members during the inevitable dull time? It would bring sufficient into the treasury to provide for the ordinary expenses of the union, and it might also be arranged to provide an emergency fund for the assistance of distressed members.

Something must be done to avoid the chronic weakness complained of in so many unions, and most members would gladly adopt some such plan, and pay higher dues for a portion of the time.—*Labor Leaf.*

"UNIONIST," in *John Swinton's Paper*, suggests paying big dues while there is plenty of work.

WE AGREE with a correspondent when he says that larger dues should be paid in trades unions when times are good, and that those out of work in dull seasons should be exempt from paying dues at all. If this plan were adopted in many unions there would not be so many suspensions for non-payment of dues.

OUR CALENDAR FOR 1885.

The local unions have been quite liberal in their praise of our Brotherhood Calendar, and lavish compliments have come from all quarters, in regard to its appropriateness and value. As a sample of the opinions of the press, the following is taken from the *Daily Laborer*, Haverhill, Mass.

We are in receipt of a very neat union calendar, the design of P. J. McGuire, General Secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. It is printed in two colors. Surmounted by the badge of the society, and contains important trade memoranda for all members of the craft, besides a brief statement of the objects of the union and recommendations thereon. It is a very creditable piece of work.

HOW BRICKS ARE HANDLED IN GERMANY.

There are no hod-carriers in Germany. Bricks are passed from hand to hand. The higher up the bricklayers are, the more men are required to toss the bricks. Two men to a story is about the average, with enough more to lead from the front of the building to the place where the bricks are needed. One may sometimes see three men on the ground, eight on the front of the building, and five on the top, making sixteen men through whose hands each brick passed before it reached its place of destination.

Moral.—Low wage labor is not the cheapest.

THE POLITICAL ECONOMIST AND THE FLOWERS.

A Political Economist, growing tired of writing books, bought a garden and resolved to devote himself to growing flowers on economic principles. The soil was very poor, but he sowed seeds and planted flowers and bade them grow. They did their best; but in the summer they were but a sorry spectacle compared with those of the Ignorant Man, in the next garden. The Ignorant Man, looking over the fence one day, and seeing a heap of manure in the Professor's garden, said to him, "Sir, why do you not improve the soil of your garden by spreading over it that manure in order that your flowers may have strength and beauty?" "My good fellow," responded the Professor, "you are a most immoral and unscientific gardener, though I forgive you on account of you ignorance. What! would you treat all the plants alike, the strong and the weak, the good and the bad? Nay, but let them contend among themselves for the soil which they have, and when I see plainly which of them flourish best in this poor soil, to them will I shortly give more manure than they will know what to do with!"

Moral.—It was the Ignorant Man who took the prize at the Flower Show.—*London Justice.*

ONE OF THE EFFECTS of the skating rink craze may be to induce the use of hardwood floors in dwelling houses. It costs something more than pine, but will last a lifetime, and many prefer it.

SAWDUST.

ANTAGONISTIC WOODS—walnut and cypress, and cypress and cedar—will rot each other while joined together, but on separation the rot will cease.

EL MAHDI is the son of a carpenter. Had he followed his father's occupation there would be to-day fewer houses of mourning.—*Labor Free Press.*

THE BOYCOTT of Perry's "scab" and convict labor stoves has made the haughty Mr. Perry acknowledge the power of united labor. He is now begging the unions to effect a settlement.

THE BOSS BRICKLAYERS of Troy, N. Y., want to pay by the hour, and the men look upon it as an attempt to break down the eight hour rule on Saturdays, which the men have upheld for the last 18 years.

RECEIPTS of the Cigarmakers' International Union for the thirteen months, ending January 1, 1885, have been $453,522; expenditures for the same period, $383,445; balance on hand January 1, $70,078.

TWO HUNDRED DELEGATES recently met in a labor convention in San Francisco, Cal., and after three days' work they published an advanced platform, and will now work for the complete organization of labor along the Pacific coast.

THE BISHOP of Manchester, England, certainly a conservative authority, very truthfully declared: "I am no friend of trades unions, but they have been *forced* upon the working classes by the inequitable use of the power of Capital."

THE AVERAGE WAGES in the Michigan woods this Winter have been $16 per month. So says the Manistee *Standard*, and it ought to know. A circular corroborating this has been issued by the organized workingmen of the Saginaw Valley.

ROSCOE CONKLING received $1,000 as a retaining fee from the Cigar Makers' International Union to represent them in the tenement house case before the Court of Appeals. He never put in an appearance, and has coolly pocketed the fee, and refuses to return it.

THE SUCCESS of the late railroad strike is inspiring the telegraphers with confidence, and Jay Gould will yet meet in them foemen to be feared. Their new organization is getting a deep hold among the men, and is gathering together the funds necessary to sustain them in any struggle they undertake.

ALL FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS with this office, or from this office, will be done hereafter through the Treasurer of each Local Union. All monies to this office shall be sent by the Local Treasurer, and he shall be under bonds in every case, as required by Page 5, Sec. 6, of our Constitution.

HATTERS' STRIKE in South Norwalk, Conn., has terminated through arbitration, the results being in favor of the men. The firm stand of the men, the boycott of the "foul" hats, and the inauguration of cooperative hat factories contributed to the defeat of the bosses. All the "blackleg" workmen have been discharged.

THERE IS MUCH AGITATION among the bricklayers of Brooklyn, N. Y., at present, in reference to the shortening of the day's work. The ten-hour men are in a minority, but there is a division among the others, some advocating nine hours, and others believing that nothing should be done toward lessening the hours unless they can get eight.

THE FURNITURE WORKERS' UNION of New York always has $10 per capita in its treasury. It pays an out-of-work benefit, and the men at present drawing on it are about 10 per cent. of the membership. They are not afraid of high dues, as much as 85 cents a week having been paid during a portion of the year; but they say it's a savings bank.

IT IS REPORTED that English carpenters have threatened to strike against the use of American machine-made wood trimmings. There's no use of English carpenters butting their heads against a wall. If wood trimmings can be made cheaper and better by machinery than by hand, whether of American or English manufacture, the machine goods will be preferred.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, MAY, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canadas, being the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	One Year
One inch	$ 75	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00
¼ Column	1 00	2 25	4 50	8 00
⅓ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
½ Column	3 00	6 50	14 00	26 00
One Column	5 00	12 00	24 00	45 00

Liberal discount on standing contracts and for larger space.

None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	@ 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
German " " "		50
Blank Bonds, " "		5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

☞Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

BREVITIES.

WHEREVER roller rinks are erected by "scab" carpenters they should be boycotted, no matter whether the work be the laying of the floor, or the remodelling of an old building or the erection of a new one.

IF "OVERPRODUCTION" is the great evil that causes our sufferings, then the Digger Indians, the Arabs, Esquimaux and Terra del Fuegans ought to be extremely happy for they are never troubled with overproduction.

STRIKES, like war, should be the last resort, and should never be entered into until all other means of peaceable settlement have been exhausted. But when once entered into they should be prosecuted to the bitter end. That side which beforehand makes the best preparation financially, will generally have the best of the battle.

THE MERE PASSAGE of the bill to prevent the importation of foreign labor under contract, although an important recognition of the labor movement, will be of no value to the working people, unless they look to its rigid enforcement. The arrest of two or three violators of the law has now been made with a view to getting a decision from the Supreme Court, and to define the law.

SINCE LAST SEPTEMBER, 200 boys from ten different grammar schools in Boston have been under instruction in carpentry, for two hours a week. by way of experiment in introducing industrial education. This is the only plan the capitalists have to continue the stock of American mechanics. The low wage system is rapidly driving all the old stock out of the business, and if it keeps on we dare say the new ones will not long remain in it.

A NOVELTY in organization is a so-called union of Architects, Contractors and Carpenters, lately reported to have been formed in Kansas City, Mo. Why they did not include other branches of the building trade, while they were at the job, is more than we can tell? But to expect that the three classes named, will hold together in one organization is to anticipate the millenium, when the lion and the lamb shall rest together in peace.

PREPARE for May 1st, 1885! That is the day upon which the workingmen of this country will carry into effect their own Eight Hour law. They have grown tired of begging legislatures to do, what the workingmen can do far better for themselves. If the eight hour system is ever to be adopted, it must be the work of the men. Let them not work any longer than eight hours per day, and on the day appointed let the movement be simultaneous and general, covering every city and State in the land. We have one whole year to prepare for it. Meanwhile every man should set aside a few dollars for the struggle, and on the day appointed we want no faltering and no backsliding!

STILL GROWING.

Since last month we have chartered the following new unions: Sedalia, Mo.; Cohoes, N. Y.; Muskegon, Mich.; Oneonto, N. Y., and Springfield, Mo. This makes five new unions for April. Not only have we added these new unions to our Brotherhood, but all our local unions have aroused from their Winter sleep, and with the brightness and activity of Spring, have had large increases in membership. So we are still growing!

HANG THE SCOUNDREL!

There are occasions when capital punishment is even too humane for certain villains. The monster who takes even one human life, knowingly, is considered only fit for the gallows.

But what can be thought of a monster in human form like Buddensiek, the New York Contractor, who erects blocks of unsafe buildings, too weak to stand of their own weight and which fall in ruins during the process of construction, burying, maiming and killing the workmen engaged? Criminal as that is, the enormity of the crime becomes greater when we contemplate, that these buildings were intended as tenement houses — dwellings for the poor!

Eight five story houses to hold eighty families, or at least 400 persons.

Just think of the swarming mass of innocent children, helpless women and the families that would throng these tenements! And then imagine the horrors had the buildings fell when crowded with tenants! The greatest wonder is that of the half hundred men at work, that all were not killed outright! As it is, several have lost their lives and many are badly injured.

The evidence goes to show that loam or mud was used, instead of sand in mixing the mortar; and that some of the bricks furnished by the contractor were so soft that they could easily be broken in one's hands. Union bricklayers would have refused to lay such bricks, and union laborers would never have handled such mortar. From cellar to roof the work was a scab job. No union men were at work on it excepting the roofers, and these were hired because no scab roofers could be had.

Buddensiek, the contractor, for years has had the reputation of a scab builder in New York. He never would hire a union man or pay union wages if he could avoid it. Formerly a butcher by trade he has butchered up houses, so that since 1859 he has violated the building laws on 433 houses, according to official investigation. Nor is this the first time that his work has collapsed.

Nevertheless, it is clear the authorities intrusted with the enforcement of the building laws, have quietly winked at his doings and have granted him permits, though their attention has been frequently called to the character of his work. By their connivance he has been enabled to prosper and grow rich, and not content with getting rich by scab labor, this beastly shark has violated every principle of honor among builders, and has used refuse material, and scamped his work in every shape and form, to the menace of public safety and to the destruction of human life.

His murderous course should be made an example of, for there are just such Buddensieks all over this land, and there are just such open violations of the building laws in other cities as well as New York. By the liberal use of money the scoundrels escape their just deserts, and in this case no doubt Buddensiek expects to clear himself. This state of things must stop, so we say in view of the circumstances, the only proper thing to do is: Hang the Scoundrel!

RESOLUTIONS of thanks to our General Secretary from Union No's. 18 and 33 have been sent to this office, for publication in THE CARPENTER. Union No. 18, Hamilton, Canada, thanks him for his lecture and aid to the union in that city on April 14, 1885; and Union No. 33, Boston, Mass., expresses its gratefulness for his recent humble services in that region. Space forbids their publication.

A FEW WORDS TO NON-UNION CARPENTERS.

It is in no spirit of reproach or unfriendliness that we address you. But as shopmates and comrades we ask you to consider a few propositions that we now present, and we leave it to you to decide as to your future course.

We will not here attempt to describe the amount of benefit which has been directly and indirectly derived through the influence of Trades Unions generally. And even you non-union men must admit, that but for the existence of these unions your position as well as our's, would not be any thing like it is. If we get a raise of wages it generally benefits you as well as us. If we stop a reduction it saves you as well as us. If any advantage is gained it is to your good as well as our's. Yet you as a rule, are the men who shirk the duties of union men, and hold aloof from us, but at the same time are ever ready to share the advantages we gain. Now in all honor, is this fair or "square"? We ask you, then, is it not your duty as men to cooperate with us and assist us in maintaining our just and equitable rights?

Our employers look after their own interests, and with few exceptions, are ever ready to take advantage of slack trade or dull times to encroach upon us, either by trying to enforce longer hours of labor, or on the other hand by reducing wages. If we are not more strongly united to resist the same and maintain our manhood, depend upon it we shall have to yield many of the privileges and rights, gained at great expense and sacrifice by our forefathers, and in later days by our own organized efforts.

Although we have greatly improved our position, it is not to be compared with what we might have done, had we not to contend with so many who will not join our ranks.

Whatever may be your scruples for not being one of us, and however good may be your excuse and intentions, yet when difficulties arise, you non-union men are completely unable to hold your own against your employers. And therefore through necessity for want of backing, you are completely in their hands, and they all the more readily take advantage of you and compel you to accept terms, which if you were union men would not so very likely be imposed upon you, and what is more, would less probably be accepted.

Now we appeal to you if you are reasonable men to alter your conduct for the future. Stand no longer in your own light and against your own interests. Join with your fellow workmen and be union men. Your employers will respect you all the more, when they are aware you respect yourselves enough to be union men.

GRANITE CUTTERS' TROUBLES.

An attempt is being made by the Rhode Island and Connecticut Granite Ring to reduce the wages of their Granite Cutters. The men are all out against it; and the bosses interested are running around to others in the Eastern States, endeavoring to form a combination to break up the Granite Cutters' National Union, and force a general reduction and a crusade against hiring union men. In this, no doubt, they will fail, as the Granite Cutters' Union is as firm as the material they work. The trouble at present is confined to Millstone Point and Groton, Conn.; Westerly, R. I.; Long Cove and South Ryegate, Vt. Meanwhile boycott all stone coming from those points until the men are treated right.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our own common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St. S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St., Oakland, Cal.

2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., Cincinnati, O.

4th Vice-President—F. E. Rames, 16 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

5th Vice-President—L. J. Boyer, 401 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

6th Vice-President—C. W. Green, 1313 Capital Ave., Omaha, Neb.

7th Vice-President—Alex. Edgar, 20 Henry St., Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President—Wm. F. Eberhardt, 2903 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; H. J. Bailey, 295 Detroit St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 3 Crown St. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

AKRON, O.—Geo. H. Worren, 602 Locust St.—*W. H. Worren, 109 Rockwell Court.

ALAMEDA, CAL.—*Wm. G. Vollmar.—John J. Boyle.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wendel Hans, 216 Morton St.

ALLEGHANY CITY, PA.—Thos. Cummings, 13 Lombard St.

BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale, 44 Courtland St.—I. B. Aylsworth, 684 Pennsylvania Ave.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—*A. McNeal.—A. D. Bruce, Box 2231.

BENICIA, CAL.—J. H. Ostello.

BOSTON, MASS.—D. D. Sheehan, 62 Beach St.—*Leo McAuley, 123 Boylston Ave., Jamaica Plains.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A. Turnbull, 63 Lawrence St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Doebert, 492 Hickory St.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—*J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.—W. H. Burgess, 5 Jasper Court.

CHESTER, PA.—Philip H. Giles.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING TER.—S. W. Isenberg, Box 2287.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Thos. P. Doran, 3619 Wentworth Ave.

CINCINNATI, O.—*C. A. Rockwood, 591 State Ave. John Valerius, 288 Wade St.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.

COHOES, N. Y.—O. H. Dingley, Box 310.

COLUMBUS, O.—*Wm. Hesse, 17 College St.—M. J. Meers, 169 McCoy St.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—A. Fosdick, cor. Hill and Damon St.

COVINGTON, KY.—M. Wagner, 195 East 13th St.

DECATUR, ILL.—*W. H. Morgret, 1206 N. Clatin St. J. F. Reynolds, Box 393.

DENVER, COL.—E. E. Rice, 23 Colfax Ave.

DES MOINES, IA.—F. L. Fairbanks, Box 610.—*J. W. Hicks, 715 West 11th St.

DETROIT, MICH.—Geo. D. Fairbairn, 238 Woodward Ave.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—C. H. Eaton, 418 5th Ave.—*H. C. Olsen, 305 Galloway St.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—Wm. Trotter, Box 100.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Henry Bunge, 502 Reed St.—*J. J. Schoettlin, 1209 Franklin St.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—P. Doyle, 42 Mason St.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Jas. W. Hurley, 277 Centre St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher.—A. M. Fowler, Box 379.

GUELPH, CAN.—David Adam, Wellington St.

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.—John Saxton, 76 Birmingham St.

HAMILTON, CAN.—E. Hancock, 241 Bay St., N.

HAMMOND, IND.—F. Hohman.

HARTFORD, CONN.—W. W. Dwyer, 36 Russell St.—*Jas. F. Eagan.

HASTINGS, MICH.—C. C. Wardell, Box 306.—*Miles Main.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Chas. Bourneauf, 36 Duncan Street.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—Thos. J. Moroney, 20 Oliver St.

HOUSTON, TEX.—R. F. Hoyt, 62 Houston Ave.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.

HUMBOLDT, ILL.—Aug. Krause, Box 287.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—D. E. Mogle, 415 West 2nd St.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. C. Egly, 104 Julia St.

KENSINGTON, ILL.—C. Gibson, Box 130.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—Marcus Schmitt, 814 Pottawotomie St.—*J. Murray, 816 Ottawa St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. Wesley Wilson, 209 E. 5th St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Thos. A. Murray, 284 2d St.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—P. S. Williamson.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—G. G. Suelflohn, 741 Booth St.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White), V. B. O'Connor, Emanuel St., bet. Canal and Palmetto Sts.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92 (Colored), W. M. F. Scott, N. Congress St., 2d. west of Kennedy.—*J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MORRIS, MINN.—P. A. McCarthy, Box 146.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—C. H. Storms, Box 1523.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—A. D. Shegog, 705 Fatherland Street.

NEWARK, N. J.—J. D. Murphy, 20 Morton St.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Mich'l O'Neill, Box 373.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Room 23, Insurance Building, Chapel St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. E. Owens, 195 3rd Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A. C. Buillard, 548½ Josephine St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White), Alex. Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.—Robt. Patterson, Park House, cor. Ferdinand and Walnut St.

NEW TACOMA, WASH. TER.—S. D. Garrison.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St.—R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St.

OMAHA, NEB.—*H. Nielsen, 315 North 24th St.—W. J. Reeves, 1816 Izard St.

ONEONTO, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—R. Van Nostrand, Box 503.

PATERSON, N. J.—Labor Standard Office.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—*J. H. Wright, Box 754.—W. P. Reed, Box 754.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—James Dey, 413 Franklin St. *Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. Crawford, 265 Webster St.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Gordon Smart, 213 Montmery St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—T. W. Walsh, 8 Codding St.

RALEIGH, N. C.—William Manely.

RICHMOND, VA.—Jeff Cox, 223 N. 16th St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jas. Seville, 346 Clifford St.—E. M. Blakeslee, 14 Edmonds St.

RUSHVILLE, IND.—J. C. Gregg, Box 553.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—L. E. Pake (Colton).

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Pat'k Connor, 818 Haight St.—*N. L. Wandell, 133 9th St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Stanley P. Moorhead.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*James Carty.—H. Bald. Box 36.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carson, 1027 Francis St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Chas. Dreiling, 714 Allen Ave.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—A. A. Marden, 496 Rice St.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—J. Alex Thompson.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Benj. R. Young, 5 Pendergast and Jones Lane.—*W. B. Jenkins, Gaston St. betw. Robert and West Broad.

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—James Sallee.

SEDALIA, MO.—L. F. McClure.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—N. L. Byron, 31 Winthrop St, *Geo. H. Dupont, Box 10, Merrick, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—*Augustus Thompson.—John K. Ross.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. G. Snyder, 75 Oswego St.

TOLEDO, O.—John Klueter, 106 Railroad Ave.

TORONTO, CAN.—A. Graham, 95 Peter St.

TRENTON, N. Y.—J. H. Appleton, 50 Lamberton St. *E. S. Hazard, 370 Perry St.

TROY, N. Y.—E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. H. Donaldson, 100 Seymour Ave.

VICTORIA, BRIT. COL.—G. D. Roper, Box 323.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. A. Kimmel, 808 K St. N. W.—*P. L. O'Brien, Metropolitan Hotel.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Geo. L. Muhn, 744 Main St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—*F. A. Stubbs, 69 Eastern Ave. Edward Parker, 32 William St.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Chester, Pa.

Business flat; wages $2 to $2.50. Union 85 meets every Tuesday night, and we are doing very well.

Pensacola, Fla.

Union 74 still getting new members. A few jobs starting up, and prospects fair. Many idle men on the strets. There are 150 carpenters in this city.

Houston, Texas.

Flooded with idle men: over 300 carpenters in town with work for only 50; wages $1.50 to $3.00. Stay away from here.

Richmond, Ind.

Trade remains dull, prospects fair. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. There are 225 carpenters in town, and barely 100 to work. Union 79 holds her own in good shape.

Scranton, Pa.

Wages for carpenters $1.75 to $2.40; ten men for one job. Times will be better as the season advances. There will be fully $400,000 worth of work done here this season.

Akron, Ohio.

Trade is very dull; wages $1.76 to $2.25 per day. From present indications there will be no great rush of work here this season. Union 84 is in good working order and gaining every week.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Prospects are in favor of a fair season, but wages are low. Late in February we had an open meeting, and the bosses came in and pledged themselves to hire none but union carpenters.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

There is not much work going on at present, but carpenters are flooding into this town every day, and the place is overrun with them. Prospects fair. There are 450 carpenters in Leavenworth. Wages $1.50 to $3.

Philipsburg, Pa.

Trade has been prostrated here all Winter, but the prospects for a good Spring Season are opening up. Carpenters are here in abundance; our union men are all at work; wages are low and Union 81 is getting along in good shape.

Halifax, N. S.

Business fair, union men are all employed. There are 300 carpenters in the city, and about 50 of them out of work. Wages $1.40 to $1.75; scabs take any price, and union men have the preference with the bosses. Men are paid by the hour.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Prospects poor, trade bad, wages $1.50 to $2; 150 carpenters in the city, and 100 out of work. Carpenters better stay away from here. There is a firm here that overruns the town with carpenters, and gets them here and then pays only $1.50 a day.

San Bernardino, Cal.

It is extra dull in this vicinity; some of the boys have not done "a tad of work" in 3 months—everything prostrated. There is nothing but its climate to recommend this Coast to any honest wage worker. It is sad to see so many who can't get a job wandering around idle and penniless.

New Haven, Conn.

Work dull, though there seems to be enough work that ought be done, yet the bosses are running with few men. Their point no doubt is to reduce wages. A great many carpenters are idle and wages are at all figures from $2.25 down to $1.25. A local union of the Brotherhood is talked of.

Chicago, Ill.

Union No. 21 is gaining ground and we expect a boom in membership this season. The weather has been very severely against us, and work is very backward and the city filled with idle men. Our Cooperative Carpenter Shop is in good shape and we will be able to start 50 men to work in a short while if weather permits.

Omaha, Neb.

Business improving; wages $2 to $3. Many men idle. There are over 500 carpenters in Omaha. We have formed a Carpenters Cooperative Association, chartered under state laws and propose to take contracts this season. None but union men can be members and none but union members will be employed. We will have our own mill and have several jobs in view.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

Work dull, wages $1 to $2, many idle and numbers of strange carpenters are flocking into the city. No use for men to come here and starve or to work in the chain-gang. We have a local tramp act in force, which arrests all strange idlers without money, and puts them in the chain gang to work out their fines of from $5 to $20. Some time ago we had a local independent carpenters union, but it could not hold out, now we are trying to form a local union of the Brotherhood.

Denver, Col.

Times improving slowly—trade still quite dull. 850 carpenters in Denver, and one half of them are out of work; wages $1.75 to $3. There are a good many piece workers in this city. Union 55 has taken an upward turn, and we are initiating members by the dozen. Our monthly sociables are of great benefit. We have also adopted the system of taking names of carpenters from the city directory, and we mail postal cards to a batch of them each week, and invite them to our meeting. On these cards we never mention the union, so we get them to come, and then we talk union to them.

Charleston, S. C.

Business is very dull in this region, and prospects are not overbright, owing to backwardness of the weather. We have 350 carpenters in this city; one third idle. Wages $1.25 to $2 per day. The Bricklayers have had some difficulty here. They graded their men, and had two prices—first class men $3, second class men $2.50. So the bosses arranged matters, that they employed none but second class men for $2.50 per day, and this kept the first class men out of a job. The consequence is that the Bricklayers' Union decided to make a uniform scale of $3 per day, and have made that demand.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MARCH 3.—Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for February, as given in March Bulletin, accepted.

Communication from G. P. appointing Bro. Edward Taylor to fill vacancy in E. B., accepted and Bro. Taylor was duly installed.

Application for benefit Edward McCabe, Phila., Pa., received and referred back for action to Union No. 8.

Communication from Union 21, Chicago, explaining situation there and offering to compromise its debts for $100 up to Jan. 1, 1885. In view of the circumstances, proposition accepted.

G. S. reported estimates on manufacture of society pins for the B.

MARCH 18.—Resolved that members of E. B. be compensated for services as follows: From Jan. 1. to April 1, 25 cts. per hour. From April 1, 1885 and thereafter 30 cts. per hour. Night service one-half the above rates. Bill of E. B. up to date $30.60, ordered paid.

Application for benefit, W. L. Righter, Phila., Pa., laid over.

Claim No. 40 of Edw'd McCabe, Phila., Pa., returned from Union No. 8, found correct and approved.

APRIL 6.—Charters granted: Decatur, Ill.; Mobile, Ala. (white); Evansville, Ind.; St. Joseph, Mo.; Mobile, Ala. (colored); Holyoke, Mass.; New Britain, Conn. Application from Cohoes laid over for further investigation.

Claims for benefit approved as follows: No. 42, Mrs. E. A. Rexford, Los Angeles, Cal.; No. 43, Julius Platt, Phila., Pa.; No. 44, J. T. Bentley, (disabled), Baltimore, Md.; No. 41, W. L. Righter, Phila., Pa., laid over for investigation.

Papers in claims of Mrs. Sarah Gorman, and of James Glenn, both of San Francisco, Cal., referred back to Union to be filled out in full as required by Constitution.

Letter from R. G. Balcomb, Denver, Col., appealing from action of Union 55. Case having been already passed upon by E. B. Feb. 25, 1885; letter ordered filed.

Appeal of J. H. Sands, Houston, Tex., against his expulsion from Union 66. Laid over to await further information.

Warrants were drawn for payment of following death benefits: Jos. Smith; Thos. O'Reilly; John Hughes; Mrs. J. Harper; Mrs. Mary Davidson; John Shaw; T. C. Coulson; Edw'd Ellison and Moses Greaves.

Assessments Nos. 42, 43 and 44 ordered.

APRIL 22.—Charters granted: Worcester, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Springfield, Mass.; Sedalia, Mo.; Muskegon, Mich. and Oneonto, N. Y. Application from Cohoes, N. Y. taken up. Protest of Union No. 78, Troy, N. Y., read, against charter for Cohoes. Other evidence also presented. Decided a charter be granted to Cohoes, N. Y.

Application from Union No. 5, St. Louis, Mo., (suspended Feb. 25, 1885, for arrears to B.) asked to be reinstated. The E. B. decided the Union be reinstated on condition that members of the said Union shall not be entitled to the general benefits of the B. until 6 months after date of reinstatement. Such rule shall hereafter apply in all similar cases.

Further instructions given the G. S. in regard to the W. L. Righter claim.

Application for benefit, Mrs. Jennie Wegman, Rochester, N. Y.; claim approved and assessment No. 45 ordered.

Appeal of Bro. M. J. Hammon, Los Angeles, Cal., against expulsion from Union 56, without due trial. Evidence read. E. B. decided, that Bro. Hammon's expulsion was illegal and that he be reinstated as a member of Union 56, and further, that in view of the situation Union 56 should exercise leniency in punishing its members for any infraction of the 9 hour rule the past winter, as long as Union 56 made no financial provision for its members in enforcing said rule.

In the case of Bro. McKenzie, Los Angeles, Cal., his withdrawal card is declared illegal, inasmuch as he was not retiring from the trade, and the card was not granted according to our laws Page 12, Art. 10, Sec. 6. Ordered that in view of the circumstances connected with the case Union 56 call upon Bro. McKenzie to return said withdrawal card and he be reinstated into full membership.

In the case of Bro. Parrish, Los Angeles, Cal., it was decided he be called upon to return his withdrawal card, and inasmuch as he is traveling, that a traveling card be granted him as provided in our laws.

Resolved, that the By-Laws of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., which permits a member to be expelled without trial as required on Page 21, Art. 6, of our laws is declared unconstitutional and the Union ordered to strike it from their By-Laws.

Note from Union 21 for $100 received and placed in hands of G. T. and to credit of Chicago Union 21.

Protest received from Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., against decision of of E. B. requiring local unions to place their financial officers under bonds. To inquiry of Union No. 1, as to authority of E. B. for such action, the Union was referred to Page 25, Sec. 6.

Resolved by E. B. in this matter to rescind its former decision so to make it read: "All monies from the local unions to the General Office shall be sent by Treasurer of the Local Union, and all financial transactions with the General Office shall be done through the local Treasurer who shall be under bonds as required by Page 25, Sec. 6.

Protest from Union No. 2, Cincinnati, in the same matter, received and union referred to above decision.

Report of Auditing Committee on March accounts of G. S. and up to April 10, 1885, showed a cash balance of $291.90 in hand on that date. Report accepted.

Report of General Treasurer showing a cash balance in hand of $291.90 up to April 10, 1885, and up to date a total of $418.35 on hand. Report accepted.

E. W. Oyster, Washington, D. C., was recommended for Public Printer. His record being that of a staunch trades unionist.—Adjourned.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 45.—Mrs. JENNIE WEGMAN, aged 28, wife of John Wegman, a charter member of Union No. 72, Rochester, N. Y., died of Consumption April 2, 1885.

NOTICE.—We trust each Union will be prompt in sending in its levies for assessments Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 45. Promptness on their part will enable us to be prompt in payment. Due notice has been sent to all Unions excepting those not in the B. at the time of the deaths or disability named.

UNION HELPS.

(Remodeled for THE CARPENTER.)

I came to Union's meeting-place
Weary, and worn, and sad;
I found therein a resting place,
And that has made me glad.

I heard the voice of Union say,
"Come unto me and rest;
'*Eight hours*' be the working day,
For workingmen the best!"

I heard the voice of Union say,
"*Spread Labor's Press* with might,
True Labor's Press chases wrong away,
And fights for Freedom, Right."

I helped my Union, and I found
Therein my Star, my Sun,
And in that Light of Life I'll walk,
'Till trav'ling days are done.

Pittsburgh, Pa. KARL REUBER.

FALSE INDUCEMENTS AND FRAUDS.

Winnepeg, Manitoba.

Trade is so bad here that many who came to this place a few years ago had to migrate lately to other parts. For 4 months every Winter the building trade is practically closed; the prospect this season is very gloomy, and there will not be many Carpenters wanted in this city for some time to come, as there are hundreds of houses of all classes empty.

New Kiowa, Kansas.

This is a new town, was staked out last July, and now contains about 75 houses. There is considerable building going on, and plenty of carpenters to do it. Wages run from $2.50 to $3 per day. Painters and plasterers are numerous also, and complain of their wages being cut down.

Wichita, Kansas.

I would advise all brothers to keep away from here, as the great advertising of this sunny Kansas is mostly false. One of the leading contractors, Sternberg by name, advertised in some Eastern papers for carpenters, and said wages were $3 per day, and plenty of work. But the truth is, work is scarce, and wages range from $2 to $2.50. We need a union here, and as soon as business opens I will work one up. This is a hard place to get one started, owing to so many transient carpenters, and very little business. I had some experience in starting No. 68, of Des Moines, Iowa. But this Western country is different from the East; only a small per cent. of the buildings are good, the balance are very cheap, and a farmer or cow boy can build them. Any brother wishing information as to this country will be cheerfully informed by addressing the undersigned. L. G. HEFFRON.

A Warning From Eau Claire, Wis.

Again we call the attention of the Brotherhood to a schemer, named FRANK E. HINDS, of this city who was published in our March journal. He has tried his last year's trick again. It was reported to us not long since that he sent out a circular for this season, stating that there were five hundred carpenters wanted at Eau Claire this coming season, when the truth is there were over two hundred carpenters idle here the last four months, and many are idle now. We warn all carpenters to not pay any attention to these circulars issued by FRANK E. HINDS. He did the same thing last Summer, and duped many in coming here only to be starved out. We are on his track this year, and Carpenters Union No. 75 has followed him right up, and will make him find his hole before long. He is a "scab" builder of the lowest cut-throat-skinflint kind. His great game is to flood the town and pull down wages as he did last season. Union 75 is growing at the rate of five and six new members every meeting.

Carpenter Work on the Canadian Pacific.

MOUNTAIN CREEK, BRITISH COLUMBIA.—If any of the employment agents are advertising for carpenters to go out on the Canadian Pacific railway to work, especially on the West end, for less than $3.50 or $4 per day, I hereby respectfully request you to do all you can to stop men from coming here. They are treating the men that are here more like cattle than human beings. In the "shack" that I am in there are seventy-six of us, and it is only 24x14 ft., so you can judge for yourself how it is. The food that they give us is not fit for a dog to eat, let alone men who have to work ten hours a day. There is plenty of it, but it is not half cooked, as there is only one man to cook for one hundred and fifty. Another thing is that they hire carpenters for from $2 to $2.75 per day. They talk of cheap board. When they get the men out here they charge six dollars a week for board, and $3 for poll taxes, and $1 a month for doctor, and if you get sick and send after him the chances are that you won't see him for a week after, and this poll tax or road tax is only a scheme to get some money out of the men. They are shipping men from St. Paul and Minneapolis every week till they have got more men here now than they have work for. And when here they have no place to put them without crowding them in beside the men that are here, and make them sleep on top of tool chests and on the floor, or wherever they can get a place to lay down. Then they have to remain out of work for a month or six weeks before they get employment. You have to pay a double price for everything you buy; fancy paying $9 for a pair of common boots that you can buy elsewhere for $4, and everything the same. A man must be well clothed here as the snow is very deep, and it is snowing and raining almost every day. There is nothing to do out here but bridge work, and it is worth $4 a day to work in this country, but they pay only $2 to $2.75. R. T. DUDGEON.

A MAN with $1,000,000 a year eats the whole fruit of 5,656 men's labor through a year, for you can get a stout spadesman to work and maintain himself for the sum of $150. Thus we have private individuals whose wages are equal to the wages of 7,000 or 8,000 other individuals. What do those highly benefitted individuals do to society for their wages? Kill partridges! Can this last? No; by the soul that is in man, it cannot, and shall not.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

Toledo, Ohio.

Trade dull, 550 carpenters in this city, about 300 at work; wages $1.50 to $2.25. On March 11th Union 25 held a public meeting in favor of fixing the standard wages at $2.50 per day. We had an attendance of several hundred, but the non-union men were not disposed to stand by us in getting new members. We regret that on March 29th we buried one of our members who was knocked off the roof of the Memorial Building and killed, by the careless handling of a derrick. Unfortunately for his family he was not a member in good standing long enough to be entitled to benefit. Though the sad occurrence is deplored by all, yet it will result in good to the Union, for the day was very fine and the brothers turned out almost to a man which with the new badges made a fine appearance, and attracted much attention. Several applications have already been brought in as the result, and many more are promised. There is a movement on foot again to organize a trades assembly here, which promises to be a success.

Cincinnati, O.

Overstocked, 1500 carpenters here, 700 at work, $2 to $2.75. Worst Winter in this city since 1874. If the men in the trade expect decent wages, the only way they can get them is to join us or else they will work for $1—1.50 per day this Summer. Trade is picking up here at present, and the outlook for the coming season is good, members are mostly all at work. We have been sending letters to non-union men which is increasing our membership. We intend to have open meetings every month to put backbone in the men, as we have plenty of good material to do it with. Now is the time to organize, as the bosses are cutting down wages, and will cut down as long as good carpenters keep out of the union. It is going to be a prosperous season in Cincinnati, and if good men would come and join we would have decent wages. We are not going to give up, but we are going to work and try to rival Union No. 8, as there are plenty of good carpenters here not members of No. 2. We have no bad elements in the union, but good men who will stick in all emergencies. Union No, 2 has raised its dues to 35 cts. per month. On March 15th we had a public meeting at which Bro. Brethauer delivered a very fine address, and we regret that we have not the space to publish it. On April 10th we had another, and our next public meeting will be on May 17, at which our General Secretary will be present.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Trade dull, and many idle. No possible show for strangers, as there is an abundance of them here now. There is not half work enough for those who are here and many have been idle all Winter. Unless men are absolutely compelled to leave where they are they had better stay home than come to this region. It is the same in San Diego and all over this coast. Carpenters had better stay away from the Pacific Coast entirely. Los Angeles was the last town to boom, and her boom is over, leaving hundreds of mechanics stranded. San Diego is a delusion. Regulate matters at home, instead of paying out your savings to the railroads. The crusade against long hours must be started this season, and kept up now for a year. Let the watchword be, "May 1st, 1886, the day of emancipation." Eight hours and no more for everybody. The safety of the republic depends on this reduction, and all good citizens should endorse it.

We have reorganized the Los Angeles Trades Council, and petitioned the city council and county supervisors to make eight hours a legal day's labor on all city and county work, and bind contractors under severe penalties to conform. The city council has passed the ordinance, and it has been signed by the mayor. We now expect the county supervisors will follow suit. When this is done, then we propose to carry the issue into the shops, factories and mills, and have the workingmen compel their employers to adopt it.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Work is just commencing to pick up, though there is still an abundance of idle men. Union men get $2.75. One of the good effects of organization may be mentioned here. While work in the building line here has been at a lower ebb of dullness during the past Winter than for many years back, the existence of Carpenters Union No. 8 has had the effect of defeating several attempts to reduce wages, while the number that have been prevented is incalculable. The union rates of last Summer have been paid during the Winter where there was work being done. But this has not been without considerable effort.

On the Roller Rink, 23d St. and Chestnut, we had a strike against a reduction to $2.25 but the issue of some boycott circulars brought the managers to terms. A firm of New York speculators, Messrs. Hall, Slater and Thompson, managers of the Coney Island Olympian Club were the parties, and as they operate two other rinks in this city, they consulted their pockets in yielding rather than suffer a boycott.

This Winter, Union No. 8 rented a large store and established a headquarters and employment bureau at 413 Franklin St., under charge of our Walking Delegate, Bro. Jas. Dey. It is located on the ground floor, in the central part of the city. A magnificient shade bearing the name of the union and the emblem of the Brotherhood covers the front window. And the rear room is used for committee meetings and as a reading room and rendezvous for members out of employment, while a good dry cellar underneath is the store house for tool chests of members out of a job. During the past Winter these headquarters have been a great boon to the union men. We have the patronage of a large number of influential bosses, who come to this office exclusively for men when they need them. And the best of it is, they get men to suit them.

The charges preferred here in the Short Hour League against Union No. 8, by a clique known as Assembly No. 18, K. of L., have not been sustained. The men who have resurrected Assembly No. 18 are men who helped disband it in 1881 and simply resurrected it again in 1883, to serve their own selfish ends. They found Union No. 8 had no room for them, and defeated in an attempt to vote away its funds for party politics, and in sundry other schemes, they have ever since busied themselves in vain endeavors to undermine Union No. 8. They have raised dissensions, spread scandalous tales, and done all in their power to sow discord and strife among our members. And now it galls them to find that Union No. 8 prospers in spite of all their disorganizing efforts.

San Francisco, Cal.

Notwithstanding the number of buildings under way the supply of journeymen carpenters is extra large; hundred are idle, some not being able to find more than temporary employment. This is owing to the great influx of men from other parts of the country, attracted hither by the reports of a "building boom" in San Francisco. The probabilities indicate that there will be some letting up in building activities before the close of the year. This is based upon the fact that the number of buildings erected recently has been greater than the demand for houses, consequently the "To Let" signs are becoming numerous.

Wages run at all rates, and some bosses are trying to encourage piece work, but we are spotting these fellows, and will reckon with them before long. There is no Local Union in the country that offers more benefits than does Union No. 22, yet we have had a great many delinquents this Winter. This is due to their own carelessness, and we hereby notify all delinquents to come forward and pay up, or we will make it hard for them to get jobs. In the mills some bosses are trying to introduce the 10 hour system, but the prevailing rule is 9 hours a day, from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. On May 1, 1885, we hold our second anniversary of the adoption of the nine hour system.

Kansas City, Mo.

The carpenters of this city early in February called a mass meeting for the purpose of forming a union. The call was issued to carpenters, contractors and architects — three classes of men who can never organize and hold together in one union for their mutual benefit—no matter how identical their interests may be. So some of us determined to form a genuine union. On Feb. 20th a meeting was again held and two prominent members of the K. of L. neither of them carpenters addressed the meeting, and the second speaker without giving anyone else a chance to speak, says: "All those now present willing to organize under the head of the Knights of Labor will please remain."

This at once divided the meeting into two distinct parts, and at once more than half of those present retired in disgust with such bulldozing, although they favored the formation of a local union. The better class of men do not want to join the K. of L. because if they should leave here they would not be a member of a carpenters union, and could not have their rights anywhere else, or if a union man were to come here he would lose the benefits of the Brotherhood.

At present the men are somewhat poor from the past Winter, but the prospects are that this year will be one of the busiest that Kansas City has ever known in our line. So when the men get to work they will have a local union, and the feeling is in favor of $1.00 initiation fee for charter members and $2.00 afterwards for others, and 50 cents per month dues, and strict economy in all our affairs. Banish politics from the meeting rooms and absolutely no strike of any kind for 2 years. And in the meantime teach and instruct members to accumulate funds in the union, which after all is the only way to hold the members. Our experience in Union No. 13 has taught us this and had we followed out that idea, we would have today a powerful union in Kansas City.

Window Glass Workers' Association will make a test case of the four Belgians who are at present held for violation of the anti-foreign contract labor law.

Coal Miners' Unions on a strike in the Pittsburgh district have been successful last month in gaining an advance in wages by making the movement general, and by the completeness of their organization.

Hungarians and Poles who were imported for the purpose of taking the places of the Hocking Valley strikers have returned home on account of their inability to earn a living at the rates offered. Italian laborers are also returning unable to earn a living in America.

The Plasterers of Baltimore are loathe to recognize lathing as a separate branch of their craft, and builders have been notified that if they allow these lathers to do the lathing which is part of the work of the plasterer's trade, the union plasterers will spread no mortar on such buildings.

Some non-union carpenters were lately engaged in repairs on Kernan's Monumental Theatre, Baltimore. Bro. McKenny, walking delegate of the carpenters waited on the proprietor and notified him that a boycott might possibly be used upon the theatre for hiring such men. The proprietor thereupon pronounced himself in favor of hiring union men.

The U. S. Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., is making an extended and very thorough inquiry into the question of apprenticeship and industrial education, and has issued blanks to secure information. When completed the report will be issued for general circulation. No doubt it will prove very interesting as it deals with a very important subject.

SIXTEEN HUNDRED workmen in the McCormack reaper works, Chicago, struck against a reduction of wages, and a few days afterwards went back to work victorious—at their own terms. Just previous to this, the firm gave $100,000 to a theological seminary. The use of Pinkerton's banditti in this strike, cost the lives of several workmen shot down in cold blood.

THE HOCKING VALLEY TROUBLES.

At last, after a giant struggle, the greatest strike of the age is ended, and the officers of the Ohio State Miners' Association have officially declared the trouble over in the Hocking Valley. It is not a complete defeat, because union miners are now allowed to engage work in the mines. The infamous iron-clad oath has been withdrawn. But the men have had to submit to a reduction in wages, owing to the want of a complete National Union among the miners. From July 1st, 1884, to March 31st, 1885, the relief committee of the strike, reports having received $26,740 in goods, and $70,333 in cash, a total of $97,073, mostly contributed by the labor organizations of the country. This strike has demonstrated the need of a closer Federation of all Trades and Labor Unions in America.

VALUABLE LEGISLATION.

The address which has just been issued by the Parliamentary Committee of the English Trades Union Congress, shows that an immense quantity of valuable work has been done in the last 14 years for the comparatively trifling outlay of about £600 per year; while as a set-off it is shown that the total compensation obtained in the Law Courts for damages under the Employers' Liability Act, during the first three years of its operation, was £23,224, to say nothing of claims settled out of court. The compensation claims, however are by no means the most important results of the passing of the Act in question. It has led the employers to make provision in many ways for the safety of the lives and limbs of their employes.

BOSS CARPENTERS TO BE BLACKLISTED.

The local lumber dealers and manufacturers of sashes, doors and blinds of Cincinnati recently perfected an arrangement to be called the Cincinnati Lumbermen's Exchange. About twenty-five of the thirty-five dealers and mills in this city were represented at the meeting in the Mechanic's Institute Building. The object of the association is the protection of its members against sales to boss carpenters or individuals direct by wholesale dealers; that is to say, everybody who buys or sells except through these gentlemen, is to be boycotted. A secondary object is the dissemination of information among members as to what builders are poor pay. Any carpenter failing to pay his lumber bills is to be blacklisted, and and other lumber or mill men are forbidden thereafter to sell to him except for cash. The annual dues are $5, and such assessments as the executive committee may make.

PITTSBURGH BRICKLAYERS.

From Pittsburgh, Pa., comes the following item of news: The Bricklayers of this city have for several years maintained a large assembly of Knights of Labor, and of late years have been attached to District No. 36 of Pittsburgh which is composed of building trades. Early in March they decided to sever their allegiance with the order, which fact has caused considerable comment in this city, and the impression has gone out that their action was caused by some disagreement with the other trades or dissatisfaction with the order. The bricklayers have been contemplating this step for a long time, and the reason of it is that there are but two other cities in the United States where the bricklayers are united with the K. of L., and it is necessary when seeking employment outside of those two to unite with the Bricklayers' International Union, which extends over the entire country. It is really necessary for them to be members of the Int. Union, and they will at once organize a branch in this city.

IT IS GENERALLY thought the gimlet-pointed screw is only about forty years old, being invented by an American named Sloan. A Worcester, Mass., newspaper, however, says it has seen a half dozen gimlet-pointed screws which were taken from an old piano made in London in 1755, at which date these screws are supposed to have been made. But mechanics continued to use square-pointed screws nearly a century after 1755.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Mai 1885.

Zu alt!

Man soll das Alter ehren — so lehrt man der Jugend. Laßt uns einmal sehen, wie dies die Gesellschaft in's Praktische übersetzt.

Ein Mann, der Jahrelang an einer Stelle gearbeitet hat, für einen Lohn, gerade hinreichend, um einigermaßen leben zu können, geräth durch schlechten Geschäftsgang außer Arbeit. Er ist 58 Jahre alt, und nun steht er auf der Straße. Täglich streift er rund, um anderswo Beschäftigung zu suchen. Er kann gute Zeugnisse vorlegen. Ueberall schüttelt man den Kopf, sobald man hört, daß er 58 Jahre alt ist. Eine Staats- oder Stadt anstellung — daran ist nicht zu denken, denn er ist: zu alt. Eine Privatanstellung ist auch nicht zu erlangen: zu alt. Und wir können es den Leuten nicht übel deuten, welche die Wahl zwischen flinken, jungen Leuten haben, daß sie diesen den Vorzug geben vor einem Manne, der seine besten Kräfte im Dienste Anderer verbraucht hat.

Wo soll er hin, wenn er nicht bei seinen Kindern leben kann?

Für ein Greisenasyl ist er zu — jung.

Für eine Beschäftigung ist er zu — alt.

Wo soll er hin? Er muß doch auch leben!

Vergebens durchirrt er die Stadt; langsam verzehrt er seine Ersparnisse. Er fühlte sich noch stark, als er aus der alten Stellung kam; aber die Unsicherheit über die Zukunft unterminirt ihn und er kommt zurück, täglich zurück. Noch hat er zu essen, denn er kann noch bezahlen. Noch hat er ein Unterkommen, aber er sieht die Zeit nahen, wo er daraus vertrieben wird. Was bleibt ihm dann übrig? Ueber dem Haupte der bloße Himmel — das ist dann das Dach des Unglücklichen.

So geht er Tag für Tag, bei Sonnenschein und Regen, bei Hagelschauer und Schneegestöber. Ein trauriges Resultat nach mehr als 35 jähriger Arbeit! — Zu alt!

Zu alt um zu arbeiten. Er findet es nicht, denn er fühlt sich noch kräftig genug. Aber bei denen er vorspricht finden es, und Niemand nimmt ihn. Was bleibt ihm übrig? Er muß stehlen oder er geht dem Hungertod entgegen. Was geht das die Herren an? Was kann das die Gesellschaft kümmern? Stiehlt er — nun, so ist ja das Gefängniß da. Stirbt er — so findet sich schon ein Stück Erde für ihn — das er mit Andern theilt. Man bekümmert sich um solche Dinge nicht.

So wird das Alter geehrt!

Man schwatzt über Humanität. O, nennt das Wort nicht, denn man entheiligt es fort und fort. Der Mensch wird geringer geachtet, als das Thier oder die eiserne Maschine — darum sorgt man auch besser für diese. Oder handelt die „humane" Gesellschaft anders?

Versorgt sie den ausgepreßten Mann, der seine Kraft hergab, um sie zu bereichern und der schließlich, „zu alt", um weiter ausgepreßt werden zu können, nicht weiß, wo er sein Unterkommen findet?

Nein, nichts dergleichen.

Sie kümmert sich nicht um das Loos Derer, welche in ihrem Dienste verblüht sind; sie braucht junge Kräfte und wirft die alten gleichgültig bei Seite, wenn sie ihr Pensum nicht mehr leisten.

Bald erliegt der Mann — und sie wird nicht vor Scham erröthen.

Zu alt! — O denkt einmal daran, daß diese Zeit für euch alle einmal anbrechen kann, ihr Arbeiter jeder Art. Denkt daran, und ihr werdet mit daran helfen, Zustände zu schaffen, in denen der Mensch nicht zu Grunde geht, wenn er seine Kraft im Dienste der Gesammtheit verbraucht hat.

Was soll man von einer Gesellschaft sagen, die zuläßt, daß ein Mensch nach einem arbeitsamen Leben vor Hunger hinsiecht und stirbt? Es ist schrecklich! Es ist grausam!

O Gesellschaft, wie verurtheilst du dich selbst, indem das „zu alt" gegen dich und deine sog. Kultur zeugt!

Du bist selbst zu alt und hast Verjüngung nöthig!

Ihr aber, die ihr noch nicht „zu alt" seid, vereinigt euch, lernt den Zusammenhang der Dinge kennen, verschafft euch Aufklärung darüber, daß es in eurer Hand liegt, bessere Zustände zu schaffen! Wirkt unablässig dafür, daß eine Zeit komme, in der man wirklich das Alter ehrt!

P.

Die Arbeiterbewegung schreitet unaufhaltsam vorwärts. Sie zurückzudämmen, oder zu unterdrücken, hieße den Niagara in seinem Sturz aufhalten zu wollen. Ein solcher Sieg des Monopolismus, wie der im Hocking-Thal ist nur geeignet, den Kampf heftiger, furchtbarer zu machen. Es ist ein Pyrrhus-Sieg, von einer um so schrecklicheren Niederlage gefolgt.

Die Organisation der Cigarren-Arbeiter.

Die Internationale Cigarrenarbeiter Union hat 11,000 gutstehende Mitglieder, welche in 200 untergeordneten Unions vertheilt sind; die Unions sind über die ganzen Ver. Staaten und Canada verbreitet. Die Beiträge der Lokal Unions betragen 20 Cents per Woche, und das Einkommen der Internationalen Union besteht in einer Kopfsteuer von 5 Cents per Monat. Ein gutstehendes Mitglied kann von seiner Lokal Union eine $20 nicht übersteigende Summe borgen, jedoch nie mehr als $12 zur Zeit, um im Stande zu sein, nach dem nächsten Platz zu reisen und Arbeit zu suchen, vorausgesetzt, daß zu Hause keine Arbeit vorhanden ist. Sobald er Arbeit findet muß er diese Summe zurückerstatten und zwar in Zahlungen von 10 Prozent per Woche und der Shop Collektor (in jedem Shop befindet sich ein solcher) muß darauf sehen, daß die Zahlungen eingehalten werden und zusammen mit den anderen Collektionen innerhalb 18 Stunden abgeliefert werden. Mitglieder, welche sechs Monate ausstehend waren und krank werden, erhalten $5 per Woche für die ersten acht Wochen, $3 für die nächsten acht, und ein Wochen Committe hat darauf zu sehen, daß Alles mit rechten Dingen zugeht; $40 werden zur Bestreitung der Begräbniß Kosten bezahlt. Kein Arbeitgeber oder Vormann kann Mitglied der Union werden; es ist seinem Mitgliede erlaubt länger als 10 Stunden per Tag zu arbeiten, Lokal Unions haben jedoch das Recht, wenn sie können, die Arbeitszeit zu reduziren.

In Anbetracht der Thatsache, daß die Hauptquelle einer Union mehr auf die finanzielle Verwaltung wie auf fast irgend etwas anderem beruhe, haben die Verfasser der Konstitution das System der Ansammlung der Fonds adoptirt, wie die großen Gewerkvereine Englands es ursprünglich eingeführt haben, wodurch alle unterstützenden Unions gleichmäßig in allen Beitragen besteuert werden. Der Präsident ist angewiesen, jedesmal beim Ablauf von sechs Monaten solche Unions, welche weniger als ihren pro Kata Betrag für Unterstützungen bezahlt haben, aufzufordern, die nothwendige Summe solchen Unions zu übermitteln, welche mehr als diesen Betrag bezahlt haben, um das Ganze gleichmäßig zu machen. Wenn dieser Aufforderung nicht Folge geleistet wird, so erfolgt Suspendirung. Die Fonds der Internationalen Union dürfen nie weniger als $5 per Mitglied enthalten. Fällt der Fond unter diesen Betrag, so schreibt der Exekutiv Board ein Assessment aus. Wenn die Kasse einer Lokal Union durch legitime Ausgaben erschöpft wird, so fordert der Exekutive Board andere Unions auf, solche Summen zu senden, als nothwendig sind, wie z. B. bei der Aussperrung in Cincinnati.

Die Annahme der Ausgleichungs Methode hat die Union gekräftigt und keine Lokal Union ist seit Einführung derselben ausgeschieden und jedes Mitglied weiß, daß wohin es geht, das von ihm beigesteuerte Geld ihm folgt. Diese „Nationalisirung" der Fonds macht einen Strike, wenn einmal ein solcher beschlossen wurde, zu einem fast sicheren Erfolg, und wenn Arbeitgeber wissen, gegen welche Macht sie anzukämpfen haben, so werden sie es sich doppelt überlegen ehe sie zu einer Lohnreduktion schreiten oder es müßte denn ein sehr triftiger Grund dazu vorhanden sein.

Arbeitslosigkeit.

In den Baugewerken sind nach genauer Schätzung in New York ungefähr 50,000 Arbeiter vorhanden. Viele derselben sind organisirt, unter ihnen die Maurer, Zimmerleute, Anstreicher, Steinhauer, Varnisher, Plumber, Gypser, Blechschmiede, Hod Hoisting Engineers, Derrickleute u. A. Die Maurer waren, nach Angabe der Gewerkschaftsmitglieder, diesen Winter vollständig arbeitslos; ihre Anzahl beträgt ungefähr 1500. Von den 1000 Zimmerern hat wenigstens 1400 keine Arbeit, und von den 2500 Framers wenigstens 1500. Die Gypser, deren es ungefähr 2000 in New York gibt, hat bis auf 20 Prozent fast sämmtlich Beschäftigung. Von den 2500 Plumbers war ungefähr 50 Prozent nur theilweise oder ganz und gar außer Arbeit. Von den 2700 Mitgliedern der Brownstone Cutters hat 2000 keine Arbeit. Die Gesammtzahl der Bauarbeiter, welche beschäftigungslos war, wird auf wenigstens 15,500 geschätzt und da dieselben per Tag durchschnittlich $3 verdienen, berechnet sich der Ausfall an Löhnen für eine Woche auf nicht weniger als $279,000.

In Rathenow ist sämmtlichen Zimmergesellen, die dem Fachverein der Zimmerer angehören, von ihren Meistern gekündigt worden. Diese Maßregel soll mit der in Aussicht genommenen höheren Lohnforderung der Gesellen in Verbindung stehen.

Allerlei.

Wenn Gewerk-Vereine nicht vortheilhaft sind, woher kommt es dann, daß es anderthalb Millionen Union Mitglieder in diesem Lande gibt und die Zahl derselben beständig zunimmt?

— In vernünftiger Beschränkung angewendet, bewährt sich die Taktik des Boykottens zur Zeit ziemlich gut. Der Buchdrucker und Verleger Douse, ist der Boykott Peirsche erlegen; er und eine der South Norwalk Hutmacher Firmen, Alden Solman, sind bankerott geworden. Eine andere der South Norwalk Firmen, Goffin und Hurlbut, hat alle Leute, einschließlich den Superintendenten, entlassen, und die Union Leute, mit Bewilligung aller ihrer Forderungen zurückgenommen. — Vorwärts!

Die Achtstundenfrage ist die wichtigste von allen dem Volke der Ver. Staaten je zur Lösung anheimgestellten Aufgaben. Ehe diese Frage gelöst werden kann, muß es Tag werden in den Köpfen Derjenigen die da glauben, sie können nicht auskommen, wenn sie nicht zwölf Stunden täglich und den halben Sonntag arbeiteten. Selbst bei acht Stunden per Tag würden noch nicht alle Arbeiter in den großen Industriedistrikten Beschäftigung finden, aber die Zahl der Arbeitslosen würde wenigstens für eine Zeitlang bedeutend kleiner werden. Mehr wie acht Stunden täglich arbeiten ist ein Verbrechen am gesellschaftlichen Körper und war auch das Verderben Derjenigen, die man „Tramps" zu nennen pflegt.

Henry George ist von einem Interviewer gefragt worden, ob er die Anwendung des Dynamits nach fenischer Methode gutheiße. Darauf antwortete er: „Sie könnten mich ebenso fragen, ob ich für Kannibalismus bin. Bei Allem, was ich geschrieben und gesprochen, habe ich meine gegentheilige Meinung dargelegt. Den Arbeitern Londons und allen Männern, vor denen ich gesprochen, habe ich dargelegt, daß Gewalt nichts nützt, wenn die Massen nicht klar darüber sind, was sie wollen. Alle Regierungen, alle Institutionen bestehen entweder durch die thätige Unterstützung oder die passive Duldung der Massen und deshalb ist das Werk der socialen Reform nicht eine Frage des Kampfes, sondern der Aufklärung. Das Dynamit der Ideen ist unendlich viel gewaltiger als das, welches Häuser zum Einsturz bringt, oder Löcher in Straßen schlägt."

Jeder Arbeiter, der mit seiner gesellschaftlichen Stellung unzufrieden ist, sollte sich darüber klar werden, daß es außer einer allgemeinen Arbeiter-Organisation auf der Welt nichts gibt, das ihn aus den Octopus-Armen des nur sich selbst dienenden Kapitals befreien kann. Aus diesem Grunde sollte er keinen Augenblick säumen, sich einer Arbeiter-Organisation anzuschließen. Nur wenn diese Organisationen eine Mehrzahl aller Arbeiter umfassen, kann ihr Wirkungskreis in eine Bahn gelenkt werden, die zur politischen und dann zur ökonomischen Unabhängigkeit führt. So lange die meisten Arbeiter ihr Heil außerhalb den Arbeiter-Organisationen suchen, haben sie ihre eigene Lage noch nicht erkannt und lassen sich in gewohnter Weise von ihren politischen Vormündern in's Schlepptau nehmen und immer tiefer in den moralischen Sumpf ziehen. Mann der Arbeit, aufgewacht!

Eine wichtiger Punkt.

Man spricht immer davon, daß diejenige Nation, welche der Arbeiterklasse in Bezug auf soziale Reformen die meisten Zugeständnisse mache, konkurrenzunfähig werde. Wenn die Frauenarbeit beschränkt, die Kinderarbeit abgeschafft würde, so müßten Männerhände herangezogen werden, welche die Waaren vertheuerten und sie vom Weltmarkt verdrängten.

Diese Behauptung stimmt nicht recht. Wie kommt es denn, daß die englische Industrie, trotzdem die Arbeiter dort einen viel höheren Lohn erhalten, als in Deutschland, doch immer noch auf dem Weltmarkt konkurrenzfähig geblieben ist? Die Qualität der Waaren spricht auch ein Wörtchen mit.

Als der Großfabrikant Pottus in Wuhlhausen vor Jahren aus eigenem Antriebe die Arbeitszeit in seinen sämmtlichen Fabriken um eine Stunde täglich herabsetzte, da erklärte er, daß er die Quantität der Produkte nicht mehr voll und ganz erreiche, die Qualität derselben aber ersetze ihm den Ausfall vollständig.

Und dies wird auch in einem Staate der Fall sein, in welchem ein 8- bis 9-stündiger Normalarbeitstag eingeführt wird. Dieser Staat wird zuerst von allen anderen konkurrirenden Staaten einen tüchtigen, intelligenteren Arbeiterstand erzielen, welcher auf die Qualität der Waaren den größten Einfluß ausübt und eine siegreiche Konkurrenz andern Staaten gegenüber einführt.

Die Ueberproduktion von allerlei Schund- und Schleuderwaaren würde aufhören und einer mäßigen Produktion guter Waaren Platz machen.

Der Einfluß der Gewerkschaften auf die socialen Verhältnisse.

(Aus Powell's „Kampf zwischen Kapital und Arbeit".)

Von den mannigfaltigen Vortheilen, welche die Gewerkschaften dem Einzelnen und der Gesammtheit bieten, wollen wir hier die folgenden anführen:

1. Sie gewöhnen die Mitglieder an Disciplin und Gehorsam gegen die von ihnen selbst geschaffenen Gesetze, durch welche alles in geordneter und gleichmäßiger Weise geregelt wird. Sie stärken das Selbstvertrauen des Einzelnen und lehren allen, sich im Nothfalle gegenseitig zu unterstützen. Obwohl, wie überall, die Majorität auch hier regiert, so genießt die Minorität doch die vollständige Freiheit, deren Handlungen zu kritisiren oder auch umzustoßen, indem sie sich bemüht, eine Majorität der Mitglieder für ihre Ansicht zu gewinnen. Das gesammte gesellschaftliche Leben beruht ja auch auf diesem naturgemäßen Grundprinzip der Selbstregierung.

2. Durch diese Disciplin erhalten die Ansichten und Beschlüsse der Gesammtheit den nöthigen Werth und auch den nöthigen Nachdruck. Macht das Vereinzeltstehen muthlos, so erzeugt ein fester Zusammenhalt Sicherheit, und diese Sicherheit äußert sich nicht nur in finanzieller Beziehung, so wichtig diese auch ist, sondern auch in dem Gesammtverhalten der Mitglieder, welche als selbstbewußte Männer auftreten und dadurch oft und schneller mehr erreichen, als durch leichtsinnige Strikes.

3. Durch den freien Meinungsaustausch in den Versammlungen erweitern die Mitglieder ihre Anschauungen, hören die Ansichten ihrer Kameraden und kommen zu einem Verständniß ihrer Lage und die Mittel zu deren Besserung. Sie lernen die Nothwendigkeit einer starken Widerstandskasse einsehen und sind bemüht, eine solche anzusammeln, zum Schutze gegen alle Gefahren und Nothfälle.

4. Sie erziehen die Mitglieder zu ökonomischem und parlamentarischem Verständniß, lehren sie die socialen Fragen im richtigen Licht betrachten und ihre Ansichten ihren Genossen gegenüber zu erklären und zu vertheidigen. Als eine politische Schule gibt es wenig Vereinigungen, die sich den Gewerkschaften gleich stellen können, obwohl der volle Werth und die Macht dieser Erziehung jetzt noch in der Kindheit ist.

Doch das Ziel und die Macht der Gewerkschaften beschränkt sich nicht allein auf ihre Mitglieder, sondern umfaßt nothgedrungen, mehr oder weniger, die gesammten Arbeiter eines Gewerks; denn der Einfluß der organisirten Arbeiter macht sich aller Orten und zu allen Zeiten fühlbar. Es ist darum unbedingt nothwendig, daß die gesammte Bevölkerung genau und ausführlich den Zweck der Gewerkschaften und die Mittel, durch welche sie denselben zu erreichen suchen, kennen lernt, so daß man deren Werth abschätzen, deren Mängel kritisiren und ein Urtheil fällen kann über deren Thaten und Handlungen.

Das Hilfsmittel.

Einer Abhandlung über „Arbeit und Löhne, oder acht Jahrhunderte englischer Arbeiterbewegung," von J. Thorold Rogers, Professor der National-Oekonomie an der Universität Oxford, entnehmen wir das Folgende:

„Für die Uebelstände, unter welchen die gesammte Arbeiterbevölkerung leidet, gibt es nur ein Hilfsmittel! Die Ausbreitung der Arbeitervereinigungen auf dem Gewerkschaftsprinzip, aber mit noch bedeutenden Verbesserungen im Einzelnen. Wenn es auf Wahrheit beruht, wie diese Untersuchungen ergeben haben, daß nur diejenigen prosperirt haben, in welchen den Arbeitern ihr Antheil am Gewinn zuerkannt ward, und zwar um so mehr, je mehr dieses Fundamentalprinzip gewissenhaft durchgeführt wurde, dann ergibt sich von selbst, daß die Ausdehnung dieses Systems auf andere, jetzt noch zu schlecht zahlende Gewerbe das nothwendigste Hilfsmittel ist gegen niedrige Löhne und unregelmäßige Beschäftigung. Solche Vereinigungen sind der Neuzeit angepaßte Wiederholungen der mittelalterlichen Gilden unter denen das fünfzehnte Jahrhundert ein goldenes Zeitalter für die englischen Arbeiter war."

Eine in der Tonhalle zu Leipzig abgehaltene und von ca. 2000 Personen besuchte Versammlung von Maurern und Zimmerern faßte folgende Resolutionen: „1. Wir halten fest an unserer Forderung nach einem zehnstündigen Arbeitstag ohne Ueberstunden und ohne Sonntagsarbeit, es sei denn im Falle der Gefahr. 2. Wir verlangen vom 1. April 1885 einen Mindestlohn von 35 Pfg. für die Stunde. 3. Wir sind gern bereit und gewillt, mit unsern Meistern friedlich zu verhandeln, können bei diesen Verhandlungen als unsere Vertreter aber nur solche Gesellen anerkennen, die in öffentlicher Versammlung aller Gesellen frei und direkt gewählt sind." Die Versammlung nahm einen ruhigen Verlauf. In Leipzig und Umgegend sind über 6000 Maurer und Zimmerer beschäftigt.

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The REAL SEAT OF DISEASE in Catarrh lies "pocketed" away up to and in the region of the ethmoidal bone shown at "A" in the Fig.'s.

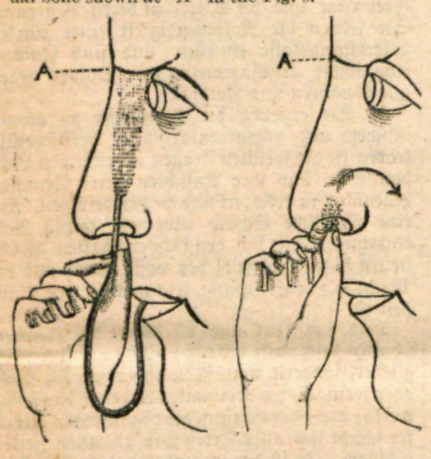


FIG. 1 , *FIG. 2*

Fig. No. 2 shows how useless it is to try to cure Catarrh by drawing snuffs or liquids up the nose with the breath; they simply follow the INGOING AIR back over the roof of the mouth and down the throat as indicated by the arrow, leaving the diseased parts

ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED.

Fig. No. 1 represents the working of the Tube better than words can describe it. It is seen that the snuff is sent scattering over the entire nasal lining to the very top of cavities. This can be done even if the nose is entirely stopped up. "CITO" Catarrh Snuff is as fine as flour, and each of its ten ingredients DISSOLVES instantly. ITS HEALING QUALITIES ARE UNSURPASSED. Allowed to remain in the nose for from 3 to 5 minutes, it causes the thousands of tiny sacs of mucous imbedded in the nasal membrane to discharge so freely that the nose is

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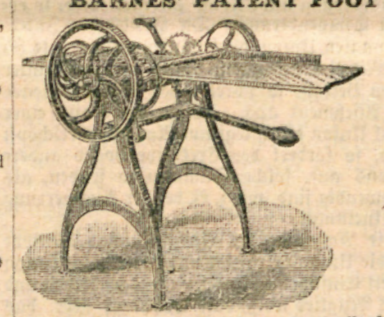
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CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

MIRABEAU, sitting in the garden of the Tuileries, declared to Talleyrand, Napoleon's Minister, that the people never clamored unless there was a just cause for their grievance.

WHEN JAY GOULD goes on a strike for higher wages by advancing freight rates is the militia ever called out to make him go to work at the old figures.—*Springdale Journal.*

IT MIGHT be well, however, for a few more men to turn tramps, as, if overproduction is what ails the country, it must be because too many have labored and too few tramped.

A PROBLEM for economists: How long will it take a man, with his wife and three children, who earns $1.50 per day to save $61,000,000 the amount of Jay Gould's stock holdings?

I AFFIRM it as my conviction that class laws placing capital above labor are more dangerous to the Republic at this hour than chattel slavery in the days of its haughtiest supremacy. *Abraham Lincoln.*

IN ALL the revolutions there have been but two parties confronting each other: that of the people who wished to live by their own labor, and that of those who would live by the labor of others.—*Blanqui.*

THE EXPERIMENT of making doors with one side white pine, to be painted, and the other yellow pine, to be finished in the grain, has not proved a success. The two woods do not work together, and the doors are apt to assume a rainbow shape.

IF A MAN is free to say whom he will employ, what wages he will pay, and what he wants for a day's work, are not others equally free to say how much they want for their labor, how much is a fair day's work, and whom they will associate with?

THE GREAT evil of monopoly is found when it becomes so strong as to be even more powerful than the government which should control it. It has no soul and no principle after attaining such power, and is thus subversive of the best interests of the country.

WHEN IT TAKES seventy-five bushels of a Western man's corn to buy a ton of coal mined in Ohio, and the miner has to dig out twelve tons of coal to buy one bushel of corn, we may well stand aghast at our boasted system of developing the country.—*Labor Enquirer.*

A MAN who entertains in his mind any political doctrine, except as a means of improving the condition of his fellows, I regard as a political intriguer, a charlatan and a conjurer, as one who thinks that by a certain amount of wary wire-pulling, he can raise himself in the estimation of the world.—*A. Trollope.*

THE SPIRIT of liberty is not merely, as some people imagine, a jealousy of our own particular rights, but a respect for the rights of others and an unwillingness that any man, whether high or low, should be wronged or trampled under foot.—*Channing.*

EXPERIENCE proves that the trades union is a civilizing and conservative force. Outrages are sometimes committed by them, but these are fewer (and cheaper) than under the regime of disorganized and irresponsible mobs of dissatisfied laborers. To forbid the trade union is to feed conspiracy, and the so-called shrewd capitalist should be the first to see it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

EMIL DORNER, the employment agent who furnished the Hocking Valley mine owners with non-union men during the late lock-out, has been sentenced to two years in the penitentiary of Western Pennsylvania for illegal voting at the last Presidential election.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Engineers has scored another victory in defeating the attempt of the Delaware & Hudson R. R. to discharge active members of the Brotherhood under the pretext that they were color blind.

IN GERMANY the Carpenters' National Union is making rapid progress, and its annual convention opened in Magdeburg May 24. All over Germany successful movements have been made to reduce the hours of labor to ten hours per day, and in some cases to nine or nine and a half. Two years ago they were working twelve hours per day.

IN GREAT BRITAIN the state of trade in the carpenter line is improving, though still quite dull. There is a small strike of carpenters in Hebburn Quay, Durham. The May report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows a membership of 25,264 and 433 branches. There are 1,239 on unemployed benefit, 571 on sick benefit and 135 superanuated.

WE ARE NOT alone in this country in preparing for an eight hour movement. The operative masons of Edinburgh have notified the builders in that city that on and after the 1st of May, 1886, it is the intention of the trade to work eight hours a day instead of nine hours. The reasons assigned for this step are the state of the labor market and the great producing power of machinery. A vote of the trade on the subject is said to have been almost unanimous.

NEW YORK has been set all agog by the annual convention of the International Typographical Union. Many important changes for the benefit of the organization have been adopted, a good staff of officers have been chosen, and an active zealous worker has been elected as General Organizer in the person of David P. Boyer, Columbus, Ohio. In his hands the work of organization will be conducted with vim and enthusiasm. The most notable feature of the convention is the pronounced position that Mayor Grace, of New York, has taken in favor of trades unions in his remarks at the printers' banquet. No public official in the United States has ever taken such dignified ground in their behalf. His speech should be scattered far and wide as a valuable contribution to the labor literature of the period.

FRENCH WALNUT.

The finest and most costly of the veneer woods is French walnut—a wood that does not come from France, but Persia and Asia Minor. The tree is crooked and dwarfed, and is solely valuable for the burls that can be obtained from it. These are large, tough excrescenses growing upon the trunk. In these the grain is twisted into the most singular and complicated figures. The intricacy of these figures, combined with their symmetry, is one of the elements that determine the values of the burl. Color and soundness are other elements of value, which vary widely. Burls, worth from $500 to $1,000, are not rare, and at the Paris Exposition for 1878, one burl, weighing 2,200 pounds, was sold for $5,000, or upwards of $2 a pound.

TRADE NOTES.

BROTHERS, sit right down and send the G. S. the address of some carpenters you know of in towns not organized. This will help the G. S. in pushing the work of organization.

NEW JERSEY has passed a compulsory schooling law. No child under 12 years of age is allowed to work.

THE bricklayers of New York got the nine-hour day without petitioning or favor from polititians. They refused to work more.

KANSAS and Connecticut have just adopted State Labor Bureaus by vote of their Legislatures. In Maine the measure has been defeated.

TEN HOUR BILLS have been defeated in the Maine, Connecticut and Rhode Island Legislatures. Oh, New England, where is thy boasted culture!

THE LABOR organizations of Indiana will meet in State convention at Indianapolis, Sept. 8th next, to form a State Federation of trade and labor unions.

INDIANA Legislature has passed a law forbidding the importation of foreign contract labor into that State, also to compel corporations to pay wages regularly and in cash so as to stop the store order system.

THE MOST valuable man in a labor society, as in other organizations, is not the one who "catches on behind" in the flood tide of prosperity, but rather he who is willing to help pull the boat against the stream, when hard work and untiring effort is needed.

WE ARE in receipt of the Annual Report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1884, and it is one of the ablest productions in the field of scientific research on the labor question that has ever fell into our hands. Our readers can procure a copy free by writing to the Labor Bureau, Lansing, Mich.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Locomotive Engineers is twenty-four years old. It has a membership of over 16,000, has paid out $1,200,000 in insurance benefits and $500,000 in charitable assistance to needy members. Their pay runs from $75 to $150 per month, according to mileage made. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has 275 lodges, and a membership of 15,000, which is about half the total number in that craft. These unions are strong, and railway managers think prudence the better part of valor in dealing with them on wages questions.

P. J. MCCLELLAND, St. Paul, Minn., an active typo and a thorough unionist, writes us: "M. F. Kain, President of Typographical Union No. 30, of this city, was elected alderman of the 5th ward as a labor candidate, and was materially assisted by the members of Carpenters Union 87, many of whom are residents of his ward. The trade reports in THE CARPENTER from different sections of the country are very full and creditable for a labor journal, and would do well for many older organizations to emulate."

PLINY says: "Overgrown estates ruined Italy and the provinces." "Large properties," says De Laveleye, "everywhere produce excessive inequality, depopulation, class divisions and decay. Countries inhabited by peasant proprietors have withstood all these crises. The farmer who is his own landlord, who sees on his land the fruits of his toil, who pays neither rent nor wages, can brave without fear both foreign competition and the variation of prices."

SAWDUST.

PLASTERERS' National Union meets in Philadelphia June 9.

THE COAL MINERS are discussing a National union of their craft.

HORSESHOERS' National Convention was held in Milwaukee last month.

STRIKE of ship carpenters and joiners against a reduction is now on in New Orleans.

AN EIGHT HOUR bill has passed the Pennsylvania Legislature. Heavy fines are imposed for violation of the law.

THE SATURDAY half-holiday is being pretty generally adopted by the carpenters of Hamilton, Canada.

UNION 29, Baltimore, Md., took official part in the parade in that city on Decoration Day and bore aloft their handsome banner.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC and parade of the combined trades unions of Cincinnati on June 14th and 15th promises to be larger than of yore.

FOUR THOUSAND members are in the New York House Laborers' Union, and they obtain from $2.50 to $2.75 for nine hours' work.

A NATIONAL labor congress has just been held in Brussels, Belgium, at which 103 delegates were present, representing 106,000 members.

AT LAST that gilt-edged pocketborough Rhode Island, has adopted the ten hour system. A bill for that purpose has passed both houses of the Legislature.

LABOR organizations of Brisbane, South Australia, held [illegible] annual eight hour de[illegible] weeks ago. They have [illegible] a day for twenty years p[illegible]

SHOEMAKERS have form[illegible] organization of their trade and held a large convention for that purpose in Philadelphia last month. They number 12,000 members.

IN DENVER the trades and labor unions very wisely object to dry goods houses opening on Sunday. We can never hope to reduce the hours of labor unless we manifest an interest in the Sunday closing of the stores.

CIGARMAKERS of Sedalia have adopted the eight hour system and make it compulsory on the part of members of the union. A violation of the rule costs the offender $1 for the first offense and $2 for the second.

THE APPOINTMENT of Mr. Arthur Hadley as Chief of the Connecticut Labor Bureau gives great offense to the labor element of that State, inasmuch as Mr. Hadley is a college professor and has no very great sympathy with the working classes.

THE USE of the State militia in Lemont, Ill., during the strike of the quarrymen last month, was entirely uncalled for and resulted in the death of several workmen, and a woman was bayonetted to death by a cowardly militiaman. Such acts are very apt to bring their day of retribution.

ST. LOUIS Carpenter's Union No. 4 meets at Smith's Hall, Twenty-first street and Franklin avenue, every Monday evening. This union is connected with the Brotherhood and is composed of English speaking carpenters and was organized by our General Secretary on his recent trip. Union No. 5 is composed of German carpenters and meets in South St. Louis.

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CLEVELAND, JUNE, 1885.

EIGHT HOUR THOUGHT.

The dawning of the eight hour day
Is light of hope for better pay.
If working hours per day were less,
All could appear in better dress:
When shorter hours becomes the rule
The children will be kept at school.
If getting gold by man is pleasure,
'Tis prompted by desire for leisure.
Forcing the man to work too late
Is detrimental to the State.
Decrease the hours of work per day,
'Tis certain to increase your pay.
If those who could would print a tract,
We soon would have eight hours a fact.
When men work less, and children play,
And those who work receive the pay,
When drones are shunned and made to feel
They must toil: or, if they steal
Swift retribution will o'ertake
Him who consumes what others make.
Then fewer millionaires we'll find
Will live to drive and cheat mankind.

WOE TO THE ROBBERS.

Woe, woe to the robbers who gather
In fields where they never have sown—
Who have stolen the profits of Labor,
And builded to Mammon a throne.
For to them who have reveled in plunder
Till the Angel of Conscience is dumb
The shock of the earthquake and thunder
And the tempest and torrent shall come.
—*J. G. Clark.*

USE FOR THE SURPLUS.

A valued exchange, the Haverhill *Laborer*, argues for the devotion of a portion of the surplus in the United States Treasury to aiding co-operation among workingmen. It truthfully says the River and Harbor Bill exhausts it not, the Pension Fund cannot absorb it, and the concentrated wisdom of our statesmen seems insufficient to remove the bone of contention. Meanwhile 500,000 men are out of work, and 4,000,000 more are forced to work at starvation prices, because they have to depend upon the Capital owned by some one else. Why should not Congress loan the National Cigar Maker's Union, the Typographical Union, the Shoemakers Union, in moderate sums and under proper guarantee, sufficient money to enable them to set their unemployed members at work? Are they not surely as well entitled to it as the banks and railroads? Such utterances are sound argument, but the monied men who run that end of the government think differently. Perhaps some day this very thing will come to pass.

DRAMA IN TWO ACTS.

Scene 1.—Millionaire seated in an easy chair. By him stands a poor man in a supplicating attitude.

Millionaire—"Ahem!—Very sorry, my young friend, that I can do nothing for you. But I can give you a word of good advice—economize."

Poor man—"But when a man has nothing to—"

Millionaire—"Nonsense! Under certain circumstances a man *must* know how to save."

Scene 2.—The millionaire drowning in a pond, the poor man calmy regarding him from the shore.

Poor man—"Sorry, my friend, that I can do nothing for you. But I can give you a word of good advice—swim!"

Millionaire—(choking) "Bub-bub-bub-wh-when a ma-man can't swim!

Poor man—"Nonsense! Under certain circumstances a man *must* swim?"

THE RESULTS OF LOW WAGES.

The Rev. Dr. De Costa, of New York city, still keeps up from his pulpit his war on low wages. In his last sermon he said:

"The dangers of the poverty begotten of low wages are intemperance and crime, common alike to men and women. It is the curse of low wages which fills houses of ill-repute and crowds to overflowing charitable institutions all over the country. As a case in point I will read some figures—for the first time made public, I believe—of an institution containing 2,000 Magdalens. Of these, previous to their fall; 534 had been earning but $1 per week; 336, $2 per week; 230, $3: 127, $4: 27, $6; 8, $7; and but one who had been receiving $20 weekly."

AN AMATEUR CARPENTER.

Bill Nye, in the Denver *Opinion*, relates his experience as an amateur carpenter, as follows:—

In my opinion every professional man should keep a chest of carpenter's tool in his barn or shop, and busy himself at odd hours with them in constructing the varied articles that are always needed about the house. There is a great deal of pleasure in feeling your own independence of other trades, and most especially of the carpenter. Every now and then your wife will want a bracket put up in some corner or the other, and with your new, bright saw, and glittering hammer you can put one up upon which she can hang a cast-iron horse-blanket or lambrequin, with inflexible waterlilies sewed in it.

I made a very handsome bracket last week, and I was naturally proud of it. In fastening it together, if I hadn't inadvertently nailed it to the barn floor, I guess I could have used it very well, but in tearing it loose from the barn, so that the two could be used separately, I ruined a bracket that was intended to serve as the base, as it were, of a lambrequin which cost $9.00, aside from the time expended on it.

During the month of March I built an ice-chest for this summer. It was not handsome, but it was roomy, and would be very nice for the season of 1885, I thought. It worked pretty well through March and April, but as the weather begins to warm up the ice-chest is about the warmest place around the house. There is actually a glow of heat around that ice-chest that I don't notice elsewhere. I've shown it to several personal friends. They seem to think it is not built tightly enough for an ice-chest. My brother looked at it yesterday, and said that his idea of an ice-chest was that it ought to be tight enough at least to hold the larger chunks of ice, so that they would not escape through the pores of the ice-box. He said he never built one, but that it stood to reason that a refrigerator like that ought to be constructed so that it would keep the cows out. You don't want a refrigerator that the cattle can get through the cracks of and eat up your strawberries on ice, he says.

A neighbor of mine who once built a hen resort of laths, and now wears a thick thumb-nail that looks like a Brazil nut as a memento of that pullet corral, says my ice-chest is all right enough, only that it is not suited to this climate. He thinks that along Behring's Strait, during the holidays, my ice-chest would work like a charm. And even here, he thought, if I could keep the fever out of my chest, there would be less pain.

I have made several other little articles of *vertu* this spring, to the construction of which I have contributed a good deal of time and two finger nails. I have also sawed into my leg several times. The leg, of course, will get well, but the pantaloons will not. Parties wishing to meet me in my studio during the morning hour will turn into the alley between Eighth and Ninth Streets, enter the third stable door on the left, pass around my Gothic horse, and give the countersign and three kicks on the door in an ordinary tone of voice.

AN AUGUR TO BORE A SQUARE HOLE.

A Cleveland paper says that the first and only augur manufactured that will bore a square hole is now in the shops of the Cleveland Machine Company. This augur bores a two-inch square hole, the size used in ordinary frame buildings and barns, but they can be made on the same principle to bore square holes of any size. Its application is ordinary and works on the same principle as round-hole augurs. Its end, instead of having a screw or bit, has a cam motion which oscillates a cutter mounted on a steel rocking-knife which cuts on both sides. In order to prevent the splintering of the wood the ends of the cutter are provided with small semi-circular shaped saws which help in cutting out perfectly square corners. It is estimated that this new process will save the labor of three men who work with chisels, as one man can conveniently cut a two-inch mortice in the same length of time he can bore a round hole. The invention is the work of a Wooster man who has given the subject years of patient thought.

THE RIVULET AND THE LAKE.

The Rivulet which ran out of a Lake was expressing its gratitude to the Lake for supplying it with water. "You do well to be grateful," said the Lake, "for without my store of water you would soon dry." "And where," remarked a Trout, who had been listening, "would your store water be, O Lake, were it not for this Rivulet's brother, who——" but here a Pike, who had been promptly summoned from the bottom to put down interruptions, snapped up the poor Trout before he could say another word.

Moral.—Where does the Wage-fund come from?

HIGH-PRICED AMERICAN LABOR IS THE CHEAPEST.

According to Consul Bullock the wages of a brick or stone layer in Cologne are from 48 to 71 cents per day. The wages of a New Haven brick or stone layer are about $3.75 per day. Give me the New Haven mechanic at their wages rather than the mechanics of Cologne at their wages. They have finished the Cologne cathedral, but it took over 600 years, and when I have seen them working on it I thought it would take a thousand. The good book says, "He that does not work, neither shall he eat." There might have been added, "and he that does not eat, neither can he work." The pauper labor of high tariff Continental Europe may need protection from us, but we do not need any protection against them. Our labor is the cheapest.—*From J. B. Sargent's Lecture on Free Trade.*

THE WORLD'S HEROES.

In a recent number of the *Woman's World*, alluding to the condition of the working masses, Helen Wilmans says:

"Think of living, as our laborers do, 'forever on the border of a crisis.' No wonder they seek to drown the burden of such anxiety in drink; no wonder the wives of these men are haggard and dishevelled and old before their time. Standing on a shelving and slippery rock overhanging the cold void of absolute want, who can think it, a matter of surprise that they dare not let go, even in the hope of bettering their condition. To these people life seems to hold but one chance, and it is the very desperation of bravery to risk it. When I think of the strikes all over the country, and of all that a strike means to each individual soul that composes it, I say to myself—'Why, these men are a world's wonder!' and I keep thinking of their heroism until I am overcome by its sublimity. Once, it was enough to send a man's name down the ages and around and around the world did he but challenge death for the sake of justice. But look here! here are thousands of men who are doing so, and a dastard government, traitorous to human rights, is sending its minions to shoot them down like mad dogs."

BULLS AND BEARS.

A shoe manufacturer in Massachusetts, named Jas. Means, recently gave utterance to the following:

Labor is the poor man's commodity; it is the only thing he has to sell; he must get the highest price for it that he can by legitimate means. The price which labor will bring is the market price. What is the market price of any commodity? It is the point where the "bull movements" and the "bear movements" exactly counterbalance each other. The fact that labor brings a certain price in the market does not necessarily mean that such is a fair market price. It may be a price based upon injustice. If the reader does not believe this, let him consider what would be the effect upon the market price of wheat, or any other commodity, if such price were governed entirely by the "bears," and if the "bulls" were obliged to cease their action.

What is a trades-union? It is a "bull movement" in the labor market. Can any one wish to see the price of that commodity which we call labor governed by the "bears" alone?

The "bears" are organized, and no one complains. Organization means power. Is it fair that the price of labor should be fixed by powerful organizations opposed to weak individuals? Is it not rather to be desired that a more reasonable price should be fixed by organization met by organization?

Consul Merrill, at Jerusalem, Palestine, says that American sash, doors and blinds, and ready-made houses would find considerable sale in the Holy Land. The wood now used there is of a very coarse quality, and does poor service.

The Workmen employed at the Boston Navy Yard, in tearing apart the old United States war ship "Virginia," find the wood in a good state of preservation. This is attributed to the fact that her timbers were salted. Large lumps of salt have been taken from her that were put there over seventy years ago, when she was constructed.

Ruskin says: "Be assured that all the best things and treasures of this world are not to be produced by each generation for itself, but we are all intended, not to carve on snow that will melt, but each and all of us to be rolling a great white gathering snow-ball, higher and higher, larger and larger, along the Alps of human power."

Every Man who builds a house, or plants an orchard, or invents a machine, or discovers a law of nature, or does anything which tends to promote human comfort or happiness, is a public benefactor; but any man who stands between industry and the natural elements, to levy a tribute upon labor, or to keep a foot of land out of use, is a curse to his country, and a despoiler of his fellowmen. *Francis Volney.*

"The World moves in spasms," said my friend, the banker, "first with a great rush, then with a great rest. During the rest thousands have to go hungry. When hard times comes the pressure settles down on the roofs of these big buildings"—pointing out over the city—"like the disc of an hydraulic engine, and it squeezes the people out like water out of a sponge, or rats out of a cellar, and the poverty-stricken ones have to go out and starve."

The Author of a great reformation is almost always unpopular in his own age. He generally passes his life in disquiet and danger. It is, therefore, for the interest of the human race that the memory of such men should be held in reverence, and that they should be supported against the scorn and hatred of their contemporaries by the hope of leaving a great and imperishable name. To go on the forlorn hope of truth is a service of peril. Who will undertake it, if it be not also a service of honor? It is easy enough, after the ramparts are carried, to find men to plant the flag on the highest tower. The difficulty is to find men who are ready to go first into the breach. *Macaulay.*

If All Those who join unions would ask what they could do they would find answers in plenty, and unions would become a power. In the first place they could keep the proceedings secret, and not carry them out so that members can be victimized. They could discuss subjects of importance to them in a fraternal spirit and to their mutual advantage. They could help one another in many little ways which would strengthen the bond which unites them. They could, by true co-operation with each other, solve many of the difficulties which beset wage workers, and eventually place the union in a position to be of material service, and, by combining their means, become eventually partners where they are now working for wages and liable to dismissal.

Any Law that permits one class of men to combine to fix prices, must permit other classes of men to combine to fix wages. Any manufacturer can shut down his works without regard to the needs of his workmen. Workmen can withdraw their labor, without regard to the interest of their employer. There is a more excellent way which is slowly coming in—a more humane way—a decent Christian way. There is such a thing as Co-operation. Colonel Forney managed the Philadelphia *Press* for more than forty years without a strike. There is a lack of sympathy, and that comes from a lack of imagination. The man at the butt end of a whipstalk has no notion how the fellow feels at the end of the lash.—*Rev. Myron W. Reed.*

DISPLACEMENT OF LABOR BY MACHINERY.

A paper prepared by a committee of the American Social Science Association, and read at its meeting at Cincinnati in 1878.

At the commencement of the present century very little labor-saving machinery was in use. Then the farmer's best plough was of wood, iron-shod, drawn by from one to four or more yoke of oxen; one man to drive the team, another to hold the plough, and often another to keep it clear. Result—say about one-and-a-half acres ploughed per day, by, say, two men. Now are used ploughs in gangs of two or three, or more, of polished steel, drawn by horses, controlled by one man, who rides at ease. Result—five or more acres per day, ploughed by a single man, and much better than by our fathers. Or steam is used, with still greater results, ploughing an acre or more an hour.

Our fathers sowed their seed by hand, taken from a bag slung from their shoulders. Now a machine, controlled by any boy who can drive a single horse, will do more than three times the work in a given time, and far better. Similar changes have been made in all the preliminary processes of agriculture.

When the grain was ripe for the harvest our fathers would go into the field with their sickles in their hands, and a long day of hard work would result in one-fourth of an acre of grain per man. Now, a man will take a reaping machine drawn by one or two pairs of horses and reap his twenty or more acres per day, one man now doing the work of eighty but about fifty years ago.

In the cases of the sickle the day of our fathers would exceed, rather than fall short of, fifteen hours. But I estimate upon ten hours for a work day.

The reapers here referred to are those in common use in New England and other places where the land is quite uneven, rough, or hilly, having cutters about five feet long; but for the great grain regions of the West, for the smooth, flat, or prairie lands of Illinios, or other sections of the Valley of the Mississippi, and in California, cutters are made and in common use of ten and twelve feet in length; some fifteen and eighteen, and even twenty-four feet long, are used, cutting swathes of these widths, and proportionately is the reaping hastened and muscular labor displaced.

Our fathers bound the wheat in sheaves after it was cut, and stored it in their barns for the winter's work for themselves, their boys, and their men-servants, in thrashing it with flails. Now, machines are sent into the field, which gather it up and pile it in great heaps, where it is taken by other machines, and in a few hours, or in a few days at most, it is threshed, winnowed, sacked, and ready for market.

But in California machines are made and used which at one and the same time, in moving over the field, cut the grain, thresh, winnow, and sack it, and the filled sacks are left in rows where, but a few moments before, stood the golden grain untouched, inviting to its harvest.

For our great corn crop the corn-planter is used, as is the seed sower for similar grain. Then, instead of using the hoe, as did our fathers in working their corn, where a man found a hard and long day's work in hoeing half-an-acre, a man or boy will now seat himself upon the cultivator, with a pair of horses before him, and work an acre an hour; one man now doing with this machine as much as could be done by twenty with hoes. Please bear in mind also, that the ploughing with our modern ploughs, and cultivating and working with our modern cultivators and harrows, so improved the condition of the ground as to make a marked increase in the crop. After the corn was harvested our fathers would turn a shovel upside down over a box, sit on it, and drawing the ears of corn with force and vigor across its edge, and shell twenty bushels in a long day; and hard work it was. Now, two men will take the ordinary improved corn-sheller, and shell twenty-four bushels in an hour, or 240 bushels in a short day; leaving out of account the difference in the length of day's work, this shows that six times as much is now done with this machine as our fathers could do by the old methods. With the three classes of horse-power machines, two men will shell 1,500, 2,000, and 3,000 bushels respectively per day of ten hours; one man and machine now doing the work of 37½, 50, and 75 men respectively, without machinery.

So also in our important hay crop, the machine power is first put in, one man with team cutting as much grass as twelve men with scythes; then follows the tedder, with a man and horse to scatter and turn it, to facilitate its drying, doing the work of twenty men with the hand-fork, and so much better as to reduce the time between cutting and harvesting at least twenty-four hours. Then follows the horse-rake, raking twenty acres a day, while a man with the ordinary hand rake can rake but two. Here the machine and man do the work of twelve, twenty, and ten men respectively with the old appliances.

In all these operations in agriculture there is a displacement of labor, by improvements in machinery, of from one doing the work of three in sewing the grain, to twelve-and-a-half in ploughing, and 384 in cutting grain at harvest, according to the work done, and the class of machinery used for the particular operation.

And machinery digs potatoes, milks the cows, makes butter and cheese. There is now nothing in food production without the labor-saving process.

Our fathers, with all their boys and men-servants, had a full winter's work in threshing their wheat, shelling their corn, &c., and getting the small products to the mill or the market. Now, after machinery has done its work in the field and barn, the iron horse drags the product over its roads of steel for hundreds and thousands of miles, at less cost and in less time than it took our fathers to transport the same to distances not greater than fifty miles. Upon those roads where our fathers had hundreds and thousands of men and teams constantly employed in hauling products to market and goods to the country, nowhere now is a man or team so employed—men and animals are released from all that labor—new forces take up the work, guided and controlled by comparatively few minds and hands. Even our cattle and hogs are no longer required to walk to the shambles; the iron horse takes them to the butcher, labor-saving processes slaughter them, dress them, prepare their flesh for the market, for the table, and stop only at mastication, deglutition, and digestion.

To-day, one man with the aid of machinery will produce as much food as could be produced by the naked muscle and tools of a score of our fathers. There is now no known limit to the power of its production. In consumption there is no corresponding increase. Our fathers required, obtained, and used as many ounces of food per day as we do. It might have been different in kind and quality—nothing more.

Not long ago the farm found constant employment for all the sons of the farm and many of the children of the city. Now, the farm furnishes employment for but a very small number of its sons, and that for a very few weeks or months at most in the year, and for the rest work must be had in the cities and towns, or not at all.

Here we find the true reason for the stagnation in the population of the older agricultural sections, and abnormal growth and crowding of the cities.

In the time of our mothers they, with all their daughters, had an abundance of employment in their homes. Throughout our country every farmhouse possessed its looms and spinning-wheels. From the sheep reared upon the farm was the wool taken and carded by our mothers ready for spinning. The flax grown upon the place was by our fathers broken and made ready by the women folk, who, day after day, week after week, month in and month out, for fully or more than one-half of the year, were all constantly employed in carding, in spinning, and weaving the woolen and linen cloths that clothed the family, or were traded at the store for tea and coffee, and sugar, or other necessaries or luxuries of life. The household music of that time was the hum of the large spinning-wheel, that rose and fell as the spinner receded or advanced, in concert with the more steady flow of the tones of the flax wheel, as, with foot on treddle, other members of the family, or women servants, spun the flax, which was changed to linen yarn or thread. At the same time the constantly repeated rattle of the shuttle could be heard as the dexterous hand sent it flying through the warp to add another thread to the web, followed by the stroke of the swinging beam. These operations were in constant progress in all the farmhouses, and a very large portion of the town houses.

The never-ending labor of our grandmothers must not be forgotten, who with nimble needle knit our stockings and mittens. The knitting needle was in as constant play as their tongues, whose music ceased only under the power of sleep. All, from the youngest to the oldest, were abundantly employed, and all decently clothed.

Now all is changed. Throughout the length and breadth of our land the hand card, the spinning wheel and the hand loom are to be found only as articles without use, kept as curiosities of a past age.

Now the carding machine, machine spindles, and power looms have taken their places, and the labor of one pair of hands, guiding and controlling machinery, turns out 100 yards of cloth where but one yard was produced by our mothers.

The occupation of our grandmothers also is gone; no more does the knitting needle keep time to the music of their tongues. The knitting machine, in the hands of our little girl, will do more work than fifty grandmothers with their needles.

The consequence is, there is no more work at home for our farmers' daughters; they also must seek the towns and cities, where they find their sisters equally idle, and in thousands are found upon the streets spinning yarn and weaving webs, the warp of which is not of wool, neither is the woof of linen.

So the sewing machine has been generally introduced, and where formerly all the sisterhood were expert seamstresses, now many hardly know the use of the needle: the machine relieves them of this labor also.

* * *

Our fathers in building would begin at the stump, and with their hands work out all the processes of construction. With their whip-saws they would turn the logs into boards; they would hew the timber, rive and shave the shingles; dress the tongues and groove the flooring: dress and prepare all the lumber for the doors, windows, and wainscoting; make the doors and windows with their frames; work out mouldings, ornaments, and finishing of all kinds. With their hands and feet they worked the clay for their bricks, and molded them by hand. A house carpenter then would, with his hands, from the forest, build and finish a house from sill to ridge-pole, and was furnished with all the tools to do it with, many of which he also made.

Now all these various processes are wrought out by machinery. Machinery makes the bricks and saws the logs; the planing machine does the tonguing and grooving; the moulding machine makes the moulding; the doors, the windows, the blinds, the shingles—all, everything is done by machinery, and muscle is required only to put the parts together and in their places. Machinery does nine-tenths of the labor, and muscle the little remainder.

We will note the work of some half dozen of the machines now in general use in building and carpentry. The circular saw, controlled by one man, will saw more in one hour than can be done in ten hours with a hand saw; with the moulding machine one man can work out more mouldings than ten men by hand; in planing, the planing machine, controlled by one man, will do the work of fifteen or twenty men with hand planes; in cutting mortises and making tenons, one man with a machine will do the work of ten men by the old methods; with a jig saw he will do the work of eight men with the old tools; and with the band saw will do the work of twelve men by the old methods. These facts show a general displacement of muscle by machinery of at least 90 per cent. in our great building interests.

* * *

The Crispins of our fathers' time were thorough boot and shoe makers, and a numerous class. But now, after labor-saving processes have killed the ox and skinned him, and tanned his hide and dressed the leather was put in at one end of a machine, and at the other end is delivered a shower of boots and shoes, caught by girls and boys.

Until within the last twenty years all the watches worn in our country were of European hand-make, English and Swiss—a business in those countries that employed thousands. But within the time mentioned, in Waltham, Mass., and in Elgin, Ill., two establishments commenced making machine watches, followed quite recently by some half-dozen other establishments in other places, and now in this country there is no more sale for hand-made watches. Swiss and English are alike knocked out of time; large communities in those countries are in great want—absolutely destitute because of our machine movement. The hand watchmaker also must find other employment, if he can.

Even the graders of our towns, cities, and roads are displaced by machinery. The pick and shovel, wielded by brawny arms, until within a few years were the only forces used. Now the steam paddy displaces brawn; the pick and shovel are too costly and too slow. In San Francisco, its hills, covering miles of territory, have been removed by labor-saving processes. The steam paddy, controlled by two men, digs down and removes the hills at the rate of two or three scoops to the cartload, and then in trains of a dozen or more cars are run to and dumped into the bays and hollows to be filled, compelling thousands of muscular workmen, with their picks and shovels, horses and carts, to find other employment.

Twenty-five years ago the miner in California and Australia washed his gold in a pan, or in a cradle into which he had placed a couple of shovelsfull of earth, rocking the cradle with one hand and pouring in water with the other. Now, the gold miner conducts the water from some high point to a favorable position over his placer, giving a large fall, and from that position in hose to the washings, where, rushing with irresistible power through a small nozzle, it is turned against the solid hills of dirt, gravel, stone, and cement, which it cuts down, dissolves, and through sluices carries miles away to a favorable place for dumping, leaving the gold deposited in the sluice. In this manner hills 300 and 400 feet high, of the hardness of stone, melt and disappear like a bank of snow before the Summer's sun; half-a-dozen men, by this labor-saving process, doing the work that would require an army with picks, shovels, and cradles only.

(To Be Concluded.)

VERY SUCCESSFUL.

Speaking of the Seaman's union, which was formed at San Francisco, Cal., on March 6th, the Associated Labor Press says: "Its success has been most phenomenal, and ought to encourage all engaged in the work of organization. Taking for its guiding rule the spirit of the words 'peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must,' it has, in the short space of five weeks, enrolled 1,600 members, laid by a reserve fund of $100 weekly, raised wages $5 monthly, stopped the employment of Chinese as cooks on the coasters, put an end to the shipping of men through Jew clothing houses, and established a union free shipping office of its own. For five weeks it has prevented non-union crews from leaving the port by the most effective method—force. Patrols have been established along the whole water front, and a gang of men placed at the command of each."

SIMILARITY.

An experienced foreman, who has an eye for philosophy, says that tools apparently partake of the temper of those who use them. A short-grained man has nicked bits; the impetuous man, broken ones; the lazy man, dull ones; the careless man, badly dressed ones; the man with one idea, one dress for all kinds of work; the soft man can rarely keep the edge of a tool from turning, while the good-natured and even-tempered workmen has the best tools in the shop, and is pestered continually by ill-tempered workmen who come to borrow from him whenever they have a particular piece of work to do. It is quite interesting to note the similarity in the temper of workmen and their tools.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, JUNE, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canadas, being the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	One Year.
One inch	$ 75	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00
⅛ Column	1 00	2 25	4 50	8 00
¼ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
½ Column	3 00	6 50	14 00	26 00
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None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	P 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
German " " "		50
Blank Bonds, " "		5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

☞Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

ARBITRATION.

All attempts to establish arbitration between employer and employe by means of statute law, will be found puerile and infective. Let workingmen organize in unions and then they will be a law unto themselves that will compel their employers to arbitrate. If they will not, then the cost of a few expensive strikes will make them more kindly disposed in favor of arbitration. Settlements obtained in that way are likely to be much better respected than those secured under the compulsion of law. We want less police laws.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Last December, a very valuable decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court, which at the time we intended to refer to. This decision reverses many previous decisions of State Courts, and abolishes in a large percentage of cases, an unjust, absurd rule that long governed the courts of this country and England.

An accident caused by the gross negligence of one of the company's servants occurs on a railroad. The killed and injured include a number of passengers and several employes. Every passenger injured and the legal representatives of every one killed may recover damages. But to a suit brought by any of its employes or his representatives, the corporation pleads it is not liable for injury to one employe caused by the negligence of another. This defense has hitherto been generally recognized by the courts of this country as a good one.

The principle is not limited to railroads. It extends to all employers.

There is neither reason nor justice in this distinction. It is one of the many senseless, unjust principles of the old common law which have been kept in force by the courts through slavish adherence to precedents. Two or three years ago it was set aside in England by statute. In this State and in Massachusetts efforts have been made to secure similar legislation, but they have been defeated by interested corporations.

In the case before the Supreme Court an engineer on one train had been injured by the negligence of the conductor on another. The company set up the usual defence that it was not liable because both engineer and conductor were its own employes. The Supreme Court holds the company liable. It says that the two employes were not fellow servants. The conductor was in a superior and the engineer in a subordinate grade of service. The Court was not called upon to determine the law in a case of fellow servants. But it set aside the old common law rule in cases where the employes are not in the same grade of service.

This is an important advance in the direction of reason, justice and common sense. But the firm hold which the old rule and the force of precedent have upon our judges is shown by the fact that four members dissented from the opinion of the Court.

But valuable as this decision may be, the workingmen of this country nevertheless require a special statute from Congress, which will set aside the old common law, and give us an Employers' Liability Act. This law should be such as to hold an employer liable for injury to any employe through the negligence of a fellow workman even in the same grade of service. That is provided it can be shown that the employer is guilty of contributory of patient negligence form. This is the law in Great Britain, and instead of maintaining her old common law on the subject, we should certainly be progressive enough to adopt the main features of her new statute.

By virtue of this law in Great Britain $45,000 have been awarded the past year to maimed workmen and widows and orphans under the provisions of the Employers' Liability Act. Before the passage of this act, the liability to accident was greater owing to greedy carelessness of employers, and then the collection of compensation for injuries was out of the question.

Had we such a law then the Buddensick's of the building trades would be less numerous.

NO STOP TO OUR GROWTH.

The following carpenters unions have been granted charters last month: Wheeling, W. Va., Chanute, Kansas, and Martins Ferry, Ohio. Our General Secretary, during his May trip, secured new unions in Louisville, Ky., New Albany, Ind., St. Louis, Mo., Dayton, O., and Springfield, O. They will be admitted this month.

WE CALL the attention of our readers to the article on our third page on "The Displacement of Labor." In view of the active agitation now going on among workmen in favor of an eight hour movement for May 1, 1886, this article seould have a wide circulation. We will publish it in tract form for free distribution.

OUR GENERAL SECRETARY returns his most cordial thanks for the many kindnesses shown him on the road last month. He visited Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany, Evansville, Vincennes, Terre Haute, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Richmond, Dayton, Hamilton Springfield, Akron and Buffalo. And in all these cities large meetings were held and interest awakened in favor of our Brotherhood.

BLACK LIST.

C. SCHLACTHER, expelled from Union 25, Toledo, O., for working piece work. He was notified repeatedly by the union to quit piece work, but he still persisted in it.

LOUIS N. RABADEAU, late Treasurer of Union 11, Detroit, Mich., expelled for defaulting with $24.80 of the union's funds. We believe he is in Chicago and will follow him up until he gets his proper punishment by law.

A. PENABSKY, late Financial Secretary of Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., expelled for embezzling and misappropriating funds of the union.

A Correction.

There is an association in Philadelphia—the Carpenters' Union—which takes contracts and has erected several buildings. Thomas Jones is President of the Union. The union is 200 strong, and not a man is out of work.—*Scranton's Paper.*

There is no such society in Philadelphia. But no doubt this item was intended to refer to the Carpenters' Co-operative Association of Chicago, of which Thomas Jones is President and which has been founded by our Chicago brothers of Union No. 21.

Council Bluffs, Ia.

Carpenters, keep away from here. This city is overrun with hands. Wages $1.50 to $2 per day.

Washington, D. C.

Union No. 1 is on the steady increase. Elvr son the Philadelphia publisher, is building a house a Clifton, a suburb of this city. He is employing scab carpenters and working them sixty hours a week, contrary to the custom of this neighborhood, which is fifty-eight hours a week and quit at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoons. We will apply a dose of boycott to Elverson's publications, such as the "Arm Chair," etc. We are also boycotting Christian Heurich, the brewer, for putting up buildings with scab labor, contrary to his promise. The Federation of Trades is backing us, and the cry of the workingmen of Washington is "Boycott Heurich's Beer!"

Philadelphia, Pa.

Trade very dull, and the city is overstocked with men. Union No. 8 keeps steadily increasing at the rate of from five to twenty-five new members each meeting, while during the winter the scale has been maintained and in some cases unwilling bosses were forced to pay twenty-five cents more than they had been paying as the result of their hands embracing the Union in dull times. Our union and its employment bureau is indorsed by leading contractors, such as W. C. MacPherson & Sons, Superintendent of Public Buildings, and a whole host of others who have granted the use of their names to a circular that they favor the hiring of union carpenters in preference to others'

SCALING DOWN WAGES

Reductions in pay are generally made, ostensibly, in the interest of the employes to keep the work agoing, and the kind hearted employers in a patronizing way make no delay in informing the "help" that "in the face of a dull Winter rather than discharge some of our hands, we have concluded to reduce wages, and keep all hands at work. We have a large stock of goods on hand, and could just as well close, but we want to give our employes something to do." This is the talk of the bosses. It is so sweet that a workman ought to take 20 per cent. less pay just for the pleasure of working for such a philanthropic boss.

Such bosses really don't want the work, they are running their places of business simply to accommodate the workers, and to keep them from starving. How generous! And yet the workers are so ungrateful as to go on strikes, and organize trades unions. It may be that the workingmen are so perversely wicked that they can't see it in the same light as their employers. But at any rate we are of the opinion that there is a good deal shortsightedness in these reductions of wages.

Let us examine this question more seriously, and what do we find. We find that in those industries where there is a monopoly and no competition, they do not reduce the price of their goods, following a reduction of wages. Those that are not monopolies, grind all the reduction in price they do make out of their employes. Unitedly they reduce the workingmen to a condition where they can only purchase the bare necessaries of life; they cannot buy sewing machines, furniture, good clothing, food in sufficiency, or the lesser articles whose production swells the volume of business.

This condition in turn reacts upon Capital, and both Labor and Capital are overwhelmed in a common distress. But Capital is always responsible for the inauguration of this mutually destructive policy.

If the manufacturers had a little more wisdom they would look upon a reduction of wages as suicidal to themselves, as it impairs the purchasing power of the working people.

If they had a little more courage they would resist to the utmost all attempts at wage reduction as an attack upon their own interests. If they took this ground with some degree of unity, there would never be any general stagnation of business.

No family, no community, no nation can produce more than that family, community or nation can consume. They may produce more of a given article than they can possibly use, but of all the articles essential or contributive to the comfort of mankind, they cannot. The capacity of any people for consumption has never been fully tested.

There is no good reason why every man in this country should not be employed at good wages 300 days in every year. They could not then produce all the people would have the means to buy, and the power to use. The world never yet accumulated three months' supply of the commodities of life in advance of even a restricted demand.

The cry of "overproduction" as applied to industrial operations generally is false and misleading. It is merely the excuse for an attack upon the earnings of Labor, which reacts with terrible force upon those who make it. What the industries of the country apparently need is some one to direct them more wisely for the public interests, and not for narrow, selfish ends. This in time will come, and by our organization we hasten it.

Cincinnati, O.

Work not very brisk. Union men all at work; about 600 non-union men are idle; wages $2.25 to $2.75. One of the worst scab mills here has put up their shutters—the firm is Taylor & Faulkner. No regrets from Union No. 2. And from good authority we hear of two more that are to follow. The eight hour question is discussed in every meeting of Union No. 2. On May 18th we had a large meeting in Workman's Hall, which was addressed by P. J. McGuire, M. F. Mahoney, M. D. Conolly, C. A. Rockwood, Gus. Brethauer and others. Our union will have the best band in the city for the trades union parade June 14. An appeal is being sent to all planing mill proprietors to aid the union in boycotting so-called Northern mill work, which is inferior to Cincinnati mill work, and is the means by which many carpenters are kept out of employment during the winter months. No. 2 is making great efforts to better the condition of the carpenters in the city, and more could be accomplished if every carpenter belonged to the union.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Westfield, Mass.

Work dull, wages $1.75 to $2.50, many idle.

Cohoes, N. Y.

Union 99 is progressing and initiating new members right along. Trade dull.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Wages $1.25 to $1.75, trade dull; 250 carpenters in town, 150 out of work.

Philipsburg, Pa.

Work fair, but this place is overcrowded with carpenters; wages $1.50 to $2 per day.

Providence, R. I.

Union 94 is gaining members every meeting. Trade dull, and many non-union men out of work.

Chester, Pa.

Trade dull, but prospects are brightening for Fall. 200 carpenters here and 50 out of work. Wages $2 to $2.50.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

Union 64 is doing well. Wages remain the same as last month, but there are many men idle, as trade is not brisk.

Muskegon, Mich.

Wages $1.50 to $2.50, business far from good. Union 100 growing and the members are deeply interested in the Brotherhood.

Springfield, Mo.

Union 102 is now in working order. We have elected Columbus L. McEwing as President, vice M. Driskel. Trade is picking up.

Alameda, Cal.

Trade moderate, wages $2 to $3.50. 9 hours is the rule as a day's work, and all opposition to it among the contractors has died away.

Houston, Texas.

Trade very dull and many idle men on the streets; wages $1.50 to $2.75. No prospects for business this Summer. Union 66 growing steadily.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Trade fair, 400 carpenters in city, many idle; union men, however, keep each other to work. Wages $1.50 to $3. More men here now than can ever get work.

Moberly, Mo.

There are large numbers of carpenters here and they are badly in need of a union, as many are working for $1.25 to $1.50 per day. A movement is on foot to form a union.

Halifax, N. S.

Work dull, 300 carpenters in Halifax, and many out of work; wages $1.10 to $1.75 per day. Owing to backward Spring the jobbing work has only just fairly started.

Eau Claire, Wis.

Trade very dull; 500 carpenters in this city and 300 out of employment. Wages $1.25 to $2, more working for $1.50 than over that figure. The average is not over $1.75.

New Albany, Ind.

We have had very dull times all Winter, but the signs are we will have plenty of work this Summer. Wages $1 to $1.50. P. J. McGuire organized a carpenters union in this city on May 20th.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Carpenters, stay away from here, as this place is dead, and no prospects in view for better times. Union 70, however, is picking up, and is more thrifty now than at any time in the past 6 months.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Trade dull, wages $1.50 to $2.50; streets full of idle carpenters, all union carpenters are employed. On June 4th we had a large meeting at Turn Hall, which was addressed by our General Secretary, P. J. McGuire.

Sedalia, Mo.

Carpenters Union 98 is growing at every meeting, and the carpenters of this city are being pretty thoroughly worked up on the subject of union. Work is very dull and the city has more men than work for them.

New Britain, Conn.

300 carpenters in town, and 100 out of work. Wages $1.75 to $2.75; the system of work is very largely piece work in the shops. Union 97 paid a fraternal visit to Union 43, Hartford, Conn. Our union gains 6 to 8 new members every meeting.

Durham, N. C.

Carpenter wages $1.50 per day, and some get $1. Men work 9 to 9½ hours in Winter and 11 to 11½ hours in Summer. There will be a good lot of work here this Summer at 12½ cts. an hour. The men are too slavish to heed our appeals to organize, and their condition is fairly pitiable.

Danbury, Conn.

Repeated efforts have been made here to organize the carpenters, but the trouble is that in Danbury the population is composed chiefly of hatters, and when the dull season comes in the hat trade, then they take a saw and a hatchet and go to work as carpenters, until the hat trade picks up.

Oneonta, N. Y.

Union 101 now has a permanent meeting place at Royal Arcanum Hall, on the 1st and 3d Thursday in the month. The men all seem to take an interest in the union, and I think before the Summer is out there won't be a carpenter in Oneonta that is not a union man. Work is picking up and the carpenters are mostly all at work.

Chicago, Ill.

Trade paralyzed for want of stone. The men in the stone quaries of Lemont, Ill., have been on strike. Wages for carpenters $1.25 to $2.50. Many men are idle, in fact the streets are full of them; there is mainly jobbing work going on. Carpenters, steer clear of Chicago, if you don't want to starve.

Union 92, Mobile, Ala.

This union has lost a good and faithful member, JOHN SORRELL who died Friday, May 15th, of a cut in the leg. He was laid in his last resting place by the members of the union.

Denver, Col.

Work is moderate, mostly repairs and small jobs. 600 carpenters in Denver, of whom over 150 are unemployed; wages $2.25 to $3. Work is very unsteady here. There is a large strike here on the Denver and Rio Grande R. R., and all working men are warned to keep away from Denver and also from the line of this railroad.

Springfield, Mass.

Wages $1.50 to $2.75. There are 311 carpenters in this city, and several are out of work. Trade not lively. Union 43, Hartford, Conn., will pay us a friendly visit this month. All we need now is a little energy on the part of our own members of Union 96, and we will be a power for good in this city.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Work middling, but unsteady; wages $1.25 to $2.25. Half the carpenters here are idle. The city is flooded with non-resident carpenters who offer to work for far less than a decent man can live upon and support his family. This is the last place to come to look for work. Union is 15 is beginning to pick up. On May 26th we had a large meeting in Mannerchor Hall, which was addressed by General Secretary McGuire.

Worcester, Mass.

Trade quiet, 700 carpenters in town, many idle; all members of Union 93 are employed. Wages $1.50 to $2.75, very few get over $2.25; only old hands, well known, command $2.50 and $2.75. Considerable labor floats here from Canada and the Provinces. Union 93 meets every Tuesday eve. in Mystic Bros. Hall, 203 Main St. We are gaining new members very rapidly, but we are initiating none but good first class men.

Richmond, Ind.

Work dull, and will continue so this season from all appearances. Wages $1.50 to $2.25, few get $2.25. Over 300 carpenters in town, and 125 unemployed. Large numbers of floating carpenters have come here this season to search in vain for work. Union men keep employed. Our General Secretary, P. J. McGuire, addressed the carpenters on May 27th in Philips Opera House, and his remarks have created a good impression in favor of Union 79.

Toledo, Ohio.

Trade dull, 700 carpenters in town, 300 on the streets. Wages $1.75 to $2.25; contractor Lee pays the highest wages of any man in town, he pays $2.50 per day and hires none but union men. Union 25 is initiating many new members and promises to be 200 strong before another month. We have held a few public meetings with good results. M. Janfmen, one of our members, fell from the roof of the Memorial Building and was instantly killed. He was not long enough a member to be entitled to benefit.

St. Joseph, Mo.

The contractors have met and held a meeting. They resolved to not hire any man who belongs to Union 91. But we are an independent set in this union and don't care a snap what the bosses say on that score. There are plenty of men here to do all the work, contrary to advertisements for men to come here, but they better stay away from this place, unless they want to starve. The names of the contractors who make it a rule to advertise are R. K. Allen and John DeClue. They are both schemers of the meanest kind. They still run in a lot of men here, and then offer them $1.50 per day and keep them for two or three days, and then let them go.

Decatur, Ill.

Trade opening up a little better; next month promises to be better. 500 carpenters in town and 200 of them out of work; wages $1.25 to $2.25. The town is overrun with men who call themselves carpenters and who are not, and that keeps wages down. The majority of members of Union 88 are at work, and they get the highest wages. A few members of our union have decided to start a co-operative carpenter department in our union. We propose to elect a president of the department to take contracts and superintend the work, also a board of trustees. None but union men will be hired, and we will be incorporated under the State laws.

New Orleans, La.

Union 16 commencing to grow again; trade very flat, most of the work small buildings, and the bosses are cutting each other, so that wages are at pauper rates from $1.75 to $2.50, few at the latter figure. The city is overcrowded with carpenters. On May 17th Union 16 had a U. S. flag presented to it, and the ceremonies took place in Warnan Chapel. The flag was manufactured by Mr. Chas. Svendsen, Cincinnati, O. Several speeches were made, but the feature of the occasion was an address by Miss Josephine C. Baillard, aged 13.

Kansas City, Mo.

The Bank of Commerce in this city has its own temple of Mammon in course of construction. It has an imposing front and a magnificient interior; there is nothing to surpass it west of New York. The whole is estimated to cost nearly $250,000. On this building lately there were 10 carpenters putting up the last finish for 25 cts. per hour, working 13 hours per day. Some are shallow-pated, backsliders of union men, and good mechanics too. Where is their manhood? Where is their principle, with hundreds of carpenters idle in this city at present?

Des Moines, Iowa.

The Central Trade and Labor Assembly of this city has issued a circular, which sets forth it has been reported that work in all branches of industry in Des Moines is good, and that the supply of mechanics is not equal to the demand, a committee of one from the various unions has been appointed to refute these statements, and give a correct report of the existing state of trade. The report of this committee shows that all the trades are very dull, and there are 10 men in the city to one job. Carpenter work is greatly overdone, and a large majority of the mechanics of the city are idle, none but the very best are at work, and they are mostly union men, while others are offering to work at reduced wages.

ASSOCIATED CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF SCOTLAND.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, MAY 23, 1885.—I may state that Mr. Paterson, former Secretary of our body, resigned the office of G. S. in May, 1883, consequent upon his appointment as Inspector of Factories, and that on being appointed Head of the Fire Department of this city he resigned his inspectorship in the beginning of this year.

I have to thank you for the copies of THE CARPENTER, which I receive regularly, and I am very glad to see that you advocate a reduction of the hours of labor as a cure for overproduction or giving work to the unemployed. I know of no better way of accomplishing so desirable an end, and I have often wondered how our fellow tradesmen in America, who are such go a head fellows in other respects, should even be behind the Old Country in this. Wishing you every success in your laudable endeavors to improve the position of the sons of toil. I am, yours truly,

JAMES BEVERIDGE, Gen'l Secretary.

St. Paul, Minn.

Trade improving very slowly, nearly 1500 carpenters here and over one third of them are out of work. Wages $1.75 to $2.50, many men working for $2 and $2.25. Work is very scarce, hence we advise all carpenters to stay away from here. Union 87 is gaining new members continually, and the new men are all of the best kind.

Elmira, N. Y.

There are fully 400 journeymen carpenters in this city, many of them receiving less than ordinary laboring men, and none receiving more than 20 cents per hour, or $2 per day. Still they feel too proud to organize. Some bosses are hiring men for $1.50 per day. There are more carpenters here now than can get work, and I would advise all to not come here, expecting to better their condition.

Omaha, Neb.

Trade improving, but by no means brisk. Though nearly all union men are at work there are hundreds of non-union carpenters idle; wages $1.75 to $3. We have postponed our short hour movement in Union 58 until the times comes next May, 1886, to make it general. Our co-operative carpenter shop is moving along slowly.

New Kiowa, Kansas.

Carpenter work is run into the ground here. There is some building going on but there are three men to every job and the cheapest one gets the preference without regard to quality. Wages now run from $1.50 to $2.25 per day. Board $5. So you see there is not much margin. Many who were here when I came have gone away but others have taken their places, and so they keep going and coming. I had seen a good deal of shoddy work before I came here, but this town leads in that line, when it comes to building a barn 40x60 and putting in 2x4 sills, that beats me. The contractors have run the business to nothing, and the wages also. I would advise all carpenters to stay from here, unless they merely want to work for their board. JOSEPH MCCOY.

Mobile, Ala.

Trade dull, fully two thirds of the carpenters in Mobile are out of work. Wages $1.50 to $2. Prospects for Summer season are bad. Union 89 meets every Thursday evening at S. W. cor. St. Francis and Water Street. The union is growing steadily, and the meetings are well attended, our members are the pick of the trade. Thos. M. Medlin is our C. S. and F. S.; T. J. Bailiff, W. C. Davidson, Aaron Thompson are our Trustees, and J. F. Demony, Treasurer.

At a recent meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we the officers and members of Local Union No. 89 do hereby show our kind feelings toward our able and energetic organizer, Bro. T. B. FOSTER, hoping his line of life will be smooth and joyful, and we sincerely thank him for his able efforts in making us a living body of men in union.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to his address with our good wishes through a life of usefulness, and further

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our journal, THE CARPENTER.

C. E. FREEMAN,
WM. A. PORTER,
V. B. O'CONNER, R. S. Committee.

San Francisco, Cal.

Men coming from Europe to the Eastern part of the United States are astonished when they see the American system of working in a hurry, and as hard as beasts of burden; but when they come to California from the East they have to go through the same experience again, for it is the same proportion in which the task of the workmen has been increased; but the increase is not in the amount of wages, only in the manner of driving and hurrying the men as if they were of less value than animals. More than all the rest of them carpenters are overtasked and fleeced by their employers, and a great many men coming from Eastern States are unable to stand the terrible strain. I only mention as an example that a carpenter here is expected to hang ten large doors within nine hours, and the work must be accurately and finely finished!

The climate is very fine and agreeable; especially so at present, during the time of the so-called Winter. And thus it is that many workmen remain here, as they find comfort and consolation in the fact that they need not freeze in Winter, nor get sunstruck in Summer. But these are about the only advantages the workman enjoys upon the Pacific coast, while he suffers more than anywhere else under the terrible pressure of capitalism and "civilized" robbery.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgments, we have received the proper acknowledgments and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

Jos. Smith, New Orleans	$ 250
Thos. O'Reilly, San Francisco	250
John Hughes, "	250
Mrs. John Harper, Washington, D. C	50
Mrs. Mary Davidson, Boston, Mass	50
John Shaw, Oakland, Cal	250
T. C. Coulsen, Chicago, Ill	250
Edward Ellison, Savannah, Ga	250
Moses Greaves, Philadelphia, Pa	250
Total	$ 1850

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

MAY 6.—Charter granted Springfield, Mo.

Death Benefit of W. L. Righter, Phila., Pa., disapproved on ground: member was in arrears seven months, and such arrears were paid while deceased was on his death bed, and said member was not reinstated by ballot, as required by Constitution.

Claim for benefit Mrs. E. A. Green, Balt., Md., referred back to union for two more signatures.

Claim for benefit in death of Mrs. H. Freiburger, Buffalo, N. Y., laid over for further information.

Claim for benefit John Manion, Phila., Pa., approved.

Communication Union 15, Indianapolis, Ind., calling for a letter sent to Cleveland by A. H. Haines, former Secretary of Union 15, charging Gen'l Secretary McGuire with misappropriating funds, which it is now proven said Haines himself had misappropriated. Letter ordered sent to Union 15, and resolved, that in the future any communication coming to any member of the E. B. that relates to any officer of the B. or any member of the E. B shall hereafter be laid before the E. B. at its next subsequent meeting.

Appeal of Union 11, Cleveland, O., as to whether each member of the B. shall be assessed to meet the death benefit, or whether the same shall be drawn from the treasury of the local union. Decided by E. B. that the law on Page 15, Art. 16, Sec. 6, shall be carried out.

Appeal of Bro. J. G. Rose, Washington, Union 1, against action of said Union in refusing to pay claim for $15 strike benefit. Action of committee sustained.

Union 71, Raleigh, N. C., suspended for being in arrears, and charter revoked.

Warrant drawn for Benefit No. 37, J. Bamber, Toledo, O.

MAY 12.—Communication Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., asking to be relieved from benefits of endowment system, also from assessments for same. Ordered that law regarding benefits be enforced and that no union can be exempt from same.

Communication from 6th Vice President, G. W. Green, Omaha, Neb., asking that the laws covering benefits be amended by general vote.

Permission granted Union 8, Phila., Pa., on request of said union to pay $75 on claims of Edward McCabe, Julius Plath and John Manion, and credit same to assessments in advance on said union.

G. S. granted 11 days to organize in Ohio and Indiana, St. Louis and Louisville.

JUNE 3.—Charters granted Wheeling, W. Va., and Chanute, Kansas.

Claims approved: Mrs. E. A. Green, Mrs. S. Gorman, James Glenn, Mrs. H. Freiburger, Mrs. McInnis, Mrs. Hartnett.

Claim of Stephen Wilkins, Los Angeles, Cal., referred back for five signatures as required by law.

Protest from Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., against decision of E. B. in case of W. A. Swayne; resolved, that E. B. reaffirms its previous decision.

Appeal Union 56, as to right of members to take withdrawal card without having to retire from the trade. The union contends that any member should have the right to withdraw honorably from the B. if he desires to do so, at any time. Resolved, that the E. B. are of the opinion that they have no power to alter the law on Page 12, Sec. 6, Art. X, that the convention is the only body that can do so.

Appeal from New Britain, Union 97, in regard to Jas. P. Parry, formerly member of Hartford Union 43, who left that city, became suspended, and desires to be admitted to Union 97. E. B. decided that said member can be admitted to Union 97 only upon paying all dues, fines, and taxes to Union 43 up to date of his suspension, as provided on Page 20, Art. V, Sec. 1.

Appeal from Thos. Galloway, Washington Union 1, in regard to a member of said union, who suffers a grievance by the ruling of the President of said Local Union. Ordered, that party suffering the grievance should be the one to make the appeal to the E. B.

Bro. Galloway also appeals from the rulings of the President of the Local Union in Washington in two instances, but in his statement fails to show that he had taken the proper remedy to appeal to the union first against the decision of the President. Ordered by the E. B. that Bro. Galloway should have appealed from the decision of the President of the Local Union before appealing to the E. B.

Appeal from New Orleans Union 76, asking exemption from the law governing piece work, owing to the spread of the piece work system in that city. Resolved by the E. B. that the law as it is, and the matter is left to the union for enforcement.

Ordered, that the G. S. proceed with the manufacture of badges.

By-Laws of Des Moines Union 68 approved.

Assessments ordered on claims 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52.

Warrants drawn for deaths Nos. 38 and 39.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 46.—MRS. E. A. GREEN, aged 45, wife of Jas. Green, initiated Oct. 13, 1883, Union 29, Baltimore, Md., died of Consumption, April 6, 1885. Papers completed May 25, 1885.

No. 47.—JOHN MANION, aged 31, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa.; initiated Nov. 18, 1881, died of Consumption April 8, 1885. Papers completed May 1, 1885.

No. 48.—MRS. SARAH GORMAN, aged 48, wife of Michael Gorman, initiated March 2, 1883, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.; died of Consumption Feb. 11, 1885. Papers completed May 18, 1885.

No. 49.—JAMES GLENN, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.; initiated Aug. 8, 1882, died of Typhoid Fever Feb. 20, 1885. Papers completed May 18, 1885.

No. 50.—MRS. HENRIETTA FREIBURGER, aged 41, wife of F. Freiburger, initiated May 10, 1882, Union 9, Buffalo, N. Y.; died of Consumption April 9, 1885. Papers completed May 18, 1885.

No. 51.—MRS. MARY C. MCINNIS, aged 30, wife of J. T. McInnis, initiated Jan. 26, 1885, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.; died of Consumption April 20, 1885. Papers received May 28, 1885.

No. 52.—MRS. MARY HARTNETT, aged 50, wife of Daniel Hartnett, initiated Sept. 22, 1882, Union 22, San Francisco, Cal.; died of Chronic Diarrhœa March 30, 1885. Papers received May 28, 1885.

ASSESSMENTS are ordered for Numbers 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51 and 52, and we ask the Local Unions to be prompt in sending on the levies called for by the General Secretary, for when the monies are sent to this office promptly the benefits will be paid promptly. Due notice has been sent to all Unions except those not in the B. at the time of the death assessed.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St. S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St., W. Oakland, Cal.

2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., Cincinnati, O.

4th Vice-President—F. E. Rames, 16 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

5th Vice-President—L. J. Boyer, 401 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

6th Vice-President—C. W. Green, 1313 Capital Ave., Omaha, Neb.

7th Vice-President—Alex. Edgar, 20 Henry St., Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President — Wm. F. Eberhardt, 2903 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; H. J. Bailey, 6 Guthrie St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 3 Crown St. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

AKRON, O.—Geo. H. Worron, 602 Locust St.—*W. H. Worron, 109 Rockwell Court.
ALAMEDA, CAL.—*Wm. G. Vollmar.—John J. Boyle.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Wendel Hans, 216 Mo[illegible] St.
ALLEGHANY CITY, PA.—Thos. Cummit[illegible] Lombard St.
BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale. 44 Courtland St.—I. B. Aylsworth, 684 Pennsylvania Ave.
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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A. Turnbull, 63 Lawrence St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Doebert, 492 Hickory St.
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CHEYENNE, WYOMING TER. — S. W. Isenberg, Box 2287.
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CINCINNATI, O.—*C. A. Rockwood, 591 State Ave. John Valerius, 288 Wade St.
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COLUMBUS, O.—*Wm. Hesse, 17 College St.—M. J. Meers, 169 McCoy St.
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DENVER, COL.—E. E. Rice, 23 Colfax Ave.
DESMOINES, IA.—F. L. Fairbanks, Box 610.—*J. W. Hicks, 715 West 11th St.
DETROIT, MICH.—Geo. D. Fairbairn, 238 Woodward Ave.
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GERMANTOWN, PA.—Jas. W. Hurley, 277 Centre St.
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HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.—John Saxton, 76 Birmingham St.
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HOLYOKE, MASS.—John Dalrymple, 34 Taylor St.
HOUSTON, TEX.—R. F. Hoyt, 62 Houston Ave.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.
HUMBOLDT, ILL.—Aug. Krause, Box 287.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—D. E. Mogle, 415 West 2nd St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. C. Egly, 1004 Julia St.
KENSINGTON, ILL.—C. Gibson, Box 130.
LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—Marcus Schmitt, 814 Pottawotomie St.—*J. Murray, 816 Ottawa St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. Wesley Wilson, 209 E. 5th St.
MEMPHIS, TENN.—Thos. A. Murray, 284 2d St.
MIDDLETOWN, O.—P. S. Williamson.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.—G. G. Suelflohn, 741 Booth St.
MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White), V. J. O'Connor, Emanuel St., bet. Canal and Palmetto Sts.—*Thos. M. Medlin, cor. Conti and Pine Sts.
MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92 (Colored), W. M. F. Scott, N. Congress St., 2d. west of Kennedy.—*J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.
MORRIS, MINN.—P. A. McCarthy, Box 146.
MUSKEGON, MICH.—C. H. Storms, Box 1523.
NASHVILLE, TENN.—A. D. Shegog, 705 Fatherland Street.
NEWARK, N. J.—J. D. Murphy, 20 Morton St.
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Mich'l O'Neill, Box 373.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Room 23, Insurance Building, Chapel St.
NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. E. Owens, 192 3rd Ave.
NEW ORLEANS, LA. — A. C. Buillard, 548½ Josephine St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White), Alex. Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.—Robt. Patterson, Park House, cor. Ferdinand and Walnut St.
NEW TACOMA, WASH. TER.—S. D. Garrison.
OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St. — R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St., W. Oakland.
OMAHA, NEB.—*H. Nielsen, 315 North 24th St.—W. J. Reeves, 1816 Izard St.
ONEONTO, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—B. Van Nostrand, Box 503.
PATERSON, N. J.—Labor Standard Office.
PENSACOLA, FLA.—*J. H. Wright, Box 754.—W. P. Reed, Box 754.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.—James Dey, 413 Franklin St. *Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.
PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.
PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. Crawford, 265 Webster St.
PORTLAND, OREGON.—Gordon Smart, 213 Montmery St.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—T. W. Walsh, 8 Codding St.
RALEIGH, N. C.—William Manely.
RICHMOND, IND.—Jeff Cox, 223 N. 16th St.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jas. Seville, 346 Clifford St.—E. M. Blakeslee, 14 Edmonds St.
RUSHVILLE, IND.—J. C. Gregg, Box 553.
SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—L. E. Pake (Colton).
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Pat'k Connor, 818 Haight St.—*N. L. Wandell, 133 9th St.
SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Stanley P. Moorhead.
ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*James Carty. — H. Bald, Box 36.
ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carson, 1027 Francis St.
ST. LOUIS, MO.—Chas. Dreiling, 714 Allen Ave.
ST. PAUL, MINN.—*A. A. Marden, 143 13th St.—W. T. Jordan, 400 Aurora Ave.
SANTA ROSA, CAL.—J. Alex Thompson.
SANANNAH, GA.—Benj. R. Young, 5 Pendergast and Jones Lane.—*W. B. Jenkins, Gaston St. betw. Robert and West Broad.
SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—James Sallee.
SEDALIA, MO.—L. F. McClure, Box 647.
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SPRINGFIELD, MO.—*Augustus Thompson. — John K. Ross.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. G. Snyder, 75 Oswego St.
TOLEDO, O.—John Klueter, 106 Railroad Ave.
TORONTO, CAN.—A. Graham, 95 Peter St.
TRENTON, N. Y.—J. H. Appleton, 50 Lamberton St. *E. S. Hazard, 370 Perry St.
TROY, N. Y.—*A. Anderson, 21 James St., Green Island.—E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. H. Donaldson, 109 Seymour Ave.
VICTORIA, BRIT. COL.—G. D. Roper, Box 323.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. A. Kimmel, 808 K St. N. W.—*P. L. O'Brien, Metropolitan Hotel.
WHEELING, W. VA.—Geo. L. Muhn, 744 Main St.
WORCESTER, MASS.—*F. A. Stubbs, 69 Eastern Ave. Edward Parker, 32 William St.

THERE SHOULD BE WORK FOR ALL.

A general reduction in the hours of labor throughout the country would give instant employment to all, whereas, at present, hundreds of thousands are compelled to walk the streets or tramp through the country in the vain pursuit of work. Monopoly is frank enough to say that too much has been produced, and that it must unload before the wheels of productive machinery are again set in motion. When it answers the purpose of capital in dull times to reduce the hours, how readily workingmen accept the situation. Wages for a season under eight hours would be a trifle under that paid for more hours, but the compensating demand for labor would soon bring the pay up to the standard of the present time.

Very little intellectual improvement will take place among our working people while all their vital energies are exhausted by the continuous strain which over long hours of routine toil exact.—*California Architect.*

THE ONLY PRACTICAL WAY.

It is important at this stage of the controversy to clearly understand the way in which a reduction of the hours of labor can be brought about. We believe by far the most practical way is through labor organizations, not relying in any degree upon legislation. The national Eight Hour Law, under the present constitution of the country, can affect only those who are in the employ of the government. Congress has no right to legislate as to how many hours the shoemakers or spinners of Massachusetts shall work. That is a matter for the State Legislature, and it would take a long time to reach all the State legislative bodies.

It is far more expedient, in every way easier, to rely upon the labor societies to do the work themselves. The question of shorter hours is a simple one. Everybody can comprehend the benefits accruing therefrom, and the universal interests now aroused in the Eight Hour movement will, we believe, bear its fruition before many months in a permanent reduction of the hours of labor to 8 hours per day.—*Haverhill Laborer.*

THE EIGHT HOUR PROBLEM.

The suggestion that May 1st, 1886, be settled upon as the date upon which eight hours shall be regarded all over the country as a day's work is one worthy of careful consideration and definite action as soon as possible to arrive at a conclusion.

To wait for the laws of the several States to harmonize in this matter is practically out of the question. The federal law, so far as it has jurisdiction, has for some time been favorable to eight hours. It remains now for working people to make a law unto themselves, and we think this is better than ding-donging into the ears of State legislatures, though it were possible to be successful with them. For it is not well to invoke the interference of the law-making authority where it is at all possible to avoid it. The nearer the people approach to the paternal form of government the farther they recede from personal freedom, and an eight hour law would be close on to the edge of the paternal style. It should be remembered that if a State legislature has the right to set eight hours as a legal day's labor it has the right to run the number in the other direction and declare sixteen hours the legal day. We do not know that this would bother anybody, even were the legislature to be so foolish as to do it; and likewise we cannot see that anybody is bound to obey should eight hours be incorporated in the law. This is one of those matters that are in the jurisdiction of the individual, and may be won by sufficient numbers of these individuals combining for that object.

If organized labor shall decide to regard eight hours as in force on and after May 1st, 1886, it will be in force successfully. But there will be the least gain possible from the new departure unless individuals shall confine themselves to that number of hours of labor, working no overtime whatever until sufficient time shall have elapsed to thoroughly establish the eight hour rule.—*Labor Tribune.*

HITTING THE NAIL.

"Papa, what is meant by always hitting the nail on the head, in daily life?"

"It simply means, my son, that you come directly to the point in all your dealings with the world."

"But how, papa?"

"Well, let me see. Hum! Ah, I have it! Run out to the shed and get me a nail, a hammer, and a pine block."

"Here they are, papa."

"Very good. Now I will place the block on my knee—so. Then I will hold the nail already to be driven into the block—so. Now take the hammer and strike the nail directly on the head and it will enter the block. If you strike all around the nail, without hitting it, your blows will be wasted. Are you ready, my son?"

"Yes, papa."

"Then—strike!"

"——— ———! ———— ———!!"

"Put that arnica bottle back in its place, and then spend the rest of the afternoon filling the wood-box. If I catch you shirking, I'll baste you within an inch of your life. Do you hear?"

"But, papa—was the blow wasted?"—*Detroit Journal.*

WHO MAKES THE SOIL?

The scene opens with a family rehearsal, in which personal and business matters are rehearsed by a successful father aged sixty, and an enquiring son, aged six.

SON: "What place is this, pa?"

FATHER: "This, my child, is a brickyard."

"Whose brick yard is it, pa?"

"It belongs to me, my child."

"Does that big pile of bricks belong to you, pa?"

"Yes, my son."

"Do those dirty men belong to you, pa?"

"No, my child. There is no more slavery in this country, those are free men."

"What makes them work so hard?"

"They are working for a living, my son."

"Why do they work for a living?"

"Because they are poor and obliged to work."

"How are they so poor, when they work so hard?"

"I don't know, my child."

"Don't somebody steal from them what they earn?"

"No, my child; what makes you ask such ridiculous questions?"

"I thought perhaps some of that dirt got in their eyes, and blinded them. But, pa, don't the bricks belong to them after they have made them?"

"No, my child, they belong to me."

"What are the bricks made of, pa?"

"Clay, my child."

"What! that dirt down there?"

"Yes, my child, nothing else."

"Who does that dirt belong to?"

"It belongs to me, my son?"

"Did you make the dirt, pa?"

"No, my child, God made it."

"Did he make it especially for you?"

"No, my child, I bought it."

"Bought it of God?"

"No; I bought it the same as I buy anything else."

"Did the man you bought it of buy it of God?"

"I don't know, my child, ask me something easier."

"Anyway, it's a good thing you've got the land isn't it, pa?"

"Why, my son?"

"Because you would have to make bricks for a living, like those horrid men. Will I have to work for a living when I'm a man?"

"No, my boy, I'll leave you the land when I die."

"Don't people turn to clay when they are dead, pa?"

"What remains of them is clay."

"When are you going to die, pa?"

"I don't know, my son. Why do you ask?"

"Nothing, only I was thinking what a hard old brick your clay would make."—*Truth.*

How STRANGE it is that the doctrine of cheap Labor has always found its ardent advocates among those whose conditions in life reveal the fact that they must have ever demanded the highest price for their own labor, which labor, too, under proper conditions, would be entirely useless.—*Hartford Enquirer.*

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Juni 1885.

Volk, erwache!

Es gab eine Zeit, in der Millionen arme geplagte Sklaven für wenige Herren, deren Eigenthum sie waren, wie das Vieh jahraus, jahrein sich abschinden mußten.

Nicht ihnen fielen die Früchte ihrer schweren Arbeit zu, sie wurden in Sklavenställen zusammen gepfercht und wie Thiere gefüttert. Alle Reichthümer, die sie schufen, fielen ihren Besitzern zu.

* * *

Es kamen andere Zeiten und auf seinen stolzen Burgen hauste der mächtige Edelmann in Uebermuth und Ueberfluß. Der leibeigne Bauer mußte für ihn arbeiten. Die äußere Form des alten Sklaventhums war verändert, das innere Wesen geblieben.

Wieder mußte die große Masse des Volkes für Andere, für einige Bevorrechtete arbeiten, während sie selbst, trotz ihrer rastlosen Arbeit, in Armuth blieb. Adel und Geistlichkeit pflückten die Früchte des Volksfleißes.

* * *

Endlich kamen wieder andere Zeiten, diejenigen, in denen wir leben, und welche man so gerne wegen ihrer „Freiheit" und „Menschlichkeit" preist. Doch falsch und trugerisch ist diese Freiheit, und eine Lüge diese Menschlichkeit. Die Masse der Arbeitenden, in elenden Wohnungen, in dumpfigen Fabriken zusammen gepfercht, mit einem Lohn abgefunden, der eben zur Erhaltung des Lebens hinreicht sie ist heute in allen Kulturländern in wenig abweichender, miserabler Lage. Frei nennt man den Lohnarbeiter des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts; doch die Knechtschaft, welche früher durch ausdrückliche Gesetze dem Volke auferlegt war, ist es nun durch die Macht der Thatsachen. Das Volk muß freiwillig denjenigen dienen, welche durch die gesellschaftlichen Einrichtungen sich im Besitz der Arbeitsmittel befinden.

* * *

Die Sklaven, die Leibeigenen haben mit seltenen Ausnahmen geduldig ihr Joch getragen, weil ihnen Kenntniß, fester Wille und Eintracht mangelte. Soll nun auch der Lohnarbeiter des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts in schweigendem Leiden sein Loos tragen?

Nein! Er wird zur Erkenntniß kommen. Er wird begreifen lernen, daß das arbeitende Volk die große Masse der Gesellschaft bildet; er wird erkennen, daß er die Macht, daß er die Quelle ist, aus der alles Leben fließt. Und sobald er sich dessen bewußt ist, sobald er erkannt hat, daß er mit seinen Schicksalsgenossen eines Sinnes sein muß, dann wird ihm die Zukunft hell entgegen lachen!

* * *

Bereits ist in allen Kulturländern das Klassenbewußtsein des arbeitenden Volkes erwacht; das ist das Bewußtsein, welches den Arbeitern sagt, daß ihre Interessen mit denen aller anderen Klassen in Widerspruch stehen; weil sie die Ausgebeuteten und die anderen die Ausbeuter sind; daß sie also von keiner anderen Klasse einen ernstlichen Schutz, eine ernstliche Vertretung ihrer Interessen zu erwarten haben, sondern im Gegentheil die besitzenden Klassen ihren Vortheil gerade darin finden, das arbeitende Volk nur im Besitze seiner Arbeitsklasse zu lassen und ihm den Weg zu verrammeln, diese seine Arbeitskraft voll und ganz für sich selbst ausnutzen zu können.

Das Bewußtsein lehrt die fortgeschrittenen Arbeiter, daß sie nur auf sich selbst zu rechnen haben, und daß sie unüberwindlich sein werden, sobald dasselbe sich der ganzen Klasse bemächtigt hat. Freilich, noch liegt ein großes Stück Arbeit den Pioniren des arbeitenden Volkes vor; es gilt, alte Vorurtheile und Gewohnheiten zu bekämpfen und die Korruption im Volke selbst, welche von der besitzenden Klasse demselben eingeimpft wurde. Der „Unverstand der Massen" einerseits, der „individuelle Egoismus" andererseits, sind Hindernisse, welche nur durch zähe Ausdauer und unaufhörliche Agitation überwunden werden können, in Gemeinschaft mit dem Druck der Verhältnisse, der schon manchmal Wunder gewirkt hat!

Es ist nur eine Frage der Zeit, wann das Volk erwacht und für seine Befreiung, das ist die Befreiung der ganzen Menschheit, mit vollem und klarem Bewußtsein in die Schranken tritt.

D.

Ganze Schaaren der während des Strikes im Hockingthal als Kohlengräber angeworbenen Polacken und Ungarn haben **Canton Hill verlassen und sind** auf dem Wege **nach Europa. Als Ursache wird einerseits behauptet, daß der Verdienst ihnen zu gering sei, während man von anderer Seite meldet, die Grubenbesitzer zögen vor, ihre erfahrenen Bergleute wieder einzustellen, ob sie sich von der Union losschlagen oder nicht.**

Zur gewerkschaftlichen Organisation.

Wie die im Winterschlaf liegende Natur sich nach den erwärmenden Sonnenstrahlen des Frühlings sehnt, um mit aller Kraft zu neuem Leben und Treiben zu erwachen, ebenso sehnen sich auch die Arbeiter während des langen Winters nach dem Frühling, in der Hoffnung, daß mit dem Eintreten desselben sich auch nun ihre Arbeitsverhältnisse besser gestalten. Aber nur Wenigen geht diese gehegte Hoffnung in Erfüllung, während die große Mehrzahl unter den heutigen andauernd traurigen gewerblichen Verhältnissen sich in ihren Hoffnungen bitter getäuscht sieht, und zum Theil schon längst die Erfahrung gemacht hat, daß die eintretende günstige Jahreszeit allein keineswegs im Stande ist, bessere Arbeitsverhältnisse zu schaffen. Vielfach sind die Arbeiter zu der Erkenntniß gelangt, daß ohne ihr Zuthun ihre Interessen nicht gefördert werden, daß ihre Forderungen zur Besserung ihrer Lage ihnen nicht so ohne weiteres, vielleicht durch väterliche Fürsorge von oben herab, bewilligt werden, und nun eifrig ans Werk gehen, durch Inszenirung von Lohnbewegungen und, was ungleich wichtiger ist, durch Bildung von festen, gewerblichen Organisationen ihre Interessen zu wahren. Zur Entfaltung dieser Thätigkeit ist erfahrungsgemäß immer der eintretende Frühling als der günstigste Zeitpunkt zu betrachten, weil mit demselben die Arbeiter von manchen kleinen Sorgen entlastet werden, die ihnen der lange Winter außer der Arbeitslosigkeit noch in ihren Bedürfnissen aufbürdet. Dieser kleinen Sorgen enthoben, fühlt sich der Arbeiter in einer mehr gehobenen Stimmung und ist deßhalb wohl mit Recht anzunehmen, daß der Frühling nicht allein auf die gesammte Natur, sondern auch auf alle Arbeiter mehr oder weniger eine neubelebende Wirkung ausübt. Wir machen daher auch die Wahrnehmung, daß unter dieser Neubelebung allerorts fachgewerbliche Organisationen entstanden, oder noch in der Bildung begriffen sind.

So erfreulich diese Thatsache insofern ist, da hiermit konstatirt wird, daß die Idee der Vereinigung sich überall immer mehr verwirklicht, so ist es dennoch zu bedauern, daß der größte Theil der Arbeiter den Organisationen noch fern steht, trotzdem viele unter ihnen ebenfalls erkannt haben, daß nur eine feste gemeinsame Organisation allein für sie von Nutzen sein kann. Die verschiedensten Gründe werden für diese Nichtbetheiligung ins Feld geführt, um dieselben zu entschuldigen.

Wir haben nun schon des Oefteren darauf hingewiesen, daß alle diese Einwände in ihr Nichts zurückfallen, wo es gilt, unsere heiligsten Interessen zu wahren, und deßhalb größtentheils auf die unverantwortliche Gleichgiltigkeit der Arbeiter selbst zurückzuführen sind. Dennoch wollen wir hier auf einen Grund etwas näher eingehen, der in letzter Zeit oft in Erwähnung gebracht, für die Organisation selbst aber von größter Bedeutung ist und deßhalb nicht so ohne weiteres übergangen werden kann.

Dieser Einwand liegt darin, daß den Organisationen der Vorwurf gemacht wird, daß sie zu hohe Beiträge erfordern. Wie oft hört man von den Arbeitern sagen: Auch wir würden ganz gern durch den Beitritt in die Organisation zeigen, daß wir gewillt sind, für die Interessen einzutreten, aber unser Arbeitslohn erlaubt es nicht, die hohen Beiträge zu zahlen. Dieser Grund hatte auf den ersten Hinblick eine gewisse Berechtigung für alle diejenigen Arbeiter, die wirklich Jahr ein und aus auf einen Arbeitsverdienst angewiesen sind, der es ihnen kaum ermöglicht, die nothwendigsten Lebensbedürfnisse für sich und ihre in der Regel starke Familie zu befriedigen, geschweige denn noch andere materielle Opfer abführen zu können, selbst wenn sie zur Erringung der Besserstellung ihrer Lage erforderlich sind. Und doch haben wir auch von diesen Arbeitern viele, die trotzdem mit Aufbietung großer Willenskraft diese Opfer tragen und lieber manchen anderen kleineren Leidenschaften, die mit Kosten verknüpft sind, entsagen und der Organisation aus tiefer innerer Ueberzeugung unentwegt anghören. Aber nicht allein von den gänzlich unbemittelten Arbeitern wird der Vorwurf über zu hohe Beiträge erhoben, sondern auch von denjenigen, denen gar keine oder nur geringe Familienlasten obliegen und deßhalb vielfach noch in Lohnverhältnissen leben, die es ihnen wohl erlauben, die Beiträge zahlen zu können, wenn sie nur den ernsten Willen hierzu zeigen wollten. Gerade diese Arbeiter sollten in erster Linie allen Ernstes daran gehen, der Organisation beizutreten, statt derselben fern zu bleiben wegen eines für sie vollständig hinfälligen Grundes. Nicht allein würde die Organisation hierdurch **bedeutend verstärkt und leistungsfähiger werden, sondern es würden dann auch sehr leicht Mittel und Wege geschaffen werden können, welche allen überzeugungstreuen, aber unbemittelten Arbeitern, je nach ihren vorliegenden Verhältnissen, das Hinderniß, welches sie in** Gestalt der hohen Beiträge von den Gewerkschaften trennt, aus dem Wege zu räumen. Aber auch in Bezug auf die Gewerkschaften ist die Zahlung von hohen Beiträgen von großer Bedeutung; die Nothwendigkeit derselben muß namentlich in unserer jetzigen Zeit, wo die Arbeiterbewegungen hohe Wogen schlagen, vollständig anerkannt werden, hängen doch von denselben Beständigkeit und Macht, ja die eigentliche Existenz der Gewerkschaften ab. Wir dürfen niemals außer Acht lassen, daß die Beiträge für die Gewerkschaften bedeuten: Die Vorbereitung in guten Zeiten für die kommenden schlimmen, die Armirung im Frieden für den kommenden Krieg, der in Form einer Lohnreduktion oder sonstigen Maßregelungen den Arbeitern aufgezwungen wird.

So ausgerüstet und ausgebreitet wird eine Gewerkschaft nur in den seltensten Fällen eine Niederlage erleiden; unser ganzes Streben muß deshalb dahin gehen, unsere noch in der Entwickelung begriffenen Organisationen so zu kräftigen und auszubauen, daß sie aus sich selbst im Stande sind, den ersten Anprall eines gegen sie aufgenommenen Kampfes abwehren zu können. Um so mehr muß aber auch Alles vermieden werden, was zur nothwendigen Zersplitterung der Gewerkschaften führen muß, es sei denn, daß es eine Angelegenheit betrifft, die unserem Prinzip strikte zuwider und möglicherweise auf eine Zerstörung unserer Organisation von Seiten der Kapitalmacht hinausläuft. In solchen Fällen gilt es natürlich, entschieden Front zu machen.

Wenn aber die Arbeiter das vorhin Gesagte als richtig anerkennen, so dürfen sie auch nicht erschrecken über die hohen Beiträge; auch wenn sie nicht im Verhältniß zu ihren Löhnen stehen, werden sie doch zu ihrem eigenen Schutze verlangt. Es sollte deßhalb ein jeder Arbeiter nicht so ohne weiteres den Vorwurf über zu hohe Beiträge erheben, sondern vielmehr in seinem Innersten bewahren: daß hohe Beiträge eine starke Gewerkschaft bedeuten; eine starke Gewerkschaft bedeutet aber wiederum die Erzielung hoher Löhne und geringere Gefahr einer Lohnreduktion.

Arbeiterentlassungen und Lohnherabsetzungen sind in den meisten englischen Industriezweigen noch immer an der Tagesordnung. Die Chillington Iron Compagnie, eine der größten Eisenfabriken in Wolverhamoton, hat Mangels an Beschäftigung ihrem ganzen Arbeiterpersonale gekündigt. Die Schiffsbauherren in dem Distrikt Tees, der die Häfen Middlesborough, Stockton, Hartlepool und Whitby umfaßt, haben ihren Arbeitern eine Lohnherabsetzung von 7½ pCt. angekündigt, die sich diese, da ihr Lohn erst im verflossenen Jahre um 17½ pCt. herabgesetzt wurde, nicht gefallen lassen wollen, um so weniger, da die Ausführung des von der Regierung geplanten Baues von Kriegsschiffen in Privatwerften die Aussichten auf Arbeit wieder etwas besser geworden sind. In Sunderland, das vorwiegend auf das Schiffsbaugewerk angewiesen ist, erhielten in verflossener Woche bei einer Bevölkerung von 116,000 Seelen 11,775 Personen Armenunterstützung. In den Töpfereien von Staffordshire wurden die Löhne ebenfalls reduzirt und mehrere Tausend Arbeiter haben die Arbeit niedergelegt, da sie bei den niedrigen Löhnen nicht bestehen können. In den Kohlendistrikten, sowie in den Centren der Baumwollindustrie sieht es um kein Haar besser aus.

Der Fall Buddenfieck in New York hat zur Folge gehabt, daß der „Building Trades Council" in New York, in welchem die meisten Baugewerke durch Delegaten vertreten sind, folgende Resolution angenommen hat:

„Beschlossen, daß der „Amalgamated Building Trades Council" ein vollständiges Verzeichniß über Material und Arbeit führt, welche bei der Errichtung von allen fehlerhaften Gebäuden in Anwendung kommen, zur allgemeinen Information und besonders zum Gebrauch derjenigen, welche solche Gebäude kaufen oder rentiren wollen. Die verschiedenen Gewerkschaften werden hierdurch ersucht, durch ihre Delegaten über alle derartigen Fälle zu berichten, welche zu ihrer Kenntniß gelangen. Monatlich sollen Berichte über derartige Gebäude u. s. w. veröffentlicht werden."

Die Carpenter Unions haben eine Liste von nahezu 100 Neubauten, welche sie als unsicher bezeichnen, angefertigt und dem Baudepartement überreicht. Diese Häuser wurden in vielen Fällen mit schlechtem Material, in allen Fällen aber von unfähigen Arbeitern ausgeführt. Die Carpenterarbeit wurde von Bosses gemacht, welche nur billige Leute, Scabs, Jungen u. s. w. beschäftigen und die Arbeit in den Gebäuden in Contratt ausgeben. — Eine derartige Controlle **von Seiten der betreffenden Gewerkschaften ist ein praktischer Schritt, und könnte mit guter Aussicht auf Erfolg in ähnlicher Weise auch von organisirten Gewerkschaften außerhalb des Baufachs geübt werden.**

Allerlei.

Die Zimmerleute zu Goslar (Harz), welche eine Lohnerhöhung von 2,40 Mk. auf 2,50 Mk. pro Tag bei gleichzeitiger Verkürzung der täglichen Arbeitszeit von 11 auf 10 Stunden fordern, haben, da die Meister hierauf nicht eingehen wollten, insgesammt die Arbeit eingestellt. Die Meister versuchten sich durch Zuzug von auswärts zu helfen. Die Kommission der Streikenden warnt die Zimmerleute vor Zuzug. Der Ausbruch eines Maurer-Streikes aus derselben Veranlassung soll bevorstehen.

Die Nachfrage nach Arbeit bei **den Baumeistern Berlins nimmt mit jedem** Tage zu, nachdem die Mittheilungen **über die** in diesem Jahre vorzunehmenden **zahlreichen** Bauten in die Provinz gedrungen **sind. Ein** großer Theil der beschäftigungslosen **Bauhandwerker** besteht aus Personen, **welche um diese** Zeit sich gewöhnlich, von **auswärts kommend,** in Berlin einfinden. Von den **Berliner Arbeitern** wird ein derartiger Zuzug **nicht günstig** beurtheilt, da die auswärtigen Arbeiter **gewöhnlich** als „Preisverderber" angesehen **werden.**

Der 1. Mai 1886 ist von **verschiedenen** großen Gewerkschaften dieses Landes **als derjenige** Tag festgesetzt worden, an **welchem die** achtstündige Arbeitszeit in Kraft **treten soll.** Auch wir können schon in diesen Kampf **hineingezogen** werden und an Orten **wo wir stark** genug sind, den Ausschlag geben. **Deßhalb** Genossen, bereitet euch vor, agitirt **überall dafür** und prägt es einem jeden Arbeiter **ein, daß** abgekürzte Arbeitszeit bessere Löhne, **beständigere** Arbeit, ein besseres Heim und **mehr Zeit** zur Belehrung und Aufklärung **der Arbeiterklasse** bedeutet.

Der Tischlerstrike in Berlin **scheint** größere Dimensionen anzunehmen, **wie man** erwartete. Gegenwärtig haben circa **1500 Gesellen** die Arbeit eingestellt. Die **von den Gesellen** gestellten Forderungen sind: 1. **Die Arbeitszeit** darf an einem Tage 9½ Stunden **nicht** übersteigen, Sonntagsarbeit findet **nicht statt.** 2. a) Zahlung eines Kostgeldes (Abschlagszahlung) von 18 Mk. eventuell in der **Höhe des** Durchschnittsverdienstes. b) Bei **Lohnarbeiten** ist der volle Lohn an jedem **Sonnabend** auszuzahlen und hat die Lohnzahlung **spätestens** um 6 Uhr zu beginnen. c) Am Tage **vor den** Oster-, Pfingsten und Weihnachtsfeiertagen muß die Auszahlung der Löhne bis 3 **Uhr** erfolgt sein. Die Organisation der **Tischler in** Berlin, deren Gesammtzahl ca. 15,000 **beträgt,** ist eine vorzügliche und läßt den Sieg der **Gesellen nicht** bezweifeln. — Auch die Schneider**gesellen** in Berlin dürften bald schon das Beis**piel der** Tischler nachahmen.

Die Matrosen in San Francisco sind in ihrem Bemühen, sich von den Matrosenwirthen und sonstigen Blutsaugern zu **emancipiren,** zur allgemeinen Genugthuung **so erfolgreich** gewesen, daß sie den Sieg als **errungen** betrachten können. Die Sailors' **Union beabsichtigt** den Stadtrath zu ersuchen, **ihr das** „Sailors' Home" zu vermiethen. Es **heißt, die** Union soll erbötig sein, für das alte **Marine** Hospital $2500 bis $3000 jährlich **Miethe zu bezahlen.** Die Leute glauben, daß sich **Matrosen** für $3.50 per Woche beköstigen können **und sie** wollen auch mit Wholesalehändlern in **Kleidern** und anderen Artikeln, deren Matrosen **benöthigt** sind, Arrangements treffen, welche es **ihnen** erlauben werden, Seeleute für die Hälfte **des** Preises auszustatten, den sie jetzt für **Kleider** u. s. w. zu zahlen haben. Die Union **glaubt,** daß sie nie weniger als 200 Kostgänger in **dem** Home haben und daß die Zahl sich zu **Zeiten** auf 400 steigern wird. Die Bedienung in **dem** Home wird jetzt von Chinesen besorgt, die **Union** gedenkt aber zu diesem Zwecke weibliche **Familienangehörige** von Seeleuten zu benutzen.

Vor einigen Wochen wurden **belgische** Glasbläser unter Contract hier eingeführt **und** die Glasblaser Union wird den Fall vor **das** Bundesgericht bringen, um einen **Testfall zu** erhalten. Ein zweiter Fall ist **vor einigen** Tagen vorgekommen. **Eine deutsche Musik**kapelle von 40 Mann sollte in New York landen, welche unter Contrakt nach Philadelphia bestimmt war. Die Musiker Union von New York verlangte vom Richter Lawrence einen Einhaltsbefehl, damit dieselben nicht gelandet würden. Dieselben waren aber mittlerweile gelandet und nach ihrem Bestimmungsort unterwegs, wonach der Fall abgewiesen werden mußte. Interessant hierbei ist aber, daß der weise Richter, noch ehe die verklagte Dampfergesellschaft zu Gehör gekommen war, folgendes sagte: „Ich bin der Ansicht, daß Amerika für Jedermann offen steht, außer für Wahnsinnige, Paupers und Chinesen. Auf keinen Fall werde ich deshalb Künstler, Arbeiter oder Musiker daran verhindern, hier Beschäftigung zu erlangen." Die Musiker Union will den Fall **ebenfalls vor das Bundesgericht bringen. Es wird sich also bald zeigen, ob das neue** [illegible] **den Arbeitern Schutz gewährt, oder ob die** [illegible] **desrichter ebenso denken, wie der New Yorker.**

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Physicians and druggists all say that for EFFECTIVENESS and simplicity my rubber and glass TUBE, given with each package for BLOWING the snuff up the nose, STANDS WITHOUT A RIVAL.

LET ME EXPLAIN.

The REAL SEAT OF DISEASE in Catarrh lies "pocketed" away up to and in the region of the ethmoidal bone shown at "A" in the Fig.'s.

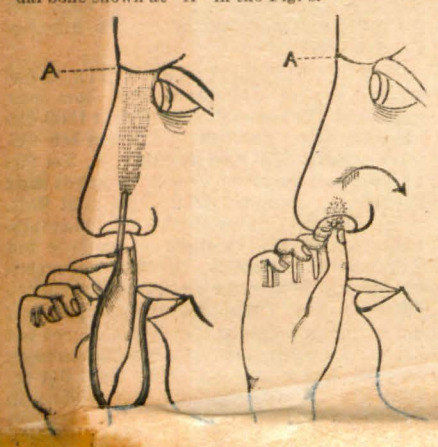


FIG. 1 FIG. 2

Fig. No. 2 shows how useless it is to try to cure Catarrh by drawing snuffs or liquids up the nose with the breath; they simply follow the INGOING AIR back over the roof of the mouth and down the throat as indicated by the arrow, leaving the diseased parts

ABSOLUTELY UNTOUCHED.

Fig. No. 1 represents the working of the Tube better than words can describe it. It is seen that the snuff is sent scattering over the entire nasal lining to the very top of cavities. This can be done even if the nose is entirely stopped up. "CITO" Catarrh Snuff is as fine as flour, and each of its ten ingredients DISSOLVES instantly. ITS HEALING QUALITIES ARE UNSURPASSED. Allowed to remain in the nose for from 3 to 5 minutes, it causes the thousands of tiny sacs of mucous imbedded in the nasal membrane to discharge so freely that the nose is

LITERALLY WASHED OUT.

Clear, healthy mucous soon takes the place of offensive discharges, and

CATARRHAL HEADACHE STOPS.

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Successful Treatment of Children,

PARENTS blowing the snuff up their noses.

READ.

POLICE SERGEANT GEO. GRIFFIN, Cleveland, O., often had to be carried home on account of dizzy headache resulting from Catarrh. He would reel and fall to the ground. "CITO" Catarrh Snuff cured him.

MARY VOEGLI, 19 Howe St., Cleveland, O., used one bottle of "CITO" Snuff. Her catarrh of five years standing along with violent headache was cured.

E. E. CLARK, 51 Linden St., Cleveland, O., used LESS THAN TWO BOTTLES; his weak eyes and fearful headaches were cured.

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S. P. CHURCHILL, the largest retail patent medicine dealer in Cleveland, O., says he sells TEN times more "CITO" Catarrh Snuff than any other one Catarrh Remedy. The above are but samples.

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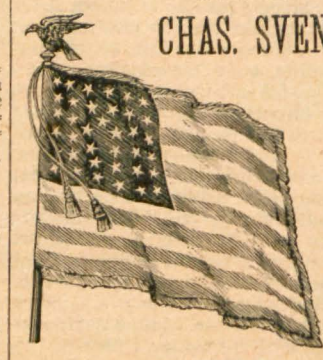
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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. CLEVELAND, JULY, 1885. NUMBER 7.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

UNION 72, Rochester, N. Y., has just incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

CARPENTERS might reduce the hours of labor to eight hours per day and put every fifth man to work.

THE CARPENTERS Union of Louisville, Ky., have passed boycotting resolutions against all scab cigars.

BRO. L. W. DAVIDSON is again in Boston, after being away on a job in Beverly Farms, Mass. While there he endeavored to organize Salem, Mass.

BRO. A. D. BRUCE, formerly of Battle Creek, Mich., is now residing in Jackson, Mich., and putting in every effort to form a carpenters union in Jackson.

THE OFFICES of Corresponding Secretary and Financial Secretary in the Local Unions should be consolidated or combined, so as to avoid a conflict of duties between the two.

A VERY EFFECTIVE way to advertise our Brotherhood is to hang up our Annual Calendars in the various hardware stores, where brother chips will be very likely to see them.

BROS. E. S. HAZZARD and J. S. BURCHELL of Union 31, Trenton, N. J., have gone into business, sash and blinds, etc. Bro. OSCAR WEIGHERT, of the same union has been on a visit to Germany, and returned safely.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—This month the Local Unions of the B. will hold their regular semi-annual election of officers. We expect each Cor. Sec. will be prompt in sending in a full list of the newly elected officers and their residences. Spell the names plainly so as to avoid any mistakes.

BRO. T. B. FOSTER has returned to New Orleans, and takes with him the hearty well wishes of our brothers in Mobile. If every traveling brother would show the same zeal as Bro. Foster in organizing new unions in their travels, we would then have a host of Traveling Organizers.

OUR BROTHERHOOD PINS would have been ready long before now, only that it is customary for the manufacturing jewelers to shut down for a month at this season of the year. Hence we are delayed in filling orders for the pins. But we have good assurances from the manufacturer who has our order in hand that the pins will all be ready by the tenth of this month. So send in your orders now. The price is 25 cents each, postage free.

CONVENTION.—For the information of our new unions and others who have made inquiries on the subject, we will state there will be no convention of the Brotherhood this year. According to the Constitution the convention is held biennially—once every two years—and only otherwise upon special vote of the unions. The last convention was held Aug. 5-9, 1884, in Cincinnati, Ohio. The next one will open on the first Tuesday in August, 1886.

EIGHT HOURS.—What are our unions and members doing to prepare for the movement next May, to carry out the 8 hour system? Only 10 months more, and the issue will be forced upon us, and it ought to find us ready. May 1st, 1886, is the date when men are expected to prove their manhood, and adopt this system for which we have struggled so many years. Let the subject be discussed thoroughly in every union, and the men in the unions and outside of the unions must be aroused to action.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AN INSCRIPTION on a banner carried in the late Labor demonstration at London: "Work for all, overwork for none."

A CONVENTION of the metal workers of Germany was held last month in Gera, at which 46 delegates were present.

NEWS from Great Britain indicates that the building trades in London and the large cities, and also in some of the provinces are comparatively brisk.

IN FRANCE the number of strikes has increased the past month, and labor unions are being rapidly formed to avert such difficulties. *Le Proletariat*, the established weekly labor journal of the trades unions of Paris, has increased in size.

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN are preparing to run twelve of their number for Parliament and pay them a salary, as there is no Government Salary attached to the position. They now have a few labor representatives in the House of Commons.

THE SATURDAY half-holiday is an established institution in Great Britain, and fifty-six hours is the limit of work. Children work half time, under the Act of 1879. The average working week of the English factory operative is thus from four to sixteen hours shorter than that of the American.

PAY YOUR DUES!

Samuel Kennedy, a carpenter and formerly a member in good standing of Carpenters Union 15, Indianapolis, Ind., fell from a scaffold in that city on May 26th, and his injuries proved fatal. Owing to the fact that he was in arrears for his dues to the union his family loses the benefit of $250.

CYPRESS.

Evidences are abundant and conclusive in regard to the lasting properties of this wood. Hence it is gradually creeping into use more and more each year. Already it is being used in many houses in New York city in finishing, with calls for more. Five million shingles is the estimated amount of consumption in the New York market, with an increasing demand. At least 3,000,000 feet of the wood will be required to supply the market in railroad ties. It is exported to some extent to various ports. Railroad ties have been sent to Cuba, France and England. Lumber has been sent abroad, but in no great quantities.

FARMERS of Ontario, Can., are rejoicing over the fact that the furnishing of $1,000 self-binders has enabled them to dispense with the services of 44,000 farm hands, and that the wages of those necessary to be employed have declined $8 per month. The farm hands do not, perhaps, look upon it in the same light. This is another argument in favor of 8 hours as a day's work.

FIFTY DWELLING HOUSES form a part of the freight of a vessel bound to Aspinwall, South America, from Portland, Me. The houses are what is termed "knock-downs"; every part, including the roof, is finished, and shingles are painted, and they are ready to be set up in about an hours time after arrival. They were made in the Ottawa district, Canada, and are intended for the men who are at work on the canal. By sending in this form about 33 per cent. in freight is saved.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

IF YOU are determined to live and die a slave to custom, see that it is at least a good one,—*Charlotte Bronte.*

PLASTERERS National Convention at Philadelphia, June 10, was well attended. Delegates from all parts of the Union were present.

THOS. MOOR of Toronto, Can., is to be condoled on the loss of his son, who was killed in the Riel Rebellion lately in the North West.

THE GREAT labor demonstration in Baltimore, Md., June 3, was rarely if ever equalled, by any of the kind in that city. In the parade Carpenters Union 29, bore aloft its beautiful silk banner.

BY REQUEST of the French Consul the French societies of New York are making a thorough investigation into the social and industrial condition of the French residents of New York.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION of the Telegraphers Union will assemble shortly. This class of workers are now thoroughly organized and are on a strict trade basis having learned the lesson to trust in themselves first.

DURING the four months' strike of the carpet hands at Yonkers, N. Y., only seven girls left the ranks. Two thousand workers are out. Funds are pouring in. The restriction of production there helps the trade elsewhere.

IN HAVERHILL, MASS., the custom is to work only 9 hours on Saturday and this is the universal rule in all trades with few exceptions. The Carpenters however work 10 hours, and Union 82 is striving to secure for the carpenters the same privileges as other trades enjoy.

FROM THE JUNE report of the Amalgamated Carpenters we find they now have 433 Branches; 25,419 members, 1173 on unemployed benefit; 546 on sick benefit, and 147 superannuated. Trade is improving in Great Britain and Ireland, but bad in Scotland and overstocked in Australia and New Zealand.

ON JUNE 13, negotiations were entered into which settled the lock out of the Iron and Steel Workers. The result is the men have maintained their scale and demonstrated to all the world, the power of organized labor. Were it not for the existence of the Amalgamated Association, the bosses would have gladly pulled down the wages, notwithstanding they have a tariff established, ostensibly "to protect American labor."

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY. This movement has been well taken hold of in all the mercantile circles of New York. Hundreds and hundreds of business houses have granted their employes a half holiday on Saturdays with full pay, during the Summer from June 1, to Sept. 1. The movement has secured support in Brooklyn, Boston, Buffalo and other cities. Meanwhile the mechanics and workers in productive pursuits are drudging along at ten hours.

TYPOGRAPHICAL Union No. 6, of New York, refused to employ the "Grand Republic" for their excursion, and hired a boat of the Iron Steamboat Company instead, because the "Grand Republic" was painted by scab painters. They also nullified an agreement with Mr. P. Bauer, of Coney Island, because he intended to employ a band of cheap imported scab musicians. Of course Mr. Bauer at once gracefully submitted to the inevitable.

TRADE NOTES.

IN DANBURY, Waterbury and Meriden Conn., steps are being taken to organize carpenters unions.

KENTUCKY will be the next State to establish a labor bureau. The organized labor of the State is making the demand.

PITTSBURGH *Labor Herald* says that the carpenters of that city have no union, and are satisfied to work for $2 a day, and even less.

COAL MINERS unions of all the States will hold a convention in Indianapolis, Ind., July 6, to form a Coal Miners National Union.

THE FIRST CONVENTION of the International Federation of window-glass workers will be held in Pittsburgh, on July 13th. The session will be attended by representatives from every window-glass district in the world.

A LABOR demonstration and picnic will take place in Toronto, on Saturday, July 18th. A street parade will be one of the features, and the trades and labor unions of Hamilton, Ont., are considering the plan of joining in the festival.

ADVICES reach us that in Chicago there is an armed organization of a dozen carpenters of the Anarchist stripe. These are the same fellows who were either too poor or too stingy to pay their dues when they were members of Union 21. Now they are buying $12 guns and playing soldiers.

THE UNION CARPENTERS [illegible] York are reporting all cases of slack workmanship in building to the building inspector, in order to force the employment of organized labor. The plasterers fine a member $50 for working under objectionable bosses, and expel him for its non-payment.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL convention of the Wool Hat Furnishers was held in New York, last month. The tailors, cigar makers, furniture workers, newsdealers and iron workers will soon hold their conventions. Many of the trades now hold conventions only once every two years, as they have found annual conventions too costly.

THE LABOR ELEMENT of the country have great cause for rejoicing in the re-election of Senator Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire. On more than one occasion in the United States Senate he has proven himself a devoted friend of the labor organizations, and his re-election to the Senate guarantees that the labor movement will at least have "one friend in court."

THE BUILDING TRADES of New York have always been to the front in seeking to reduce the hours of labor. The brownstone-cutters have been working eight hours a day for years; so have the paperhangers and derrickmen. The plasterers obtained the nine hour rule two years ago, and this year the bricklayers, framers and hod-hoisting engineers, with their attendant laborers have been successful.

THE MASON contract[illegible] stone-cutters and other builders of [illegible]kas., have formed a union for the purpose of not figuring with [illegible] making estimates on [illegible] fication when the mason's [illegible] considered separately [illegible] from the carpenters' work [illegible] and foundations [illegible] joist not to exceed [illegible] tion. [illegible]ers of Topeka organized

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, JULY, 1885.

STAND TOGETHER.

This world would be a brighter place
If men were true to one another,
If each would wear upon his face
The honest greetings of a brother;
Our pains and sorrows would be less,
Our lives would know more sunny weather,
And patient hearts feel no distress,
If men would only stand together.

When we shall wiser be, and heed
The lessons learned from history's pages,
Examples taught by thought and deed,
The shame and glory of the ages;
No longer need the race despair,
Fear shall grow light as lightest feather;
And skies now dark would soon be fair,
If men would only stand together. —*Republic.*

GIVE US SHORTER HOURS.

Who do they toil so long I wonder;
Rich man, why do they toil, I say?
Surely a spoiler their wealth doth plunder,
Surely a tyrant their life doth slay.

Enter yonder gorgeous dwelling
Whence those sounds of mirth you hear,
Whence those sounds of music swelling
Are wafted to the listening ear.

Yonder stands the smiling host—
Whom those jewels bright adorn—
To defray their heavy cost
His men of all their rights are shorn.

Seek the home of him who works
For meagre pittance in the mills;
In yon attic there he lurks
Full of never-ceasing ills.

HELP A BROTHER.

Give me the nerve of steel,
The arm of fearless might
And the will that is ready still
To battle for the right.

Give me the heart to feel
The sufferings of another,
And fearless power in the trying hour.
To help a suffering brother.

Do You Ask for Union label cigars? If you don't, then you are apt to get scab cigars made in small pox tenements, or manufactured by Chinese lepers and convicts.

The Amount of wages paid determines the consumption of products; so, if there is an apparent over-production, it is wholly attributable to the under pay of labor.

Sash, door and blind manufacturers have about concluded that there will be no marked improvement in their trade before Fall, and then only in the event of good crops.

The Present law of supply and demand is barbarous. It puts men on a par with potatoes, forgetting that human labor, unlike dead commodities, is connected with a human soul.—*Felix Adler.*

A Rich Contractor was holding forth upon the instability of the world. "Can you account for it, sir?" he asked, turning to Foote. "Well, not very clearly," he responded, "unless we suppose it was built by contract."

The Distress of the people may always be recognized by the inequality of the burdens, the vicious distribution of the profits of labor, and the prevailing tendency of a few designing classes to place abuse under the protection of law.—*Blanqui.*

The Worst Injury that can be done to the safety and peace of society is to let it be known that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor; the prison doors are open for the poor offender, but closed for the wealthy criminal.—*N. Y. World.*

The Citizen who advertises for outside labor when home mechanics are able to fill all demands is a traitor to the community in which he lives. Business can only be good when home workmen are employed at good wages.

The Condition of our countrymen just now beggars description. The army of men walking over the country, homeless and penniless, asking work and bread; then, on the other hand, the magnitude of the militia which is exhibited at every disturbance. Why these things?

A Foreman in the quarries at Conshohocken, near Philadelphia, opposed the men in their demand for $1.50 per day, whereupon the wives of the quarrymeu captured the the foreman by force, and treated him to a liberal dose of whitewash applied with brushes. He then left the town hurried[illegible]

DISPLACEMENT OF LABOR BY MACHINERY.

A paper prepared by a committee of the American Social Science Association, and read at its meeting at Cincinnati in 1878.

(Concluded.)

In the processes for getting out the ores, and obtaining precious metals from the vein rocks, also in coal mining and iron mining there have been great changes brought about by machinery which has tended to displace labor.

The processes in the production and manufacture of iron and steel, of ship building, of furniture, of carriages—in fact everything produced—have been changed in a similar manner. Everywhere is machinery doing the work of muscle, and in every case marvelously increasing production. Can any one name a business which is not in this manner affected?

Now, let us see what have been the general effects which have resulted from the use of labor-saving machinery. I will briefly sum them up in a few distinct conclusions.

1. It has broken up and destroyed our whole system of agriculture as practiced by our fathers, which required the whole attention of all the sons of the farm and many from the towns, in the never-ending duties of food-production, and has driven them to the towns and cities to hunt for employment, or remain in great part idle.

2. It has broken up and destroyed our whole system of household and family manufactures, as done by our mothers, when all took part in the labor and shared in the product, to the comfort of all; and has compelled the daughters of our country and towns to factory operations for ten to twelve hours a day in the manufacture of cloth they may not wear, though next to nakedness in the shivering blast; or to the city to ply their needles for eighteen or twenty hours a day, in hunger and cold; or to the streets in thousands, spinning yarns or weaving webs that become their shrouds.

3. It has broken up and destroyed our whole system of working in wood, and iron, and leather, in small shops of one, two, or it may be half a dozen workmen, in every town, village, or hamlet in the country, with blacksmith shops in near neighborhood upon every road, where every man was a workman who could take the rough iron, or unshaped wood, and uncut leather, and carry it through all its operations, until a thoroughly finished article was produced, and has compelled all to production in large shops, where machinery has minutely divided all work, requiring only knowledge and strength enough to attend a machine that will heel shoes or cut nails, or card wool, or spin yarn, or do some other small fraction of a complete whole.

4. It has broken up and destroyed our whole system of individual and independent action in production and manufacture, where any man who possessed a trade by his own hands could at once make that trade his support and means of advancement, free of control by any other man, and has compelled all working men and women to a system of communal work, where, in hundreds and thousands, they are forced to labor with no other interest in the work than is granted to them in the wages paid for so much toil; with no voice, no right, no interest in the product of their hands and brains, but subject to the uncontrolled interest and caprice of those who, too often, know no other motive than that of avarice.

5. It has so enormously developed the power of production as to far outstrip man's utmost power of consumption, enabling less than one-half of the producing and working classes, working ten hours a day, to produce vastly more than a market can be found for; filling our granaries, warehouses, depots, and stores with enormous amounts of products of every description, for which there is no sale, though never before offered at such low prices, with multitudes of men and women in the greatest want—being without food, clothing, shelter—without work, and consequently without means to obtain the simplest necessaries of life.

6. It has thrown out of employment substantially one-half of the working classes. In fact it has utterly destroyed all regular or constant employment for any considerable class in any industry, and is constantly and steadily displacing able and willing men, and filling their places with women and children; leaving no place to be filled by, and no demand for, the constantly increasing numbers developed in our increase of population, in this way adding to the number of unemployed. It takes married women in thousands from their maternal cares and duties, and children but little more than infants from the schools, putting them to the care of machinery and its work, until quite one-third of the machine tenders in our country are women and children; thus breaking down the mothers, slaughtering the infants, and giving employment to any who obtain it only upon such conditions of uncertainty, insecurity, competition with the workless, and steady reduction in wages, as create a constant struggle to obtain the little work they do have, and get such compensation for it as will barely support life even when in health.

These points show clearly the changes which have taken place in all our industries within a period of little more than half a century—changes greater than the world has before known during its whole existence.

* * *

Such is the statement furnished the American Social Science Association seven years ago, and since then greater inventions have taken the place of hand labor.

In view of these facts, what is the remedy? With over two millions of our people out of employment to-day, and the number constantly increasing, the natural consequence will be further reductions in wages. And all this only tends to add to the stringency of the times by curtailing our own home markets, through decreasing in the midst of abundant products, the power of our people to purchase what they want, and to supply their actual necessities.

Want of work on one hand, coupled with reduced wages on the other hand, reduces the amount of goods consumed by the workers, and to that extent depresses home markets and the business interests of the Nation.

Under the present condition of affairs the only means to remedy this, and to offset the effects of machinery and the many changes in industry, is to reduce the hours of labor to eight hours per day, so as to employ those who are now in enforced idleness. For all should have an equal chance to work.

This must be accomplished by the thorough organization and unification of all mechanics, artisans and laborers—of all trades and occupations. And on one given day all over the United States, the working classes must establish the eight hour system. We must not look to the Government, or to Congress, or to any State Legislature to do this for us. For if we want the eight hour system we must show that we have the manhood to get it for ourselves. We are sick and tired of waiting for the Government to enforce its own Eight Hour Law. Hence the organized working classes of the United States have made an Eight Hour law of their own, and they propose to carry it out.

At the Fourth Annual Convention of the Federation of Trade and Labor Unions composed of delegates from all the leading trades unions and labor organizations of the United States and Canada, held in Chicago, Ill., from Oct. 7 to Oct. 10, 1884, it was resolved that Eight Hours shall constitute a legal day's labor, on and after May 1st, 1886!

On that date the Eight Hour system must be enforced. All it needs is, that each man shall resolve to work no longer than Eight Hours a day, and refuse to work Ten Hours any more after that date. No matter if for a while wages are less for Eight Hours than they are now for Ten Hours. The result will be that before long the increased demand for men under the Eight Hour system, will naturally raise the wages to a standard even higher than now obtained for Ten Hours work. And this is just as certain as that now the standard of wages for Ten Hours is higher than it was of old, when men worked 12 or 14 hours a day.

If we wish to have steady work and to maintain wages without constant fear of reduction, if we wish more of the leisure which rightfully belongs to us, more of the contentment of life which flows from better surroundings, if we would improve our condition socially, morally, intellectually and physically, if we would live longer and be more happy, let us adopt the Eight Hour system on May 1st, 1886. Get ready, for the day will soon be at hand! Don't let it pass, for now is your opportunity! Let the rallying cry be:

Eight Hours for Work!
Eight Hours for Rest!
Eight Hours for What You Will!

TESTIMONY FROM A VALUABLE SOURCE.

Labor, silently and with foresight, has been preparing a general movement for better compensation; first by the exclusion of Chinese labor; next, by securing legislation against convict prison labor; by legislation for the establishment of State and National labor bureaus; by investigation into labor conditions at home and abroad, and into the causes of industrial depression. It is gathering evidence to make out a clear and strong case, and material with which to drive its prosecution of the case to a practical issue. It has the quiet cooperation of some very bright minds—men who are humanitarian in their aspirations, and who feel that the existing system of production and exchange must be modified to suit the expanding necessities of the masses.

During periods of great prosperity and great depression labor organizations thrive least. Their most prosperous season is midway between depression or activity. When there is work for all the inducements to association is weakened, and when depression reaches extreme limits, laborers feel nothing is to be gained by association. Nearly all unions have been losing strength either in numbers and earnestness, or both. Improving activity will develop trade union interest. A national Eight Hour movement has been decreed by the national federation of trade unions, and more or less local preparatory organization has been effected. This movement is likely to take shape when conditions are favorable. There is a remarkable unanimity among labor leaders and the more intelligent wage-workers in the Middle and Western States as to the wisdom of this contemplated course. Not much help is expected from the factory operatives of the New England States, who are busy settling themselves securely under the Ten Hour system. In several localities the bricklayers have already established a Nine Hour system, and there is a general desire among the building trades to make a move for the Nine Hour system. The start will most likely be made in New York. Philadelphia has an enthusiastic Eight Hour league which is seeking to establish branches in other cities and towns. The movement is favorably regarded in the West, and will be begun among the building trades there, perhaps simultaneously with the effort in the East. The organizations among the building trades have discussed the scheme thoroughly, but there is a determined hostility to any movement except under the most promising circumstances, and under assurance of general cooperation. The probability of such a movement has been strengthened during the past two years by the frequent failures of the best organized unions to resist a decline of wages or effect an advance. They see that a shorter hour movement has more chances of success.—*Bradstreets.*

LUSTROUS POLISH FOR CABINET WORK.

A fine, lustrous polish for delicate cabinet work can be made as follows: Half pint linseed oil, half pint old ale, the white of an egg, one ounce spirits of wine, one ounce spirits of salts. Shake well before using. A little to be applied to the face of a soft linen pad, and lightly rubbed over the article to be restored, which should be first rubbed off with an old silk handkerchief. It will keep any length of time if well corked.

A Few years more of class legislation will deprive the people of every vestige of political influence, and prevent the possibility of an intelligent uprising, leaving the inevitable change to be wrought by a mob in the bloodiest revolution the world has yet seen.—*Woman's World.*

TRADES UNIONS.

A Powerful Argument In Their Favor by Mayor Grace of New York City.

One of the most remarkable speeches ever delivered in support of Trades Unions by any man in public life, is the one delivered recently by Mayor Grace of New York City, at the banquet given by Typographical Union No. 6 of said city, in honor of the delegates to the International Typographical Union. Mayor Grace himself is a man of wealth, a manufacturer and merchant of large means, whose words should have weight among not only capitalists, but also among that class of workingmen, who are opposed to trades unions or ignorant of their benefits. We here give the speech in full:

On none of the many occasions during the past few years upon which I have been asked by virtue of my office to respond to the toast of the City of New York, have I done so with greater pleasure or deeper interest than I do to-night. I find myself called upon to-night to answer to the well-worn toast at a dinner, which follows upon a gathering of the representatives of all of the Typographical Unions of the United States, and if the toast be old, such occasion is not only for me altogether new, but it is comparatively new in the industrial annals of this country. It is but a few years ago that such a gathering as this was not only unheard of, but unthought of. It is symptomatic of a state of things altogether modern, and marks a phase of industrial progress which is fraught with the deepest and most serious meaning for all of you, and for all you represent. You are all unionists, warm advocates of and believers in the efficacy of and advantages of trades unions, and as such, you represent an institution which is quite as natural, and which may be made quite as useful as any of the institutions which spring out of the condition of organized society. I remember when trade union congresses were first held in England; the occasions were availed of by gentlemen of influence other than the unionists themselves for the delivery of speeches and orations in advocacy of their principles. But the men who met in these congresses were practical business men who knew what they had met for, and who needed no defense of their meetings and their principles, and so "the practice was at last forbidden by a standing order that papers in defense of trades unions are unnecessary." Now I agree fully with the spirit of that order, and I wish not to be understood as regarding it as necessary to say anything in defense of trades unions, but I do nevertheless desire to say something with reference to them as the result of calm and careful study on my part, which may serve some proper purpose, as calling attention to their place in the commonwealth.

In ancient times when half, or even more, of the world were the slaves of the remainder, there was no such thing even as a working class in the present sense of the word. There was no struggle between capital and labor, because there was no hiring of free laborers. The capitalist employer in the modern sense of the term was entirely unknown until the seventeenth century, so that both capitalists and wage-workers are thus late economic and political developments. When in the fifteenth century, for the first time in history, good times came for the English workingmen, and they were in a measure placed beyond want and partially relieved from incessant toil and so were afforded some leisure in which to talk and think they began to combine, for combination always follows close upon leisure and community of thought. But for three centuries all the other classes of society, aided by the strong arm of the law, combined against the workingmen, and so in England from the beginning of the sixteenth century until well on in the nineteenth, to quote the greatest authority upon the subject, Mr. Thorold Rogers, "a conspiracy concocted by the law and caried by the parties interested in its success was entered into to cheat the English workman of his wages, to tie him to the soil, * * * and to degrade him into irreparable poverty.

The law determined the price of his labor, and when that was insufficient he had to go to the workhouse. It is matter of history t[illegible] for cent[illegible] the life of the workman was little better than that of the beast of the field. The legislature, the law and the courts all combined in the actual or supposed interest of the employers to keep labor in this condition, and this combination continued throughout Europe down to the present century. Even to-day, after labor has learned to organized for its own protection, there is a large element in society which seems to think organization a crime and a sin; that they who regard themselves as the elect are alone entitled to exercise the right of combination, and that the law should in some way intervene to protect them from, and to prevent its exercise by, any one else. Until recently, combination by workingmen was regarded as conspiracy, and, as such, a crime against the State.

Down to this year of Our Lord 1885 employers have sought to pay the least possible wages and to get the largest possible service, and the government and the laws, representing the sentiment of the employing classes, have been directed only too often in that behalf. But this condition of things is changing very rapidly, and those who have heretofore always appealed to the lawmakers for help find themselves in a position of unspeakable discomfort; because recognizing the right of the law to interfere, and appealing to the precedent established by the employers, the workingmen themselves are now appealing to and securing some degree of attention at the hands of the lawmakers. That such a change has been brought about is primarily due to the organization of workingmen and trades unions. In the days when combination was unlawful, the unions were necessarily secret clubs, or were disguised as benevolent or friendly societies; and when their members were harassed and depressed by an unjust law, and were afforded nothing but examples of injustice and cruelty on all hands, it is hardly to be expected that they should themselves entirely escape the tempers and manners of their times. So, in their early organization, crimes and rank injustice were from time to time committed in their name, for which that name still suffers.

The perpetrators of the Sheffield outrages, for instance, deserved the severest punishment possible, not only because of the nature of their crimes, but because they brought innocent men and unions into disrepute which it has taken years to outgrow. But trades unions as they are today organized, "are the natural outgrowth of natural laws," are no longer amenable to the complaints which attended their early state. In England in 1824 the law first permitted the workingmen to combine for the purpose of "improving wages and reducing the hours of labor," but for these purposes only, and they were not permitted to hold property for any purposes whatever. These two objects have always been foremost among those for which American unions have been organized, but they have by no means been the only ones. Their main purpose has been for the establishment of equality of opportunity without which "equality before the law" is a delusion and a snare. Their main object is to raise wages and shorten the hours of labor only as a means to an end.

That end is, to make the workingman's life less precarious; to make him a better man, a better husband and father, and a better citizen. Such being their actual purpose not only, but their achieved result, as shown in numberless instances, it is not to be wondered at that their power increases with experience, and that their influence becomes every day more potent. In all American trades unions, so far as I am aware, scrupulous care is taken to do only that which is right and lawful. Unjust and unlawful acts are the rare exception, and so marked is this fact, as to make the manifold combinations of capital, which exercise corporate rights by virtue of the authority of laws and in the name of public interest which they constantly evade and violate, stand in shameful contrast with the trades unions to whom incorporation is denied except as benevolent societies. The unions may not be, and they are not always wisely managed. No human concerns are: but they have done and are doing an immense amount of good, have vastly improved the condition of the wage-worker, and consequently the condition of society as a whole. They are democratically governed bodies. Like all other democracies they are not infallible, but they are better than any less democratic form of cooperative organization could be. Their characteristic trait is the absence of trade selfishness or bias. No union in any one trade refuses to help the suffering members of the unions of any other craft. They are organized independently of all particular trade or craft feeling into federal bodies representative of all crafts and callings by which wage-workers earn a living. They are schools for self-government and mutual self-help. They strive for justice for themselves as organized bodies, and as individuals among themselves. They stand by the industrious and condemn the idle. They hate dishonesty and intemperance, and put their seal of condemnation upon whatever is injurious to their handicrafts. They fight valiantly, and generally wisely, for what they consider their rights, and in this they are in the right. I know that these things are not generally believed of them, but the prevalent idea on the part of the easy-going non-worker is gained more from descriptions in novels, or from sensational newspaper descriptions of occasional errors and injustices perpetrated by the union, which no more represent the actual working and purpose of the union than the hemorrhage of the consumptive represents the normal action and real function of the lungs. Of the extension and influence of the unions, their daily work and normal life, the average man and the so-called general reader has only the faintest, if any idea. It is the things which misrepresent that he reads and remembers. The other things don't get into the papers. It is the burglaries and defalcations that are written about most graphically by the reporters.

The greatest result so far attained by trades unions generally has been the raising of wages; and this has had numerous consequent effects, notably in the increased comfort of the worker with all that that implies of a better body, a better mind, and a better soul. The shortening of the hours of labor has had the same effect. These things in their turn have made of the better man a better workman. He has become more sober, more industrious, and more skilled. His labor has thus become worth more to his employer and more to the world. As well paid labor it has become more remunerative to the capitalist, until it has come to be recognized as a principle of political economy that "the workingman whose intelligence requires no more than the minimum supervision is a cheap bargain even at the maximum wages." Thus, although trades unions have made wages higher, they have not made labor dearer, and the success of the unions is never, in the long run, at the cost of the capitalists. I hold that in the true sense it should be seen, both from the workingman's and from the capitalist's point of view, that there is no natural and necessary conflict between labor and capital, but that they are to each other as the chisel of the sculptor is to the rude marble, without both of which the finished and perfected work cannot exist.

Such being the case, it remains to ask not only what the State and municipal governments owe the workingmen, but what the workingman owes them in turn. The State owes them security by law, not only of legal equality, but of the equality of opportunity. It owes them a full and fair hearing, and owes their unions and organizations legal recognition, and it owes to them that when it enacts a law in their favor it accompanies it with a penalty for its infringement, as it has not done in the case of the eight hour law. It should either impose a penalty to make its law effective, or leave them off the statute books altogether, for without the penalty they are after all not laws. The city owes them a full voice in its councils, a just and fair opportunity for employment, aside from all partisan political considerations, clean streets, healthy homes, and well-enforced police, fire, and sanitary laws. They in their turn owe the State and the city a faithful, loyal interest in all questions of public importance, an unselfish struggle to secure the election of the best and fittest representative in public office, a clean and honest exercise of the elective franchise, and a realization in thought and deed that the best interest of the community is their best interest, and that the good of the whole is the good of each member of the whole. If they are indifferent to the demand upon them of the State and the city, if they vote from narrow personal interest or prejudice, or worse yet, if they do not vote at all, if they follow parties or "organizations" blindly, and are willing to be represented in the Legislatures by men who, as is too frequently the case, are unfit to be members of their union, they have only themselves to blame, for they are the majority.

As Mayor of the City of New York, responding to the toast which you have allotted me, I can, in behalf of the city, which I believe will one day be governed by those of its citizens who are self-respecting and laborious workingmen, merchants, and manufacturers, instead of the parasite politician, and in order that I may succeed in this work, so far as can be expected of me as a public servant, I ask only the cooperation and support, actively and heartily given through the keen and intelligent interest in public affairs, of the people at large, whose natural enemies are the professional politicians, against whom they must protect themselves at the cost of sleepless vigilance and loyal self-sacrifice for common weal. The State and the city no less, but much more than the unions, demand the best and the continuous thought of all public-spirited workingmen. The greater and more active and intelligent the public spirit of the workingman becomes, the sooner will his petitions be heard and his wrongs redressed. His enemies and the enemies of the common weal, who are one, never sleep and never concede except to get a renewal of a lease of confidence, while for their own advantage they make legislation a mockery and the legislative halls a common mart.

HE RICHLY DESERVED HANGING.

Charles A. Buddensiek, the contractor, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced by Recorder Smythe to 10 years imprisonment and fined $500. The case however has been appealed, and through the power of money, Buddensiek no doubt expects to be acquitted.

The following report of one day's proceedings in the trial of Buddensiek gives proof of the kind of work done by contractors who hire "scab" instead of union labor:

In the trial of the builder Buddensiek in New York, James O'Reilly testified that he had the contract to do the stone work at 6 cents per foot, and that he and his men refused to work in the cellar because girder posts were not used and the walls were crumbling. He told Buddensiek that the buildings would not stand throughout the day on which they fell. Henry Brandt, a carpenter, said that the bricks in the front of the building were so soft that he could pull them to pieces with his fingers while putting in the window frames. The lumber was of yellow pine—some good and some wormy. Witness had seen a wall between two of the buildings out of plumb nearly a foot.

NEW YORK BRICKLAYERS.

The 3,500 bricklayers of New York have worked successfully on the 9 hour system since May 1st. It is satisfactory all around, both to the bosses and the hands. The New York Bricklayers' Unions are now anxious that other trades throughout the country should adopt the 9 hour rule. On the Pacific Coast our Local Unions of the Brotherhood have maintained the 9 hour system for the past two years, and in this they are the pioneers. Since the 9 hours has been adopted, all the bricklayers in New York are at work and, in fact, there seems to be no enforced idleness in the trade anywhere. Last July they asked 9 hours and $4 a day, and nearly three-fourths got it; but some of the bosses fought it. But on May 1st the arrangement of 9 hours at 42 cts. an hour, and eight on Saturdays, or 53 hours a week, was made universal as a minimum, but on account of the increased demand for labor several builders are already paying 45 cts. The men have 5 unions, including 3,000 out of the 3,500 bricklayers in the city, and the other 500 are rapidly coming in.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, JULY, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canadas, being the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	One Year.
One inch	$ 75	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00
⅛ Column	1 00	2 25	4 50	8 00
¼ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
½ Column	3 00	6 50	14 00	26 00
One Column	5 00	12 00	24 00	45 00

Liberal discount on standing contracts and for larger space.

None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	₱ 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
German " " "		50
Blank Bonds, " "		5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

☞Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

PAY YOUR DUES promptly, for if you let them drag along for months, you are apt to fall into arrears and be suspended from benefits. Not only that but if you let them drag behind four or five months the sum looks large, and it is just four or five times harder to pay.

HOW THIS world whirls! The rapid changes in public thought on the labor question can be no better exemplified than to read in the daily journals of late, the sermons of divines, the utterances of journalists, and the gushing sentiments of public men all expressing ideas that ten years ago were denounced as communistic, and branded as the mouthings of crack-brained agitators.

JUST THINK of Stephen B. Elkins, a representative capitalist, the manager of Blaine's campaign last year, speaking out in thunder tones at the Missouri University against land and other monopolies, against the wrongs of child labor, and in favor of shorter hours of labor—in a word—in favor of a dozen labor measures that the workingmen have clamored for the past 20 years.

THEN ON THE other hand, read on our third page this month the grand and stately speech of Mayor Grace, of New York, a man worth millions of wealth, taking the highest and most pronounced ground in favor of trade unions, giving expression to thoughts and ideas that are throwing America as well as Europe into a ferment of agitation, that will, ere long, even surpass the excitement of the anti-slavery movement before the War.

IF THERE IS NO UNITY among men there is no common interest, and men become mere tools to the will of unprincipled employers, and as a consequence the hours of labor are extended, wages reduced, piece work at reduced prices enforced, hundreds introduced into the trade as saw and hatchet men, whilst thousands of good workmen are walking the streets. This state of affairs will continue so long as those in connection with the trade, remain so indifferent to the various causes that are bringing about such disastrous results.

THE BRICKLAYERS AND CARPENTERS HAND IN HAND.

COHOES, N. Y., MAY 17, 1885.

To all Subordinate Unions of the Bricklayers and Masons International Union of America!

BROTHERS:—We appeal to you to assist us by every possible means to increase the strength of our International Union.

Experience has convinced us that with organized labor we can successfully cope with Capital, and secure a just recognition of our rights as craftsmen, and a fair remuneration for our service and skill.

It is essential and necessary for to still strengthen our forces and position, that we should be continually upon the lookout for those who would bring us down to the level of pauper labor.

Disorganized Labor is as much our foe as Organized Capital, and in our organized strength, we should stretch forth the hand of assistance to those who enjoy not our privileges, and seek also to elevate them from the slums of serfdom to the liberty of organized independence.

Our craft is unorganized in many sections of the country, and it is necessary that some means should be adopted to gather them into our fold. In strengthening our own order, we should not forget that there are multitudes of other trades who are not organized, and to whom we should render our assistance at every possible opportunity.

In the building trade masonry and carpentry are the prime factors. Though not consolidated they *should* be of mutual benefit to each other. In every city, town or hamlet where a union of one prevails, a union of the other should be organized. The two trades should work in harmony and with each other, and to that end we would ask of you Brother Bricklayers and Masons to assist in the organization of Unions of Carpenters and Joiners in your respective localities where no such unions exist.

A proper disposition and a little exertion on your part will be heartily reciprocated by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who in turn will organize Bricklayers and Masons Unions in their several jurisdictions, as they have done already in several instances.

Such action will be of immense benefit to both crafts. Let the good work go on. "Organization" is the word.

Any information required, tending to the organization of a Carpenters Union will be cheerfully and promptly furnished by addressing the General Secretary of the Brotherhood, P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O., or through the undersigned, THOS. O'DEA,

Gen'l Sec. B. and M. I. U.
P. O. Box 1074, Cohoes, N. Y.

TO BE VOTED ON BY OUR LOCAL UNIONS.

An amendment has been proposed to the constitution of the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, which has been submitted to the various affiliated unions for adoption or rejection. This month the local unions of our Brotherhood will vote on the question. Section 1 provides that "it shall be one of the cardinal principles of this Federation to secure the unification of all organizations under the jurisdiction upon one common financial basis, to assist its members in the event of a strike or lockout, if properly approved by the respective organizations to which they may be attached, provided *said strike or lockout shall have been in progress for at least sixty days* at the date of said approval." The Legislative committee is constituted the authority to approve and manage all strikes and lockouts, cooperating with the local organization, to levy an assessment not to exceed two cents weekly upon all members under the jurisdiction of the Federation and to disburse the same. The benefits shall not exceed $3 a week.

CUT THROAT BIDS.

Some contractors are trying to reduce wages in different places, on the plea that they are compelled to take the work at such a low figure that they cannot make it pay unless our men submit to reductions. It would be a grand object if the contractors would form a union among themselves, and bid giving price for the work required; instead of this being the case, we have a system of scrambling for the contracts, one bidding under the other, until the work is taken for very little over cost of material, and then the difference in the price is sought to be made up by reducing the wages of the workmen or by driving them at high-pressure speed. Competition which has reason for its guidance is a healthy principle. But reckless and unscrupulous competition, which is ruled by selfishness, and the apparent gain of the present moment, is a blighting and withering curse. We can only urge our members to stand firm in the bond of union; it is our only safeguard. Then we can soon stop this system of cut throat bids.

NEW UNIONS.

During the month of June, charters have been granted to new unions in Springfield, O., Amsterdam, N. Y. and Bellaire, O. Also Union No. 4 of St. Louis, which was reorganized by our G. S. has been readmitted and now members 162 members and is constantly growing in membership. Applications for charters are also pending from New Albany, Ind., Dayton, O., New Orleans, and Louisville, Ky., has voted unanimously to join the B. The new union in New Orleans is to be located in the Upper District of the city.

Muscatine, Iowa.

Carpenters of this city are all busy at present. It is said that there are more buildings being put up here just now than in any other town or city of Iowa. But the good times have brought with them quite a number of country saw and hatchet carpenters who, to a great extent, keep down the wages, $2.25 per day being the highest paid for first class mechanics. Many are working for $1.75, and, no doubt, some of the 'countries" get even less. This state of affairs ought to show to the carpenters of Muscatine that it is necessary for them to organize at once. By organizing in this busy season they could easily raise and regulate their wages in a very short time.

DON'T.

Don't expect that a union is merely to inaugurate a strike.

Don't think that the union is going to the bad because your idea is not always adopted.

Don't think that by putting ten or twenty-five cents into the treasury that your wages ought to be increased two or three dollars a week.

Don't imagine that small dues will ever secure high wages.

Don't think that the union meetings can transact their business without your presence.

Don't absent yourself.

Don't talk too much and on every subject before the meeting. Remember that even the sweetest music has its pauses.

Don't patronize capitalistic papers when labor papers are struggling for existence.

Don't call yourself a union man unless you keep one labor paper at least and more if you can.

Don't forget that labor papers should be circulated after reading, that they are too precious for wrapping paper.

Don't push aside works on social economy for novels. A true conception and practical application of that science will make the earth a paradise.—*J. Ehmann.*

WARN THEM AWAY.

As a check to the strong influx of idle workingmen into the already overcrowded territory, the more humane citizens of Ottawa, Kansas, are placarding the city and surrounding country with the following poster:

THE "SHOT-GUN POLICY" IN OTTAWA, KANSAS.

Notice!—To all having friends in the East, West, North or South: You will save yourself humiliation and your friends from possible indignity, by notifying all such at once that strangers coming to Ottawa without money or in search of work are under suspicion, and for each and every such offense are liable to service upon the city rock-pile, under shot-gun surveillance. Warn them away!

EIGHT HOURS WORK.

The following, taken from the London *Echo*, applies with as great force to this country as it does to England:

"For twenty years the workingmen of Brisbane have had a working day of eight hours. They have advanced in contentment, in prosperity, in self-respect; and their employers, out of whose pockets the restricted hours were to come, have gained by it in the tranquility of the relations existing between them and the quality of the labor done. That is their own admission.

"A few day's ago the twentieth Eight Hours' demonstration was held, an imposing Labor parade; and the employers, who in this country would have held aloof, joined heartily in the celebration. Some manufacturers gave dinners to their men after the parade was over, and the general tenor of their addresses was that the employer had received as much benefit from the movement as the employed, and that no man could work ten or twelve hours a day, and work well.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Cohoes, N. Y.

Union 99 growing every meeting.

Mobile, Ala.

Union 89 now meets at the hall of the Phœnix Steam Fire Co., No. 6.

Hamilton, Canada.

Trade dull, the city is full of wandering carpenters.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

Trade moderate, not much new work, mostly repairs and alterations. Wages $2.50 to $3.25.

Charleston, S. C.

Over 300 carpenters, and times are the dullest ever known. Two-thirds of the trade idle, and wages $1.25 and $2.

Houston, Texas.

Wages $1.50 to $3; trade dull, prospects no better for Fall business. The city is overcrowded. Union 66 growing slowly.

Pensacola, Fla.

Trade is paralyzed here; not a dozen carpenters in the whole city at work. Prospects dull. Union 74 still holding firm.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

The outlook for work this season is far from promising. Union men are pretty generally employed while there are scores of non-union men on the streets.

Halifax, N. S.

Trade slightly on the improve; wages $1.40 to $1.75. There are 300 carpenters in town, and prospects good for Summer work, but there are plenty of men here.

Haverhill, Mass.

Business middling fair, wages average $2.25 for union men; all our members are employed, though the city is crowded with idle carpenters. Union 82 is growing steadily.

Philipsburg, Pa.

Trade dull all this season; wages $1.50 to $2.25. Carpenters here in abundance. Our union men have lost very little time, as we take none but good men to join us, and we help each other to get work.

Trenton, N. J.

Union 31 still holding firm; business growing better, but the labor market is overstocked with men, and is likely to continue so until the hours of labor are decreased to say about 8 hours per day.

Chester, Pa.

Business very dull; wages $1.75 to $2.50. Union 85 is gaining ground every week, but there are hosts of men idle, and times are very hard. But the members of our union keep each other in jobs.

Chanute, Kansas.

Union 103 is organized in this city. Officers: Jas. W. Twitley, P.; L. Clavinger, V. P.; Chas. Gather, R. S.; J. K. Whiteside, C. S. and F. S.; George Harp, T.; Chas. Brown, C.; Chris. Schutler, W.

Worcester, Mass.

Wages $1.50 to $3. Union 95 is on the upward grade, and new members are initiated every meeting: we meet every Tuesday evening. J. G. Vandreuil has been elected our Cor. Sec.

St. Louis, Mo.

Business dull, wages $2 to $3 per day. The city is swarming with idle carpenters, so men better stay away from here. The work of Secretary McGuire here on May 24th and 25th has resulted in the formation of a strong union in this city.

Providence, R. I.

Union 94 is prospering quite well. On May 29th we had a public meeting which was addressed by Prof. Henry Appleton and Mr. Mulholland, which helped us considerably, as we got several new members through it.

Alameda, Cal.

Trade slacking up. Wages average $3 for 9 hours as a day's work. Mr. A. C. Gilbert, once the largest contractor in this city, went into bankruptcy lately, and can't pay 10 cents on the dollar. He was always very much opposed to the nine hour rule. Union 47 is prosperous.

Holyoke, Mass.

Union 95 is getting along as well as can be expected. The offices of F. S. and C. S. are combined and Bro. John Dalrymple is elected to that position, vice Thos. F. Moroney, who has proved himself a fraud, so we advise all unions to beware of him.

Rushville, Ind.

There is no work going on here, so the old members of Union 39 have had to scatter throughout the State. A few are in Connersville, but work is no better there, and the cigar makers are on strike while the four furniture factories in that city employ a host of children at low wages.

Sedalia, Mo.

This city is making great headway in labor matters, nearly every trade is thoroughly organized. Carpenters Union 98 is none behind hand, it is growing rapidly. Some people are circulating reports that carpenter work is rushing in this city. This is not true, for there are a good many men still idle. These false reports are issued by a few interested contractors, who want to flood the town, and cut down the wages.

Boston, Mass.

Union 33 is thriving and has a staunch body of devoted men, and on June 1st we held the third anniversary of the union. New members are joining us and many of the old ones who let themselves drop into arrears are coming back into the fold. We have granted an amnesty to all the members who have fallen into arrears the past Winter, when times were so hard. We have notified them all by mail that they will be reinstated by paying 50 cts. or one month's dues, which will place them in good standing. Business is picking up slowly; wages $1.75 to $2.50. Union 33 is organizing a union in Somerville.

Toledo, Ohio.

Trade very flat; wages $1.50 to $2. Fully 300 out of the 700 carpenters in town are idle. Work on the new State Insane Asylum has again been commenced. Ed. Mailline has the contract, and only pays his men $1.50 per day. Some of our union men quit there on that account. The outlook is anything but encouraging for work this Summer. We warn all carpenters to stay away from Toledo.

Tacoma, Wash. Ter.

Trade in this city is dead; men are leaving here constantly. Carpenters can be hired for $1.90 per day, and hundreds of them jump at that price. Wages 2 years ago were $3 to $3.50. It is impossible to reorganize Union 63. The traveling element has ruined this place as far as work and wages are concerned.

A. S. BAILEY.

Kansas City, Mo.

Last Winter, when the carpenters of this city were too poor to pay the necessary dues, they then wanted to organize; now, when work is in full blast, you can't get them interested. Wages and times are too good for them, and nothing but a severe depression of affairs will ever bring them to their senses. Then, I fear, they will not have the "spunk" to uphold an organization.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Wages $1.25 to $2.25, trade dull and the city overcrowded with men. Carpenters better stay away from here, for the town is flooded with non-resident carpenters, and most of them work for whatever they are offered, no matter how low the wages. Most of our bankrupt contractors prefer this class. Union 15 is gaining members, and the carpenters of Indianapolis begin to see they must organize or else starve themselves and families.

Englewood, Ill.

Trade pretty good, but wages keep very low, from $2 to $2.50, only a few getting $2.75. The bosses say they can get the very best of men for $2.25, and thus the trade is degraded so that the very name "carpenter" is being degraded by the narrow selfishness of men who are too slavish to uphold wages, and too mean to sustain the dignity of their craft. Union 60 ought to be reorganized, if we ever wish to benefit the trade in Englewood.

Denver, Col.

The unjust arrest and unwarranted sentence of the strikers on the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. has raised a great fever of excitement here and the citizens are very indignant over the matter. Union 55 has donated a handsome sum to aid the strikers. The monthly sociables still continue to increase in interest and attendance while Union 55 is growing so strong that we will have to get a larger hall to accommodate the attendance.

Columbus, O.

Trade dull; nearly 700 carpenters in this city and more than half of them idle. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. The public meeting here on May 30th, which was addressed by Gen. Sec. McGuire, has resulted in several new members, and in encouraging the older members to hold true to the cause. Union 61 has changed its meeting place to Session's Block, cor. Long and High Sts., and meets every second and fourth Tuesday.

New Orleans, La.

Plenty of piece work going on. The Exposition is over, and crowds of men are standing at the gates looking for employment. It would startle you to see the spectacle. Trade is slack, there is a sort of boom in cottages in the sixth district, which does not amount to anything worth mentioning, only that the piece worker gets his work in. You can see some of them at work as early as 6 A. M. and as late as 7 P. M. About half of the carpenters are idle. Union 76 at present is at a stand-still.

St. Paul, Minn.

At least 1500 carpenters in this city, and one-third are idle. Wages $1.75 to $3. Union 87 is booming, and in a flourishing condition in every respect, with 40 applications at our last meeting, and 28 initiations, and all the members earnest and enthusiastic. Our meeting hall is always packed of late. There are plenty of men here for all branches of the trade, the city is overrun with them. Men better stay away from here. Union 87 is being incorporated under the State laws. The next step will be to organize the carpenters of Minneapolis.

Wheeling, W. Va.

The newly organized Union 3 is doing well, and the visit and address of Gen. Sec. McGuire, on June 14th, has greatly aided us. On the night previous he spoke in Bellaire, O., which resulted in the forming of a union, and in Martins Ferry, O., Union 11 has been organized, so that the carpenters in all three cities in the bosom of the Ohio Valley have formed unions. Now we are taking steps to boycott Northern mill work, and in this we are sure of the cooperation of all reliable builders and planing mills in this vicinity. Wellsburg, W. Va., and Parkersburgh, W. Va., will also be brought into line.

Springfield, Mass.

Trade fair, but overcrowded with carpenters and a large number out of work, and strangers keep crowding in. All union men are at work; about 400 carpenters in this city. Wages $1.50 to $2.75. Union 96 is growing, but ought to be more prosperous. The carpenters of this city seem to be in slavish fear. They ought to come in and join us, and show they are ready to sustain their rights. Let every officer and member put in his full energy for the good of the union.

New Britain, Conn.

We are doing splendidly. Union 97 keeps on growing in membership. We have taken quarters in one of the most elegant halls in the city. We are arranging to organize a union in Meriden, Conn.

There is a strong and determined feeling here to boycott business men of this city who are erecting buildings and giving the work to cheap contractors and parties resident in other cities outside of New Britain. Thousands of dollars are taken out of the city in that way, that might be spent here to the advantage of our home mechanics. And while we are expected to patronize home trade, our chances for employment are being cut off by the very same business men who expect our patronage. We propose to get square with them, and Union 97 and other labor societies will join together, with many other citizens to make a crusade against this system.

Evansville, Ind.

Union No. 90 is getting along very well, taking in new members every meeting. Work dull and prospects poor for the season.

Work very dull, lots of men idle, but all union men are kept to work, while the others are standing around the streets. Union 90 proposes to have a picnic July 4. New members are flocking into our union at every meeting.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Union 68 is growing slowly but surely strong and great. Much interest is being shown of late by many members, to prepare for the great conflict May 1st, 1886, for eight hours as a day's work. We are advocating and endeavoring to bring about some way of showing non-union men the necessity of joining our ranks without delay, so as to help prepare for the coming struggle as we are well aware that much work must be done in the next eleven months, for we must conquer or surrender ourselves as slaves. State of trade is fair, but many carpenters are walking the streets every day looking for work, and damning our city papers for misrepresenting the state of trade here. Union 68 would not advise any union men to come to Des Moines for work this Summer. Average wages $2.25 and $2.50 per day for 10 hours.

Troy, N. Y.

There are fully 250 carpenters out of work here, more than half of the entire number in this city. Business dull. Thorn and Spence, contractors, hired scab masons, whereupon the carpenters, shop hands and outside men, all quit, until he finally agreed to hire none but union men for the future, under penalty, if he ever broke the rule, of having to pay the wages of union men called out for the time the trouble would last. A couple of weeks after that he broke his promise and hired a scab plumber, and now all the carpenters, masons, etc., in his employ have left him, and his shop is declared a scab shop for three months to come. The firm is in a bad fix as it has lots of work. But we have a Federation of the Building Trades, and are holding solidly together.

The strike of the masons and bricklayers is settled, the men agreeing to take their wages by the hour, in order to keep up the system of short hours on Saturday. Heretofore the carpenters have been paid by the day, $2.50, and quit at 4 P. M., Saturdays. This season the bosses are hiring by the hour, and paying 26 cts. per hour, instead of 25, so as not to knuckle down to the union. Union 78 is growing.

Hartford, Conn.

At our regular meeting, May 21st, Union 43 was honored by a friendly visit from her Sister Union 97 of New Britain, who came up to Hartford in an omnibus. They arrived here in time to see us go through our regular routine of business. We had a large meeting, and three new members were initiated. After the meeting all hands adjourned to Goerz Bros., where a couple of hours were spent in singing, speech making, etc., and, of course, the inner man was well taken care of. The visitors departed about 12 P. M. for New Britain, amid three cheers from Union 43, which were returned with vigor by our brothers of Union 97. Union 97 expressed itself as being the "baby," and Union 43 its "mother," but as it looks now, it won't be a great while before the "baby" will grow larger than its "mother." At any rate it's a pretty wide awake baby. We appointed a committee to go to Springfield, Mass., whenever Springfield Union should desire it. Union 43 is growing stronger every day, slowly perhaps, but nevertheless steadily, and its members attend the meetings in larger numbers than ever before, which goes to show that they take a greater interest in its welfare. Trade in Hartford is very fair, but not at all rushing. By a vote of the Union the initiation fee of Union 43 of Hartford will be $2 instead of $1, as at present. This is to take effect September 1st, 1883.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Union 56 has been holding a conference with non-union men and contractors to carry out the 9 hour system and the result in very satisfactory. Trade has been very quiet this season, some have not worked all Winter (I may say we don't have any Winter here), others two or three works at a time We advise every mechanic to give Los Angeles a wide berth this year. Wages are away down: some contractors pay only $2.50 per day. The union men are holding the best work in town while Scabs are walking the streets.

Union No. 56 was organized in April 1884, and its growth has been phenomenal. In November the members in good standing numbered an even 300. Since that time the natural elimination of dead timber and traveling cards issued have reduced the membership. The Union has paid in benefits $642, and $25 to help Chicago Union No. 21. The Brotherhood benefits have been $300. Union 56 now has upwards of $450 in the treasury and pays a weekly sick benefit of $5, which, considering the small amount of initation, $2.50 and monthly dues of 50 cents is an earnest of its purpose to devote the funds to the greatest possible benefit of its members In December the Union appointed a committee to confer with the Hon. H. T. Hazard in regard to framing a good mechanics lien law, and the result is that the laborer now has precedence over all other claimants. The Union was mainly instrumental in organizing the Trades Council of Los Angeles and its first fruit was a solid eight hour ordinance on public work of this city, contract or otherwise, was passed by the City Council. Union 56 has almost eradicated the piece work of this city. Our aim has been to make wages and hours uniform with San Francisco where Union No. 22 not only controls the work, but has led the contractors to organize and stop the ruinous competition for work such as prevails to-day in Los Angeles. That we have not wholly succeeded cannot with any degree of justice be attributed to the Union for any erratic action on our part. One fact is prominent in regard to the present attitude of the "nine-hour movement and that is that the most of the nine hour contractors are employing only Union men and are paying better wages for nine hours work than the ten hour contractors do for ten hours. To explain this we have but to state that the nine hour system was secured by a conference with the employers whose interests we sought in no manner to harm. They are therefore in harmony with the Union. Another fact is that the real estate men appreciate our forbearance from mass meetings and strikes that are so detrimental to the sale of property, and they are powerful allies. There are at present forty-one contractors who are working nine hours and twelve who work ten hours, many of which latter employ Union men and pay them as much for nine hours work as they pay others for ten. The Union appointed a committee to confer with them which has succeeded in bringing several over to 9 hours.

Northern Mill Work in Cincinnati, O.

Northern mill work has been coming into this city at the rate of 10 car loads per week this year, and at the same rate last year. This helps, of course, to throw mechanics out of work in this city; hence Carpenters Union No. 2 is up in arms against this Northern mill work. We passed a resolution condemning the Board of Public Works and the Art Museum, and S. Taft, lumber dealer, for receiving bids and giving contracts to firms outside of Cincinnati, and this resolution has been adopted by the Trades and Labor Assembly, and was sent out to the Boss Carpenters Union of the city for their adoption, and they did so.

This business has been bad for many lumber dealers; formerly where they sold 15 to 18 loads a day they are now glad to ship 5 or 6 loads. One party here got a bid from a scab firm in Chicago $7,000 less than that of any in this city. The Cincinnati mill bosses naturally are crying out about this Northern work, and would like to see it run out of the city, and want Union No. 2 to do something, so our Union wrote them requesting them to use their influence among their men to join the union. Out of 7 mills receiving the letter two replied, one was encouraging, the other was evasive. So we have let the mill bosses know that we will not do anything in the matter unless they get their mill hands to join the union to help the outside men.

Union No. 2 still keeps gathering in new members, and it is encouraging to our members. And we have good prospects of soon having a Council of the Building Trades. Union carpenters all at work while hundreds of non-union men are idle. The parade and picnic of the trades unions of this city, on June 14th and 15th, was a complete success. Union 2 had the right of the first division, and made a fine appearance; nearly every member turned out. The union men of this city should feel proud of their friends for decorating their stores and dwellings; on Vine St. every house was decorated—our friend Schwarz, 758 Vine St., taking the honors. Bro. Wiefering and Brethauer were our marshals, and both the recipients of handsome boquets.

FROM GOTHAM.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1885. The Buddensick catastrophe has called attention to the matter of safety in building, so that the Amalgamated Building Trades Council of this city will in future take it in hand and issue monthly reports of unsafe buildings. The offices of building inspectors in cities are too often given to ward strikers who have no practical knowledge of building trades, but the trades unions will now enter the field of investigation and report every case of poor construction coming under their notice, thus protecting the community against irresponsible contractors and poorly constructed buildings. It is a new duty imposed upon the unions which they will manage to perform effectually.

The Carpenters Union of this city alone has discovered over 200 defective structures in course of erection and has handed a list of the same to the Department of Buildings. On all these jobs the work has been done by scabs and boys.

A mutual agreement has been entered into between the Int. Furniture Workers Union and the Carpenters Union of this city, whereby each recognizes the others cards of membership.

All the bosses who were holding out against the House Framers Union have conceded the nine hour system with full pay and the scabs have been fined from $10 to $25. It is a foregone conclusion that the carpenters and painters of New York city will take steps to procure the nine-hour working day. These are the only large building trades in this city that are working ten hours a day. They are at present engaged in strenthening their unions.

FROM ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, June, 10, 1885. The General Union of Carpenters, which has its headquarters in this city, makes the following statement in its report to the local unions under its jurisdiction: We have been so accustomed during the past few years to the cry of Bad Trade, that it would be useless for us to deny that there has been a long period of depression, as the figures in our out-of-work column, and those of kindred societies, clearly demonstrate the fact, and we are afraid this state of affairs will continue as long the great mass of those in connection with our Trade continue to remain outside of association. There never was a time, in the History of our Society, when there was a greater need for organization than the present, and we hope every member will feel it his duty to point out to his fellowman the various causes that are at work whereby the position of the Trade is becoming lower every year, for so long as the system of piecework is tolerated, which we are sorry to find has extended so largely (since our Society has been on the wane), long hours will be the result and an ever growing surplus of cheap labor each trying to outdo his fellow-man. The system is alike injurious to employer and employed.

We are pleased to notice our co-workers, in America, have set to work in earnest and are enrolling themselves into unions, based upon similar principles to our Union, determined to abolish piecework and establish the eight hours system, to come into operation in May, 1886. We wish them every success in their efforts, for therein lies a practical remedy to find employment for the surplus labor and as bad as trade is now in this country, if that system could be brought into operation, we question if an average workman would be found out of employment.

BOOK REVIEWS.

ARCHITECTURAL STUDIES.—Part First. Twelve Designs for Low Cost Houses. Published by W. T. Comstock, 6 Astor Place, New York. Price, $1.

This is the first of a series of popular designs and plans shown on a large scale, with very full details, giving also the specifications, bills of materials and estimates of cost. Part First contains 12 handsome plates of houses ranging in value from $500, $1000, $1200 to $2500. We are certain the work will meet with great favor, as it contains some Prize Designs of eminent architects.

REPORTER AND SOCIALIST.—An Interview explaining the Objects and Aims of Socialism. Alexander Jonas, Chief Editor of the New *Volkszeitung*. Sixty pages. Price, 10 cents lishers Agent, American News Co., New Y

We have found this to be a very inter logue, abounding in an array of soli clothed in arguments that make the problems of Socialism, appear exc and practical. To read it will disa of many of the ridiculous opinio cialism, and will prove satisfac a scientific basis to the labor q

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen'l Secretary.
Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our o[wn] common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St., W. Oakland, Cal.

2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St. Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., Cincinnati, O.

4th Vice-President—F. E. Rames, 16 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

5th Vice-President—L. J. Boyer, 401 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

6th Vice-President—C. W. Green, 1313 Capital Ave., Omaha, Neb.

7th Vice-President—Alex. Edgar, 20 Henry St., Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President — Wm. F. Eberhardt, 2903 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; H. J. Bailey, 6 Guthrie St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 3 Crown St. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

Un[ited] tary[-Treasurer] the following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and secularly for the benefit of our traveling members in search of employment. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a * after the name. In the majority of Unions the two offices of Brotherhood and relation) must be signed by

Notary Public. 109 Rockwell Court.

Claims for funeral benefits must be made in the manner following:—Thos. Cummings, 13 Lom-

BALTIMORE, MD.—*H. W. Hale. 44 Courtland St.—I. B. Aylsworth, 684 Pennsylvania Ave.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—*A. McNeal.—A. D. Bruce, Box 2231.

BENICIA, CAL.—J. H. Ostello.

BOSTON, MASS.—D. D. Sheehan, 62 Beach St.—*Leo McAuley, 123 Boylston Ave., Jamaica Plains.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—A. Turnbull, 63 Lawrence St.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Doebert, 492 Hickory St.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—*J. F. Drayton, 20 Strawberry Lane, Rutledge Ave.—W. H. Burgess, 5 Jasper Court.

CHESTER, PA.—Philip H. Giles.

CHEYENNE, WYOMING TER. — S. W. Isenberg, Box 2287.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Thos. P. Doran, 3619 Wentworth Ave.

CINCINNATI, O.—*C. A. Rockwood, 591 State Ave. John Valerius, 288 Wade St.

CLEVELAND, O.—Pat'k Freeman, Newell St., cor. Branch, S. S.

COHOES, N. Y.—O. H. Dingley, Box 310.

COLUMBUS, O.—*Wm. Hesse, 17 College St.—M. J. Meers, 169 McCoy St.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.—A. Fosdick, cor. Hill and Damon St.

COVINGTON, KY.—M. Wagner, 195 East 13th St.

DECATUR, ILL.—*W. H. Morgret, 1206 N. Clayton St.—J. F. Reynolds, Box 398.

DENVER, COL.—E. E. Rice, 23 Colfax Ave.

DESMOINES, IA.—F. L. Fairbanks, Box 610.—*J. W. Hicks, 715 West 11th St.

DETROIT, MICH.—Geo. D. Fairbairn, 238 Woodward Ave.

EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—C. H. Eaton, 418 5th Ave.—*H. C. Olsen, 305 Galloway St.

ENGLEWOOD, ILL.—Wm. Trotter, Box 100.

EVANSVILLE, IND.—Henry Bunge, 502 Reed St.—*J. J. Schoettlin, 1209 Franklin St.

FALL RIVER, MASS.—P. Doyle, 42 Mason St.

GERMANTOWN, PA.—Jas. W. Hurley, 277 Centre St.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—*G. E. Fletcher.—A. M. Fowler, Box 379.

GUELPH, CAN.—David Adam, Wellington St.

HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA.—John Saxton, 76 Birmingham St.

HAMILTON, CAN.—E. Hancock, 241 Bay St., N.

HAMMOND, IND.—F. Hohman.

HARTFORD, CONN.—W. W. Dwyer, 36 Russell St.—*Jas. F. Eagan.

HASTINGS, MICH.—C. C. Wardell, Box 306.—*Miles Main.

HAVERHILL, MASS.—Chas. Bourneauf, 36 Duncan Street.—*Geo. H. Newbegin, 23 How St.

HOLYOKE, MASS.—John Dalrymple, 34 Taylor St.

HOUSTON, TEX.—R. F. Hoyt, 62 Houston Ave.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.

HUMBOLDT, ILL.—Aug. Krause, Box 287.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—D. E. Mogle, 415 West 2nd St.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. C. Egly, 1004 Julia St.

KENSINGTON, ILL.—C. Gibson, Box 130.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.—Marcus Schmitt, 814 Pottawotomie St.—*J. Murray, 816 Ottawa St.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—J. Wesley Wilson, 209 E. 5th St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Thos. A. Murray, 284 2d St.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—P. S. Williamson.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—G. G. Suelflohn, 741 Booth St.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 89 (White), V. J. O'Connor, Emanuel St., bet. Canal and Palmetto Sts.—*Thos. M. Medlin, cor. Conti and Pine Sts.

MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92 (Colored), W. M. F. Scott, N. Congress St., 2d. west of Kennedy.—*J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MORRIS, MINN.—P. A. McCarthy, Box 146.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—C. H. Storms, Box 1523.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—A. D. Shegog, 705 Fatherland Street.

NEWARK, N. J.—J. D. Murphy, 20 Morton St.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—Mich'l O'Neill, Box 373.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Room 23, Insurance Building, Chapel St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—C. E. Owens, 1923rd Ave.

NEW ORLEANS, LA. — A. C. Buillard, 548½ Josephine St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White), Alex. Huhn, Jr., 262 Tchoupitoulas St.—Robt. Patterson, Park House, cor. Ferdinand and Walnut St.

NEW TACOMA, WASH. TER.—S. D. Garrison.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St. — R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St., W. Oakland.

OMAHA, NEB.—*H. Nielsen, 315 North 24th St.—W. J. Reeves, 1816 Izard St.

ONEONTO, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—B. Van Nostrand, Box 503.

PATERSON, N. J.—Labor Standard Office.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—*J. H. Wright, Box 754.—W. P. Reed, Box 754.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—James Dey, 413 Franklin St. *Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. Crawford, 265 Webster St.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Gordon Smart, 213 Montmery St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—T. W. Walsh, 8 Codding St.

RALEIGH, N. C.—William Manely.

RICHMOND, IND.—Jeff Cox, 223 N. 16th St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jas. Seville, 346 Clifford St.—E. M. Blakeslee, 14 Edmonds St.

RUSHVILLE, IND.—J. C. Gregg, Box 553.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—L. E. Pake (Colton).

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—Pat'k Connor, 818 Haight St.—*N. L. Wandell, 133 9th St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Stanley P. Moorhead.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*James Carty. — H. Bald, Box 36.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—S. M. Carson, 1027 Francis St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Chas. Dreiling, 714 Allen Ave.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—*A. A. Marden, 143 13th St.—W. T. Jordan, 400 Aurora Ave.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—J. Alex Thompson.

SANANNAH, GA.—Benj. R. Young, 5 Pendergast and Jones Lane.—*W. B. Jenkins, Gaston St. betw. Robert and West Broad.

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—James Sallee.

SEDALIA, MO.—L. F. McClure, Box 647.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—N. L. Byron, 31 Winthrop St, *Geo. H. Dupont, Box 10, Merrick, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—*Augustus Thompson. — John K. Ross.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. G. Snyder, 75 Oswego St.

TOLEDO, O.—John Klueter, 106 Railroad Ave.

TORONTO, CAN.—A. Graham, 95 Peter St.

TRENTON, N. Y.—J. H. Appleton, 50 Lamberton St. *E. S. Hazard, 370 Perry St.

TROY, N. Y.—*A. Anderson, 21 James St., Green Island.—E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99.

UTICA, N. Y.—J. H. Donaldson, 100 Seymour Ave.

VICTORIA, BRIT. COL.—G. D. Roper, Box 323.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. A. Kimmel, 808 K St. N. W.—*P. L. O'Brien, Metropolitan Hotel.

WHEELING, W. VA.—Geo. L. Muhn, 744 Main St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—*F. A. Stubbs, 69 Eastern Ave. Edward Parker, 32 William St.

BILL NYE ON MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

It may be premature, perhaps, but I desire to suggest to any one who may be contemplating the erection of a Summer residence for me, as a slight testimonial of his high regard for my sterling worth and symmetrical escutcheon—a testimonial more suggestive of earnest admiration and warm personal friendship than of great intrinsic value, etc., etc., that I hope he will not construct it on the modern plan of mental hallucination and morbid delirium tremens peculiar to recent architecture.

Of course, a man ought not to look a gift house in the gable end, but if my friends don't know me any better than to build me a Summer cottage, and throw in odd windows that nobody else wanted, and then daub it up with colors that they have bought at auction and applied to the house after dark with a shot gun, I think it is time we had a better understanding.

Such a structure does not come within either of the three classes of Renaissance. It is neither Florentine, Roman or Venetian. Any man can originate such a style of architecture if he will drink the right kind of whiskey long enough and then describe his feelings to an amenuensis. Imagine the sensation that one of these modern, sawed-off cottages would create one hundred years from now, if it should survive! But that is impossible. The only cheering feature of the whole matter is that these creatures of a disordered imagination must soon pass away and the bright sunlight of hard horse sense shine in through the shattered dormers and gables and gnawed-off architecture of the average Summer resort. A friend of mine a few days ago showed me his new house with much pride. He asked me what I thought of it, and I told him I liked it first rate. Then I went home and wept all night. It was my first falsehood.

The house, taken as a whole, looked to me like a skating rink that had started out to make money, and then suddenly changed its mind and resolved to become a tannery. Then 10 feet higher it had lost all self-respect, and blossomed into a full blown drunk and disorderly, surrounded by the smokestack of a foundry, and with the bright future of thirty days ahead with the chain gang. That's the way it looked to me.

The roofs were made of odds and ends of misfit rafters and distorted shingles that somebody had purchased at sheriff's sale, and the rooms and stairs were giddy in the extreme. I went in and rambled around among the cross-eyed stair cases, and other night-mares till reason tottered on her throne. Then I came out, and stood on the architectural wart called the side porch to get fresh air.

This porch was painted a dull red, and it had wooden rosettes at the corners that looked like a bran new carbuncle on the nose of a social wreck. Farther up on the demoralized lumber pile I saw, now and then, places where the workmen's mind had wandered, and he had nailed on his clapboards wrong side up, and then painted them with the paris green that he had intended to use on something else. It was an odd-looking structure, indeed. If my friend got all the material for nothing from people who had fragments of paint left over after they had failed, and then if the workmen constructed it nights for mental relaxation and intellectual repose, without charge, of course, it was a financial succes, but architecturally the house is a gross violation of the statutes in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the State.

There is a look of extreme poverty about the structure which a man might struggle for years to acquire, and then fail. No one could look upon it without feeling a heartache for the man who built that house, and probably struggled on year after year, building a little of it at a time as he could steal the lumber, getting a new workman each year, building a knob here and a protuberance there, putting in a three-cornered window at one point and a yellow tile or a wad of broken glass, and other debris at another, patientiy filling in around the ranch with any old rubbish that other people had got through with, and painting it as he went along, taking what was left in the bottom of the pots after his neighbors had painted their bobsleds or their tree boxes—little favors thankfully received—and then surmounting the whole pile with a potpourri of roof, a grand farewell incubus of humps and hollows for the rain to wander through, and seek out the different cells where the lunatics live who inhabit it.

I did tell my friend of one thing that I thought would improve the looks of his house. He asked me eagerly what it could be. I said it would take a man of great courage to do it for him. He would do it himself. If it only needed one thing he would never rest until he had it, whatever that might be. Then I told him that if he had a friend—one he could trust—who would steal in there some night while the family were away and scratch a match on the leg of his breeches, or on the breeches of any other gentleman who happened to be present, and hold it where it would ignite the alleged house, and then remain near there to see that the fire department did not meddle with it, he would confer a great favor on one who would cheerfully retaliate in kind on call.

SAWDUST.

IT WAS in 1848 that walnut began to be popular for furniture, and each succeeding year the trade increased. The supply was first from Ohio, and as her forests were gradually depleted, the supply came from Indiana.

THE TIME is coming when the people of this country will be obliged to present a solid, unyielding front to the agressions of the great corporations which are growing more and more burdensome and oppressive every day.

LABOR'S WRONGS can only be righted by an intelligent combination of the weak and oppressed. Let the scattered forces of labor at once unite in behalf of manhood's rights and the results will be fair wages and shorter hours of labor.

I FEEL safe in asserting that there never was a more exacting or relentless system of human slavery than that of landlord and tenant in countries where the pressure of population has made it possible for the landlords to assert their full legal authority.—*Francis Volney.*

THERE ARE three elements of production—land, labor and capital. The first differs from the others in not being capable of indefinite increase. It is limited in quantity and also in productiveness, and it is this fact which forms the real limit to the increase of production.—*Malthus.*

THAT COUNTRY cannot be free where men of wealth, regardless of their moral fitness or mental qualifications, can buy themselves into political and other positions, while the useful, industrious and honest poor man is consigned to obscurity. That nation cannot be truly great, that people cannot be truly happy where labor is poorly paid.—*W. H. Sylvis.*

IF ORGANIZATION is good for employers it is also correspondingly beneficial to wage workers. Still, there are some workingmen who persist in standing out against their own interests in this regard, and while they may make better terms with employers when a reduction in their pay is threatened than formerly, they do not consider the fact that their organized brother craftsmen are both the lever and the fulcrum which raise them or their labor, to a consideration in the eyes of capitalists.

"FREE HOMES," should be the motto of the people of this country. But the land for free homes is fast passing out of the hands of the people into those of foreign and native landlordism. Unless the people awaken to their danger, they will find themselves helpless, with the soil tied up in the ownership of territorial lords whose claim it will take a revolution to remove.

THERE Is nothing else so essential as that the intelligent, industrious, thrifty workingmen of the country shall receive a fair wage for a fair day's work. They are, not only in numbers, but in their loyalty to our institutions, the props and pillars of the State, and so they will continue to be while they are properly remunerated for their labor. There is no other thing more to be dreaded in this country than a general reduction of wages.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Juli 1885.

Unsere hochberühmte Kultur.

Unsere Kultur ist Barbarei. — Die Behauptung scheint übertrieben, und doch, wer tiefer blickt als auf die Oberfläche, wird uns zustimmen müssen. Wir Menschen sind größtentheils Gewohnheitsthiere; und so sind 9/10 von uns daran gewöhnt, durch Erziehung und Unterricht, den Schein für die Wahrheit anzusehen.

Wenn wir nach Kultur streben, so ist sie nicht das Ziel, sondern das Mittel, um dadurch das Dasein zu verschönern und erleichtern, die Gefahren zu vermindern, das Thierische im Menschen zu unterdrücken, die gesellschaftlichen Bande enger zu knüpfen. Ist es nicht dieser Zwecke halber, daß sich die Menschen zu Gruppen, Stämmen, Völkern vereinigten? Fragen wir uns selbst, ob das Ziel erreicht ist, dann kann die Antwort schwerlich bejahend sein. Wurden die Gefahren in der That geringer, ist das Leben wirklich erleichtert durch die großen Erfindungen der Arbeitsersparnißmaschinen?

Ich nehme die erste beste Zeitung zur Hand und finde in sehr drastischer Weise die Antwort. Hier ein Selbstmord, vielleicht mehrere. Wilde, unkultivirte Menschen begehen keinen Selbstmord — sie möchten denn von den „kultivirten" dazu getrieben werden; wie die armen Indianer in den Steinbrüchen und Bergwerken Mexikos, welche von den kultivirten Bestien in Menschengestalt so lange abgerackert und geschunden werden, bis sie freiwillig aus dem für sie zur Hölle gewordenen Leben scheiden. Bei ihren in voller Freiheit lebenden Genossen wird der stärkste aller Triebe, der der Selbsterhaltung, nicht so abgestumpft, daß sie einen freiwilligen Tod durch eigene Hand wählen sollten.

An anderer Stelle finde ich einen Todesfall aus Mangel und Hunger. Gewiß, das kommt unter den Wilden auch wohl vor, aber dann herrscht wirklich Mangel an Nahrung, und es stirbt keiner inmitten eines aufgestapelten Vorraths von Lebens- und Genußmitteln aller Art, wie bei den „kultivirten" Völkern.

Da wird einer verurtheilt zu Gefängnißstrafe, weil er sich an dem Ueberfluß Anderer vergriff. Unter den Wilden sieht man nicht ein, daß der eine Mensch Mangel leiden solle, weil der andere das aufhäuft, was er über das Nöthige hat.

Wieder an anderer Stelle lesen wir von Frauen und Mädchen, die auf der Straße ihren Körper feilgeboten haben. — Unter den Wilden werden die Frauen nicht durch die Noth gezwungen, ihren Körper preiszugeben.

Ferner lesen wir von Bergarbeitern, welche tief unter der Erde schaffen und dort zu Dutzenden, ja Hunderten einen gewaltsamen Tod finden. Und doch bieten sich die Menschen zu dieser gefahrvollen Arbeit an, obwohl sie deren Gefahren kennen: sie ziehen die Freiheit, für einen erbärmlichen Lohn zu wirken, der Freiheit zu verhungern vor. — Kein Wilder würde sich so erniedrigen, sich zu solcher Arbeit freiwillig anzubieten — aber er ist auch nicht kultivirt!

In Europa befinden sich Millionen Menschen in den stehenden Heeren, stets bereit, gehorsam ins Feuer zu gehen und sich gegenseitig abzuschlachten, wenn der Ehrgeiz der Fürsten oder ihrer Beamten es will; sie schießen „Vater und Mutter todt, wenn's der Korporal befiehlt", wie einstens der westphälische Musketier sagte. Der Wilde würde dies nicht thun. Er kämpft nur gegen seine Feinde, wählt sich seine Freiheit selbst und läßt sich nicht als Mordwerkzeug einzelner Tyrannen gebrauchen—dazu würde er zu stolz, zu unkultivirt sein!

Gleich darauf lesen wir von einem Spekulanten, der an der Börse in einem Tage Tausende gewinnt, während Tausende anderer Menschen im Schweiße ihres Angesichts für ihren kärglichen Lebensunterhalt arbeiten müssen. Wir lesen von „Landlords", welche selbst in luftigen, weiten Palästen wohnen, während sie Miethskasernen bauen lassen, in welchen dem Bewohner jeder Lichtstrahl, jeder Fuß Boden förmlich bestritten wird.

Der Wilde dagegen erhält gleichmäßig seinen Antheil an den freien Gaben der Natur: Luft, Licht, Wasser und Land.

Das ist unsere Kultur.

Wollen wir deshalb zurückkehren zur Freiheit der Wilden?

O nein! Aber wenn wir unsere sogenannte Kultur vergleichen mit dem Zustand der Wilden, dann kommen wir zu der Ueberzeugung: Das ist keine echte Kultur, mit der Natur in Uebereinstimmung, sondern Schein, Heuchlerei, Barbarismus. Die heiligsten Rechte sind dem Menschen genommen, vorenthalten oder verkümmert, und ein Zustand von Ungleichheit und Unrecht hervorgerufen, der erschreckend ist. Wenn die Gesellschaft sich selbst einen Spiegel vorhalten wollte, um die Wirklichkeit zu sehen, sie würde sich schämen und sagen: es muß anders werden!

Aber die Selbstsucht, die Gier nach Erwerbung von Reichthümern hat die Gesellschaft derart untergraben, daß sie schier alles Schamgefühl verloren. Und das heißt Kultur!

D.

Der Zweck der Gewerkschaften.

Die „Pittsburger Labor Tribune" schreibt hierüber:—„Der Zweck der Gewerkschaft ist die Hebung der Lage der Arbeiterklassen. Dieser Zweck ist ein ausgezeichneter und sollte von Jedermann angestrebt werden, einerlei ob Arbeitgeber oder Arbeiter oder sonstiger Staatsbürger. Ja selbst für den Rentier, den wohlhabenden Mann, der sich in ein behagliches Privatleben zurückgezogen, dürfte sich die Befolgung dieses Zweckes als die beste Politik erweisen. Ist doch die einzige richtige Basis eines gesunden Fortschritts in der Civilisation das Streben der Menschheit nach etwas Besserem, das Bemühen, eine Hebung der Menschheit in körperlicher, wie geistiger Hinsicht herbeizuführen. Sich diesem Bestreben zu widersetzen, ist nicht nur höchst unweise gehandelt, sondern auch ein Rückschritt, ein Hemmschuh in der Civilisation.

„Wo immer wir die Gewerkschaftsprinzipien vernachläßigt oder mißverstanden sehen, finden wir niedere Löhne, wo dieselben aber hochgehalten werden, sind auch die Löhne hoch. Das Mittel, daß sich noch am besten gegen niedere Löhne bewährt hat, heißt: Vereinigung der Arbeiter in Gewerkschaften. Die Noth und das Elend Derjenigen, welche wegen mangelnder Organisation gezwungen sind, sich allen Bedingungen der Arbeitgeber zu unterwerfen, vermag kein Mund zu schildern, keine Feder zu schreiben. Krankheit, Siechthum und ein früher Tod sind nur zu oft das Schicksal Derjenigen, die sich in einer solch traurigen, widerstandslosen Lage befinden. Und die im Elend weiter vegitirenden sind wahre Gespenstergestalten und nur ein Schatten dessen, zu was die Natur den Menschen bestimmt hat. Entkräftet und entnervt am Köper und Geist, sind sie ohne alle Widerstandskraft gegen Laster und Sünde, da ihnen ja die Erziehung fehlt, die den Menschen den moralischen Halt giebt."

Im gleichen Sinne äußert sich John Prior, der Sekretär der Carpenter Joiners A. U. indem er sagt:

„Die Statistik ergiebt unwiderleglich, daß lange Arbeitszeit und geringer Lohn stets zusammenfallen und daß dieses ungünstige Verhältniß an solchen Orten vorkommt, wo das Wesen der Gewerkvereine wenig verstanden wird."

Darum, Arbeiter, haltet fest zu Eurer Gewerkschaft!

Die Arbeitszeit.

Wenn die Lohnarbeiter Amerika's, vollständig organisirt, erklären, daß acht Stunden eine Tagesarbeit bilden sollen, so ist damit die ganze Sache entschieden, denn die Arbeitgeber werden gänzlich machtlos sein, mehr zu erzwingen. Durch die Einführung arbeitsparender Maschinen und durch die großartigen Errungenschaften der Wissenschaft und Technik ist der Arbeiter heute im Stande, zehnmal mehr zu leisten, als vor einem halben Jahrhundert. Und doch ist er, zum Mindesten in diesem Lande, verhältnißmäßig lange nicht so gut gestellt als er selbst vor einem viertel Jahrhundert noch war. Die großen Profite der in dem Dienst der Menschheit gepreßten Naturkräfte und Maschinen sind fast vollständig in die Taschen der Kapitalisten geflossen, und dieselben Maschinen, welche den Reichthum ihrer Besitzer enorm steigern, machen stetig mehr gelernte Arbeiter brodlos. Zehntausende von Arbeitern sind ohne Beschäftigung und Hunderttausend andere müssen bei den niedrigsten Löhnen in langer Arbeitszeit sich quälen. Warum also sollte man nicht die Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden reduziren und damit Allen dauernde Beschäftigung sichern? Eine allgemeine Herabsetzung der Arbeitszeit im ganzen Lande würde die Löhne nicht verringern, denn es würde thatsächlich nur die große Masse der Beschäftigungslosen, die den Arbeitsmarkt drückt, unterbringen, wodurch der Weg für eine Lohnerhöhung geebnet würde. Und bei vollständiger Organisation können die Arbeiter dieses Landes, wenn sie einig sind und fest zusammenhalten, somit auf einen Schlag beides erringen, kürzere Arbeitszeit und höhere Löhne, denn die Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung der ganzen Welt zeigt, daß eine allgemeine dauernde Herabsetzung der Arbeitszeit stets eine Erhöhung der Löhne im Gefolge hatte.

(The Workman.)

Die Pittsburger Eisenarbeiter betrachten sich, den letzten Nachrichten zufolge, als Sieger im Kampf mit den Fabrikanten und glauben, daß auch die Firmen im Westen in Kürze die Lohnskala unterschreiben werden.

Allerlei.

Wenn Ihr eine Cigarre kauft, achtet darauf, daß es eine Union Label Cigarre ist.

Arbeiter! Ein Jeder von Euch sollte sich einer Gewerkschaft anschließen. Einigkeit macht stark!

Schutz der amerikanischen Industrie ist ganz schön; aber man sollte auch den Arbeiter schützen und dafür sorgen, daß er und seine Familie etwas zu beißen haben.

Seit dem 1. Mai arbeiten in New York alle Bricklayer nur 9 Stunden per Tag. Dieser 9-stündige Arbeitstag kam in Folge einer Uebereinkunft mit ihren Bossen zu Stande.

Die erste Convention der internationalen Föderation der Fensterglasarbeiter wird am 13. Juli in Pittsburgh stattfinden. Es werden Repräsentanten aus allen Theilen der Welt, wo die Fensterglasfabrikation betrieben wird, zugegen sein.

Der Strike der Schneider in Paris nimmt immer größere Dimensionen an. Die Unterstützungen fließen zahlreich besonders aus England. Auch die Schuhmacher, Schmiede und Zimmerleute in Paris stehen am Vorabende eines Strikes.

In Philadelphia ist eine Bewegung im Gange um Gelder für eine Spinnerei und Weberei aufzubringen, in der die während des Strikes gemaßregelten Weber und Spinner beschäftigt werden sollen. Die neue Fabrik soll ein Cooperativ-Unternehmen werden.

Von Rochester, N. Y., wird berichtet, daß das Baugeschäft sich gebessert habe und daß die Aussichten auf Inangriffnahme einer ansehnlichen Anzahl neuer Gebäude gut seien. Von Buffalo werden die Aussichten für das Baugeschäft ebenfalls als gut bezeichnet.

Die Berliner Steinmetzen haben die Arbeit eingestellt und suchen auch andere Bauarbeiter zu bewegen, sich ihnen anzuschließen. Das hat zu Aufläufen geführt und der Polizei Veranlassung gegeben, zahlreiche Verhaftungen ad majorem dei gloriam, zu höherem Glanze des Gottes Kapital vorzunehmen.

Im Staate New York besteht ein sogenanntes „Tramp-Gesetz". Wer sich nicht über genügende Subsistenzmittel auszuweisen vermag, kann nach diesem Gesetz in's Gefängniß gesteckt werden—natürlich gilt dies meistens nur für die Arbeiter; mit diesem Gesetz ist der Willkür der Richter Thür und Thor geöffnet. Es ist eine Schande, daß man den Arbeitern das bieten kann.

Die Achtstundenfrage ist eine der brennendsten Fragen der Gegenwart. Durch lange Arbeitszeit eines Theiles der Arbeiter wird ein anderer Theil brodlos, und die Arbeitslöhne niedrig. Erwartet nicht, daß die Legislaturen Abhülfe schaffen werden. Ehe sie einem Millionär schädigen würden, dürften Tausende von Arbeitern Hungers gestorben sein. Führt die Achtstundenregel selber ein.

Das „Iron Molders' Journal" schreibt: „Unter gewissen Fabrikanten besteht eine weitverzweigte Verschwörung, um die Gewerkschaften zu zersprengen: dieser Versuch muß mit ruhiger Entschlossenheit und mit aller Energie zurückgewiesen werden. Die Gewerkschaften müssen unter allen Umständen fest erhalten werden und keine darf wanken in der Stunde der Gefahr. Ganz gleich, was es auch für pekuniäre Opfer und Verluste erfordern sollte, der gewonnene Boden muß um jeden Preis behauptet werden. Jetzt nachgeben, hieße Alles aufgeben, was bis jetzt errungen worden; die Mühe und Arbeit vieler Jahre wäre mit einem Schlag zerstört und alle Hoffnung für die Zukunft vernichtet. Der Kampf für Existenz und Mannesrecht ist bevorstehend und alle Mittel müssen angewandt werden, um denselben siegreich zu führen.

In Zeiten der Geschäftsblühte, wo doch die Organisationen gefestigt werden sollten, werden dieselbeu nur zu oft vernachläßigt und dadurch geschwächt und kraftlos gemacht. Es ist dies der alte Vorwurf, der immer wieder den Arbeitern gemacht werden muß, daß sie nämlich nicht für die Zukunft Sorgen tragen, daß sie sich nicht genügend vorbereiten für unvermeidlich bevorstehenden spätern Kämpfe, so lange dazu noch Zeit und Gelegenheit ist. Tritt dann die Geschäftsstockung ein, so trifft sie die Gewerkschaften gewöhnlich in einem demoralisirten Zustand, ohne genügende Mitel, ohne Klarheit in den Bestrebungen, ohne Einigkeit im Handeln und daher auch ohne Widerstandskraft. Man hat eben Nichts gelernt und Alles vergessen und die Gelegenheit zur Stärkung der Kräfte nutzlos verstreichen lassen. Wie viel bittere Erfahrungen werden die Arbeiter noch durchmachen müssen, ehe sie lernen, sich ein Beispiel zu nehmen an der weisen Vorsicht der Bienen.

Rundschau.

Großer Strike in Berlin.

13,000 Maurer in der deutschen Hauptstadt im Ausstande.

(Spezial-Kabeldepesche der „N. Y. Volkszeitung.")

Berlin, 25. Juni. Ein Strike von bedeutenden Dimensionen hat heute hier begonnen, indem die sämmtlichen Maurer die Arbeit einstellten. An dem Ausstand sind 13,000 Mann betheiligt und die ganze Arbeiterbevölkerung sieht dem Ausgang desselben mit Interesse und Spannung entgegen. Zusendungen sind an das Committee, 37 Lothringer Straße, zu richten.

Der Handlanger Strike in Kanada. In den Strike der im Baufach angestellten Tagelöhner sind jetzt 4—5000 Man verwickelt. Die Backsteinmaurer-Union hielt gestern Abend in Dufferin Hall eine Versammlung ab, und beschloß, daß überall, wo Scabs Handlanger-Dienste thun, die Maurer die Arbeit einstellen sollen. Die Maurer werden sogar die Dienste von Lehrlingen nicht acceptiren und auch in den Sewers, wo die Arbeiter der Stadt oder der Kontraktoren Handlanger spielen, die Arbeit einstellen. Dies ist bisher noch nie der Fall gewesen und man glaubt, daß dadurch dem Strike rasch ein Ende gemacht werden wird.

In Deutschland giebt es diesen Sommer eine Menge Strikes, ein Zeichen, daß die Geschäftsverhältnisse dort nicht gar so schlecht sind. Am stärksten sind die Bauhandwerker und Tischler an diesen Ausständen betheiligt. Die Tischler striken in Berlin, Leipzig, Hall, Königsberg, Dresden und mehreren anderen Städten. Die Steinhauer, Maurer und Zimmerleute in Berlin. In einer großen Werkzeugmaschinenfabrik in Kalk bei Köln ist ebenfalls ein Strike ausgebrochen, dagegen haben die strikenden Sammetweber in Lobberich bei Crefeld nach kurzem Strike nachgegeben.

Von Deutschland kommt diese nachrichten. Die Zahl der aus den Vereinigten Staten von Nordamerika nach ihrer früheren Heimath mit getäuschten Erwartungen zurückkehrenden Arbeiter und Landwirthe ist in starker Zunahme begriffen. Auf den oberschlesischen Grenzstationen kommen jetzt häufig ganze Schaaren von österreichischen und ungarischen Auswanderern an, die meist erst vor kürzerer Zeit nach Amerika gegangen waren und bei den dortigen Arbeitsgehältnissen keine lohnende Beschäftigung gefunden haben.

Der berüchtigte New Yorker Bauunternehmer Buddensiek, der bekanntlich aus den schofelsten Materialien sogenannte Menschenfallen—jetzt nach ihm Buddensieks genannt—errichtete, ist von den Geschworenen des Todschlags im zweiten Grade schuldig befunden worden. Der vom blanksten Egoismus beseelte Hallunke, ein klassisches Stereotyp unserer modernen Ausbeuter-Gesellschaft, welche sich aus dem planmäßigen Mord von Menschenleben nicht das geringste Gewissen macht, hofft jetzt auf einen zweiten Prozeß. Wir aber hoffen, daß sich keine zweite Jury findet, welche es wagt, der Gerechtigkeit in's Handwerk zu pfuschen. Allerdings ist mit der Bestrafung dieses einen Buddensieks noch wenig zur Beseitigung des schandbaren Geistes, welcher unsere Zeit beherrscht, gethan; um dies zu bewerkstelligen, müßten verschiedene Tausende Buddensieks von Fabriken, Minen ꝛc. gründlich beseitigt werden.

Späteren Nachrichten zufolge ist Buddensiek zu 10 Jahren Staatsgefängniß bei harter Arbeit und zu einer Geldstrafe von $500 verurtheilt worden.

Verkürzt die Arbeiterszeit.

In denselben Verhältniß, wie die arbeitsparenden Maschinen die Arbeiter überflüssig machen, in demselben Verhältniß sollte auch die Arbeitszeit verkürzt werden. Wenn z. B. zehn Millionen überflüssig, dann muß die Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden verkürzt werden; wenn aber fünf Millionen Arbeiter überflüssig werden, dann muß die Arbeitszeit auf fünf Stunden verkürzt werden. Hierdurch wird Allen Gelegenheit geboten, Geld zu verdienen, und sie werden in den Stand gesetzt, die Produkte der Maschinen zu kaufen und zu verbrauchen; denn die Maschinen brauchen weder Nahrung, noch Kleidung, noch Möbel oder sonstige Sachen, sie sind also nicht in der Lage, ihre Erzeugnisse selbst aufzubrauchen. Jeder Arbeiter wird das wohl einseben, aber jeder sollte auch darnach handeln. Nur durch die Organisation der Arbeiter kann etwas erreicht werden, und Diejenigen, die sich weigern, sich zu gegenseitigem Schutz zu verbinden, verdienen keine bessere Behandlung seitens ihrer einsichtsvolleren Collegen, wie der Feigling oder Verräther, der sich weigert, sein Vaterland zu vertheidigen. Seid stetig bemüht für das Wachsthum der Union.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

JUNE 17.—Charters granted Martins Ferry, O.; Springfield, O., and Amsterdam, N. Y.

Letters to E. B. as follows: From St. Louis Union No. 4, reorganized by Gen. Sec., showing great progress. Wilmington, D. C., forming a union. Bro. Galloway, Washington, D. C., offended at the decision of E. B. on his appeal. L. W. Pierce & Co., manufacturers of badges, stating Brotherhood Pins would be ready in middle of July. Charleston, S. C., wanting the G. S. to visit the South.

Claims approved: No. 53, Mrs. Mary Forbraga; No. 54, John A. Kennedy.

In the case of P. A. McCarthy, Morris, Minn., the E. B. ruled that in cases of isolated members they shall join the nearest union. In his case he shall join Union 87, St. Paul, Minn.

Report of Auditing Committee on report of G. S. for May, received and approved.

G.S. instructed to inquire of Union 22, if it would be agreeable for said union to pay claims 48, 49, 51 and 52, which belong to them, and deduct the amount from monies due by Union 22 to the General Office.

Warrants drawn for Benefits 40 and 42.

JUNE 23.—Warrant drawn for Benefit No. 43.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 53.—MRS. MARY A. FORBRAGA, aged 31, wife of Martin Forbraga, initiated May 10, 1882, Union 21, Chicago, Ill., died of Typhoid Fever April 3, 1885. Papers received June 12, 1885.

No. 54.—JOHN A. KENNEDY, aged 32, initiated June 13, 1884, Union 64, Cheyenne, W. T., died of Pneumonia, May 23, 1885. Papers received June 12, 1885.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgments, we have received the proper acknowledgments and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

John Bamber, Toledo, O	$ 250
J. W. Plummer, Oakland, Cal	250
James Washington, Charleston, S. C	250
Edward McCabe, Philadelphia, Pa	250
Mrs. E. A. Rexford, Los Angeles, Cal	50
Julius Plath, Philadelphia, Pa	250
Total	$ 1300

BLACK LIST.

Union No. 68 wishes to notify all Unions and especially the Carpenters Union of Kansas City (as we believe he is in that city) that H. J. LOVELAND is expelled from our Union for embezzling money intrusted to his charge. It might be well to state that he jumped a board-bill of $22 when he left here. We would advise the public to look out for him.

D. L. HEWETT, C. S.

...NAL.

...RD OWENS, ...22, San Francisco, Cal., ... contractor.

...F. RE... ...nion 88, Decatur, Ill., ...he cause of down trod... ...honorable toil.

COL. CARROLL D. WRIGHT, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, is demonstrating very satisfactorily his fitness for the duties of the office. We trust the trades and labor societies all over the country will give him their hearty support and co-operation.

WE REGRET to chronicle the death of LEWIS CARPENTER, Cincinnati, Ohio, Ex-Secretary of the Int. Bricklayers and Masons Union, and EDWARD NELVIN, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Ex-President of the Amalgamated Trades Unions of Halifax. Both were steadfast union men, and of great, sterling worth to the cause.

Washington, D. C.

The boycott of Heurich's beer is driving him to the wall, and he dearly wishes that he never hired any scab carpenters. The Great Falls Ice Co. is a scab concern. They employed scab labor in the erection of their new houses last Winter, and defied us. Now we propose to get square by advising the people of this city and vicinity not to buy any ice from the Great Falls Ice Co. We are waging a war of extermination against scab labor.

C. B. CHURCH, Pres't. W. H. YERKES, Sup't

Independent Ice Co.,

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können durch leicht verkäuflicher und nützlicher, hauptsächlich bei den Deutschen immer gangbarer Artikel einen dauernden und guten Verdienst erzielen. Beweise werden Proben per Expreß, und genaue Auskunft prompt zeitig per Post zugeschickt. Adresse: M. Ernst, Cleveland, Ohio.

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These machines are not new and untried, but have been in use during the past ten years.

They are strong, yet portable, enabling the builder to easily move them from his shop to the building he may have in process of construction. Read the following letters from builders:

CLARENCE F. LEE, carpenter and builder, Morristown, N. J., says: "I have had one of your Hand Circular Rip Saws for about three months, and am much pleased with it. Have done ripping for 15 houses in that time, which is over forty miles through inch boards. Have ripped as high as 3-inch plank. Table is also good for rabetting; have rabetted all jambs and sawed all drips for 200 windows."

ALEX. SHIELDS, Lima, Ohio, Sept., 1882, says: "A few days since we had some 150 small drawers to make for drug store; the steam power mill wanted fifty cents each for making them. With my foot power machinery I made them and saved $25 above good wages on the job."

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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. CLEVELAND, AUGUST, 1885. NUMBER 8.

FOREIGN NEWS.

IN LONDON 2500 carpenters and cabinet makers are on strike against a reduction in wages.

THE STONE CUTTERS in Berlin are on strike for shorter hours, and are endeavoring to induce the other building trades to strike with them.

FROM PARIS we have received a circular calling for exhibits to a Workmen's International Exhibition, to be held in Paris, April 1st, 1886.

IN SWITZERLAND a National Labor Congress has just been held. 85 delegates present, representing 96 trades and labor unions. The question of employers' liability, and sanitary inspection are to be pressed upon the Swiss government.

IN PARIS 3800 carpenters and 3200 masons have been on strike against 20 per cent. reduction in wages. The result is a compromise on 10 per cent. The shoemakers, tailors and blacksmiths of Paris are likewise out for decent wages. Trade is very dull all over France.

FROM ENGLAND we get the news that Mr. H. R. Slatter, Secretary of the National Typographical Association, has been elevated to the bench as Judge, whilst similar offers have been made to Mr. T. Birtwistle (Weavers' Secretary), of Accrington, and Mr. Fielding (Spinners' Secretary), of Bolton, Thus the trades unions of England are being recognized.

AN INTERNATIONAL conference of delegates from all the branches of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has been held in Nottingham, England. There were present 240 delegates from all parts of the kingdom, as well as two from New York. The president said that, starting 34 years ago with 9.000 members, they had now reached a total of over 51,000, forming 430 branches, situated in the United Kingdom, Australia, East Indies, Canada, United States and France. Two and a quarter millions sterling have been expended in charitable purposes alone. The object of the conference was the revision of the rules of the society, and the sittings lasted nearly a month.

THE International Furniture Workers' Union No. 1, of Chicago, has adopted a rule that no member shall work overtime or on Sundays, under penalty of expulsion.

IT ISN'T always the noisy, blustering, rushing foreman who gets the most work out of men or machines. His mind may be so taken by his idea of "rushing business" that there is no time for cool calculation.

IF THE BULK of the human race are always to remain as at present, slaves to toil in which they have no interest, and therefore feel no interest—drudging from early morning till late at night for bare necessities and with all the intellectual and moral deficiencies which that implies—without resources either in mind or feeling—untaught, for they cannot be better taught than fed; selfish, for all their thoughts are required for themselves, without interests or sentiments as citizens and members of society, and with a sense of injustice rankling in their minds, equally for what they have not and others have; I know not what there is[illegible] should make a person of any [illegible]ewing girls.
[illegible]ew officers of U[illegible]
[illegible]oan, V. P.; John Sut[illegible] the human race.
[illegible]. S.; P. L. O'Brien, F. S.; [illegible] *John Stuart M[illegible]*
J. V. Lashorn, C.; J. Beane, W.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

REMEMBER, all orders for supplies should be accompanied by the necessary cash.

BRO. GEO. R. HEATH has been reelected Walking Delegate of the Baltimore Carpenters.

THE CARPENTERS of Hamilton, Canada, hold their annual picnic at Dundern Park, Aug. 8, next.

OUR BROTHERHOOD PINS are now in the hands of the G. S. all ready to supply to the unions. Price 25 cts. each. Postage free. Send in your orders. Terms, cash in advance.

NOTICE TO NEW SECRETARIES.—If you have not got any blanks for reports of C. S. or F. S., write to the General Secretary and he will supply them. Be prompt in sending in your monthly reports to the General Office.

SECRETARIES' ORDER BOOKS and Treasurers' Receipt Books, bound and in printed form, will now be furnished by the G. S. to the local unions. Send in your orders. Price, 25 cents for books of 50 forms, 50 cents for books of 100 forms.

TO LOCAL UNIONS.—In voting on the question of a general strike fund as proposed by the Federation of Trades, each Local Union will make a full return of the "ayes" and "nays" to the General Secretary. Circulars for that purpose have been sent out.

GAINED THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

Closing down on Saturday afternoon has become of late a general thing with the planing mills in Hamilton. Canada. There being as far as we are aware of only one exception, that of M. Brennen & Sons. The men in this mill continue to work Saturday same as any other day. We have been told the half-holiday would be granted them if asked for, but though the majority are in favor of it, a few chronic "Grab-Alls" are opposed to their wishes. It seems strange that the mean-spirited wood-workers of the city should all be in the employ of one firm, but such appears to be the case.—*Palladium.*

TOO MANY WORKINGMEN, after joining an organization, seem to think they have done all that was necessary on their part and that the objects of the organization ought to be achieved, as a matter of course, without further effort on their part. They seem to think that if they pay their monthly dues, without even attending meetings regularly, or if they do attend, sit there and vote yes or no upon various resolutions, they have fulfilled all their obligations, and have a right to grumble if the objects of the organization are not carried out.

UNDER a new law in New York, employers are made responsible for accidents to their employes, unless every proper precaution for the protection of the latter is taken. A test case has already been started on its way to the Courts. A painter having been killed some weeks ago by the fall of a scaffold, the Painters' Union determined to have the law tested. The coroner's jury in the case found that the employers of the deceased painter "did not exercise proper precaution in ascertaining the soundness of the rope furnished by them for the purpose for which it was intended to be used." It is now the duty of the Dis[illegible]
every m[illegible] Attorney to prosecute the firm for
and unity together. [illegible]er the new law.
[illegible]thing more

TRADE NOTES.

A LARGE trades-union demonstration was held in Newark, N. J. July 27th.

HERE on the soil enriched by the blood of the patriot dead, is to be enacted an aristocratic monarchy, with wealth as its God.—*Wendell Phillips.*

"WHERE would your work be if I did not keep you together?" said the rivet to the scissors, "There's nothing done by the sharpest without union."

THERE are several old houses in Hart county that are covered with shingles that were fastened on with wooden pegs instead of nails.—*Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.*

STONECUTTERS of St. Paul, Minn. have gained their strike for an advance from 45 cts. to 50 cts. per hour, and eight hours per day, instead of ten, as heretofore.

THE TAILORS' national convention, shortly to meet in Baltimore, will endeavor to secure the approval of the membership to eight hours as a day's work, and to refuse to work at home.

THE wages system is commendable only when placed in contrast with absolute bondage. It foments hostility between capital and labor, employer and employed.—*Horace Greely.*

THE very nature and soul of competition is to cut down and destroy the weaker and conserve the stronger, until the point is reached below which it cannot go.—*Iwogene C. Fales.*

IT IS SAID Baltimore carpenters work an hour longer on Saturday than bricklayers or plasterers, but from all indications they are preparing to adopt the eight hour system next May.

LORD BACON said: "Above all things good policy should be used that the moneys and treasures of a State be not gathered in a few hands, otherwise a State may have a large stock and yet starve."

A MOVEMENT in favor of the weekly payment of wages has been set on foot by the mechanics connected with the building trades in Toronto, Canada, who have written to the association of employers asking for consideration of the subject.

THREE CONVENTIONS of Glass Workers have been held last month. The Bottle Blowers met at Scranton, Pa.; the Flint Workers met at Philadelphia, in Independence Hall; and the Window Glass Workers met at Pittsburg, in International convention with delegates present from not only this country, but from England, France, Belgium and Italy.

"WORKINGMEN, with you the laws of competition are reversed. Instead of the purchaser competing for the article, it is the article that competes for a purchaser. When the capitalist sells an estate, it is the purchaser who competes for it, and the estate goes up; when the workingman sells himself, it is he who competes for the purchaser, and the man goes down."—*Labor and Capital.*

BLACK BIRCH wood is prized in Europe for fine cabinet work. It seems, however, that there is a strong prejudice against black birch among architects in this country, although it is cheap, beautiful, and pretty durable. Carpenters find a difficulty in finishing interiors of houses. Soon, however, like many others of our long despised though valuable native woods, it will win its way to a very high place in popular estim[illegible]
tion. [illegible]ns
B. W[illegible]
On

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

IN WASHINGTON, D. C. the trades and labor unions have determined to build a hall for the use of their societie, to cost $75.000.

A COMMISSION in France which has been for a long time studying the advisability of shorter hours of labor, would recommend it, but for the fact that English and German competition would undersell French workmen.

THE FIRST Monday in September is becoming very generally recognized in all the cities throughout the land, as labor's holiday. And that day this year public parades and pic-nics of the trades and labor unions will take place in a score of cities.

THE EARLY CLOSING movement in behalf of store clerks is spreading very rapidly in all the cities here and in Cannada. This is very properly a part of the short hour movement, and ought to be encourgaed by all branches of organized labor.

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION continues to make headway, but its progress is due largely to the fact that it rests on a vigorous organization of labor. Without such organization employers would be unwilling to arbitrate, and would say, as they have often said to Labor: "What do you represent?"

HOUSE LABORERS Union in New York numbers over 4,000, in 12 divisions, one of which is wholly Italian. They have enforced a scale of $2.50 to $2.75 a day, for nine hours on 5 days and eight hours on Saturday; which is more than mechanics get elsewhere, as for instance, $1.75 to $2.25 per day for carpenters in some unorganized towns.

THE LONG-CONTINUED strike of the Toronto builders' laborers is to be settled by arbitration. The strikers select one member of the Board of Trade, the employers another, and they choose a third, The award is to be finrl, and the men to go to work as soon as it is given. The laborers deserve all credit for the firm and manly way they held out.

IN SCHUYLKILL CO., PA., out of 11,000 coal miners 10,000 are members of the Coal Miners Union, and the Hungarians and Polanders form a large contingent of those organized. At a recent convention of the Coal Miners' Union of Eastern Pennsylvania, a funeral benefit of $30 for each member was adopted, and on the eight hour question a large majority favored it.

THE STREET CAR STRIKE in Chicago was won by the active aid and cooperation of organized Labor backed by a strong public opinion in favor of the strikers, The street car companies are not likely to again discharge men for serving as committee men for their comrades. A good lesson is also furnished the Scabs, who attempted to take the place of the strikers—not one of them was reinstated while even the discharged men were all returned to work.

NEARLY 4,000 men are on a strike in this city, in the Cleveland Rolling Mills against reduced wages. The most of these men are Poles and Hungarians, imported here three years ago, to break down the strike of the Amalgamated Association at that time against a reduction. The strikers have no organization or discipline among them and many acts have been committed and charged to the strikers, which would not have been likely to occur were they under control of an organized body.

CLEVELAND, AUGUST, 1885.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
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CLEVELAND, AUGUST, 1885.

SONG OF THE TOILER.

L. H. BEAL, in *Haverhill Laborer.*

Tell me not with present wages
How the toiling man may save,
For the man who teaches thusly
Must be either fool or knave.

Work is real, work is weary,
Making shoes or shoveling coal,
And fair wages for his labor
Is the right of every soul.

Little pleasure and much sorrow
Is the toiler's every day,
And he finds that each to-morrow
Finds him poorer than to-day.

Work is scarce in town or city,
And, although he's tried to save,
Oft he's haunted with the vision
Of the poor-house or the grave.

In the shop or in the factory,
Dreary is the toiler's life;
Few the playthings for his children,
None the luxuries for his wife.

And the prospects for the future
Fills his very soul with dread,
And he oft repeats the question,
Is there now a God o'erhead?

They must vote the bosses' ticket,
Though they have a different mind,
And they're herded like the cattle—
Salt before and dog behind.

They must stand the cut, cut, cutting,
Till their souls with anguish droop,
Soon will come the Chinese diet—
Broth of rice and rat-tail soup.

Rich defaulters oft remind us
How from justice they can climb,
While the poor man steals an ulster,
And is imprisoned for the crime.

Well they know with purchased ballot
They control the toiler's fate,
And can cut their scanty wages
To the lowest pauper rate.

WHEN WORKINGMEN COMBINE.

TUNE—*Auld Lang Syne.*

Shall song and music be forget
When workingmen combine,
With love united may they not
Have power almost divine?

Shall those who raise the fruits and grain,
Who feed and clothe the race,
Tramp through the land, and for their pains
Starve, branded with disgrace?

Shall banks and railroad kings unite
For base and selfish ends,
And those who labor for the right
Prove false and not true friends?

Shall idle drones still live like kings
On labor not their own,
While true men starve, and thieves and rings
Reap where they have not sown?

No! by the Powers Eternal, No!
It must not longer be;
For the Union men are going to show
That Workingmen are free.

THE REVOLUTIONARY POWER OF TO-DAY.

"Gus, can you tell me where these hard times and business stagnation come from?" was asked me the other day by my fellow craftsman, Billy, who was out of work.

"Yes," I answered, "I will try my best to show the cause, but it will take quite a long talk to make it plain to you, because I know you have not studied the real, genuine Political Economy."

"Well," he said, "let us go home, and I will listen, because I am out of work, my money is gone, and my rent and provisions have to be paid for. I am willing to work, and ready to take any job, but I can't find one anywhere, and I want to know the real cause of this."

After a little while we reached home, and I began my explanation:

"Billy," I said, "don't you remember the day that we had to put those thirty-eight box window frames (segment heads) together? I came over to you, and asked you: 'How many of them can a fellow put together in a day?' You answered: 'About six, in these short days, and seven in Summer.' 'All right,' I said, 'I will keep up with you so we can come out even.' 'Oh, no,' you said, 'you can't put as many together as I can, because I have worked here so long!' 'Hello!' I said that time, 'You belong to that class of mechanics who always overestimate their individual ability, and who are tramping down, by their blind and false egoism, the condition of their own class. All right!' I took up the race; it was not the first time I had to do so to make you fellows sensible, but the result is only: *More hard times!* Bill, you then laughed at me, but I was quiet, and knew that it was your own ignorance that caused you to laugh.

"We went to work, and the result was: I beat you one frame, and did not spoil any of the curved outside molding like you did. Instead of six frames we made nine in a day, that was two day's wages more profit for the boss, and two days more hard times for us. Don't you see now, Bill, that your theory of beating and blackmailing your fellow craftsmen is creating more hard times than is necessary. You cannot better your condition by tramping down that of your partner. No, sir, you are totally mistaken. If you want to better your condition, you have to raise up the condition of the whole class, and specially of your trade, then your's will stand upon a solid foundation. Therefore, join our union, work for it, and stick to it."

"Gus!" Bill said, "You are awful hard on me, but I must confess you see the facts from the right side, but you have not yet answered my question."

"You are right, Bill," I continued, "I just wanted to show you first that the workingmen of our country, by their false egoism and exaggerated individuality add to the crisis, and hurt their class.

"The real cause of the panic is the dependence of the working class upon the capitalists. The working class is without the means to carry on production, it cannot work except the capitalists employ it, and the present era is therefore called the *Era of Capitalistic Production.*

"It was not always so, and will not be so forever. Sixty years ago, before the invention and introduction of steam power, we had the mechanical system or the Era of Home Production. Manufactures were only custom made, and mostly for home markets. Every good mechanic could open his shop, customers came in and ordered their work. But since steam navigation and steam production was introduced the home market was left behind, and the world's market steps in. Liverpool sets the price of American wheat and cotton. London the interest on money, and the price of other merchandise. Rio Janeiro the price of coffee, and Pekin and Canton the price of rice. And New York sets the price of American goods.

"Practical mechanical bosses disappeared, and manufacturers and stock companies took their place. So steam power and machinery have upset the whole mechanical system of home manufactures, and is revolutionizing the whole economical condition of our people. To gain a part of the world's market every manufacturer has been compelled to produce goods at wholesale—in large quantities—to produce in this way it pays to have machinery, it is cheaper than human labor. So our Capitalistic Production is creating a new class of men, an army of tramps driven out the workshop by the introduction of machinery. And, Bill, if we don't find any work again, the chances of tramping are open to us. So we see that the age of mechanical production or home manufactures is past, and the wholesale production for the world's market is the only way in which production can be carried on successfully.

"This ruined the majority of all small bosses and workshops. Upon the ruins of thousands of cooper-shops the Standard Oil Company appeared. The trades of nailsmiths, locksmiths and other smiths are totally destroyed. Nail manufacturers and rolling mill owners drive them under, and the old bosses become hirelings in the mills. And how does it look in our trade? It is cut up in four divisions—sash, door and planing mill; framers; finishers, and stair builders. Machinery did it.

"Carpenter bosses who had their own shops, and did all kinds of work, and had steady work from one season to another, are not to be found any more. Most of them have no shops now; they take all the finish work from the mill, and fix the rest in the building. In most cases they are like bulldogs driven into business by the owner of the mills to save the lion's share of profit for them. So we might look around us everywhere a man without large capital cannot start on his own hook with success. It might happen that once in awhile one fellow may crawl up, but the great majority who start in the race fall back to the hireling class, working for wages.

"Now, Bill, don't you see how society is revolutionized by the present capitalistic production. The number of hirelings and wage workers in every trade is becoming larger and larger, and that of the capitalists smaller and smaller, but richer, in proportion to the population which will divide in a short number of years the people into two classes, viz. Millions of paupers, and a few thousand millionaires and monopolists.

"On an average the wages of the workingmen are not half high enough to buy back their own products which they have produced by their labor. The capitalists put their profits on to goods which is generally about double the price that the laborer received for them in the form of wages. For instance: There are one thousand men working in a factory, and their wages are $10 per week, making a total of $10,000. They go now to another factory, in which the wages are the same, and want to buy goods that 1000 workingmen have made there. Can they buy them? Oh, no; they will find that they have not enough money by far, and they have to leave about half of the goods in the factory. And so it goes with society at large.

"It is the *Profit of Capital* that is creating the hard times. This profit is a legal robbery which the capitalists impose on the laboring class. And it is the real cause of all hard times and business stagnation. This robbery is carried out in different forms and shapes, viz.: Indirect Taxes, Protective Tariff, Profits on Consumers, Profit of the Manufacturer on Production, House and Farm Rent, Interest on Money, Watered Stocks, and Interest on Bonds of any kind, and a good many more institutions of minor importance. This legal robbery by the capitalists of the laboring class and farmers is the main cause of all panics, poverty and hard times, because it prevents nine-tenths of our people from buying back the very goods that they have produced by their own labor.

"Now, Billy, if you are the right man go and join our union, and struggle for your rigths till the enslaving power of Capital is neutralized.

Parkersburgh, W. Va. G. LUEBKERT.

PIECEWORK IN NEW YORK.

Chas. E. Owens, Walking Delegate of the New York carpenters, says: "Piece work is strictly prohibited by our carpenters' unions, and the system of 'lumping' is piece work of the worst kind. A carpenter solicits work from the contractor of some building. 'No,' says the contractor, 'I cannot give you work, but, I say, I will give you ten cents each for putting on all locks in the building,' or maybe fifteen cents each for hanging all the doors. Work as hard as he may, he cannot make more than $1.50 or $2 a day at these jobs, and even this he accomplishes only by 'skinning'—that is, he hammers in his screws, uses two nails where he ought to use four, and in every way scamps the work. The owner is generally quite ignorant of these proceedings, and is much annoyed at the continual repairs, which he afterwards finds needed to make his new house hold together.

"Another bad practice of the bosses, that the public ought to know about, is the habit of some of the employers to charge merchants and others that have work done in offices and houses $4 a day for the carpenter, while, instead of paying the Union rate of $3.50, they pay only $3. These bosses ought to charge only $3.50 a day if they pay no more than $3. They virtually cheat the public out of the other fifty cents."

BETTER FOR the many to remain rude, independent fighting barbarians, than to be civilized into mill hands and factory people, if they must work in stifling rooms day after day all their lives, live in squalor and wretchedness, hopeless of improvement either for themselves or their children—and yet in constant dread of having their miserable existence cut short by accident or disease, or rendered still more miserable by a discharge or the "shutting down" of the mill or factory, and without the spirit to resent a wrong or even seek to better their condition.—*Hayes Valley Advertiser.*

FEDERATION OF ORGANIZED TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS.

WASHINGTON, JULY 7, 1885.

To all Trades and Labor Unions throughout the U. S. and Canada, and to all Workmen who hope for future betterment:—

We deem it important to call your attention to the resolution adopted by the 4th Annual Session of the International Federation of Trades, fixing May 1, 1886, for the general adoption of 8 hours as a day's work. The multiplication and use of labor-saving machines make it our first duty to shorten the hours of labor, if we would share in the benefits of their introduction, otherwise they must result in driving out of existence free labor, the boast of an enlightened age and civilization. We hold that this is the only practical solution of a much needed reform, on the importance of which we all agree. The objections to waiting for a law affecting all working men alike are serious, involving an invaluable right, tedious delay, and a loss of faith in our own powers.

Your right to put into practical operation such a law is superior and undisputed, and it only remains for you to say if the Eight Hour law passed by your representatives shall become a fixed rule of action from May 1, 1886.

The ratification of this measure by every local trade and labor union, or assembly of Knights of Labor on this continent, publicly announced, would add to the impetus now gained, and give it a prestige of success.

No fair minded, intelligent employer will oppose it, because it is an undisputed fact that every measure which improves the condition of employes carries with it equal advantages to employers, and the community as well. In support of this statement we refer to the fact that it was the high price and scarcity of labor in this country, due to the independence of American labor, that stimulated the inventive genius of America to supply an obedient substitute, and made us a nation of inventors and manufacturers.

It is not difficult to follow this first cause to its logical effect, the accumulated wealth of our country, and to it we confidently look for still further developments in this direction.

If this wealth is now unequally distributed a large part of the blame must rest on our own shoulders, because of our failure to shorten the hours of labor.

In conclusion we ask you to remember this is our Eight Hour Law, and upon us depends its failure or success.

Fraternally Yours,
G. EDMONSTON, Secretary.

PLASTERERS of New York City have have secured the adoption of the nine-hour system in their trade. Eight hours on Saturday has also been conceded by all the boss masons save two. The Union scale is $4 per day.

AT A RECENT meeting in New York the Rev. Dr. Rylance prophesied that if the grinding of labor continued much longer, society would have to pay the penalty; for the money power of this country was becoming as terrible in its effects as the despotisms of Europe.

A DISH-FACED workingman, with a sugar loaf head, boasted in our hearing the other day that he never belonged to a labor organization, and always had good wages. The poor degraded fool! Hyenas feed upon the leavings of the lion, but instead of boasting of it, they slink away ashamed to look at their shadow. Were it not for what organized labor has done, all wages would be 25 per cent. lower the world over, and the wheels of progress would be turned back 50 years.—*Exchange.*

THERE is a science, after all, in so simple a matter as driving a nail. A correspondent writes that he recently witnessed the experiment of driving nails into timber that had been hard seasoned and was well dried. The first nails, after passing through an ordinary board, went into the timber about an inch, and than doubled up under the hammer. The tips of the rest of the nails were dipped into lard, and the driving was accomplished with [illegible] difficulty. The remedy is [illegible] one, but it is simple [illegible] commended for trial.

FROM OUR NEW UNIONS.

New Albany, Ind.

We have started the first Carpenters' Union that has ever been in this city and the members are all deeply interested. Trade is very dull and wages $2.00 per day, some $2.25. This Union is known as Union 19.

Louisville, Ky.

We have joined the Brotherhood and are fully alive to its benefits and to its good work. Our Union No. 7, numbers several hundred members and has the following officers: J. T. Kessler, P., J. G. Field, 1st V. P., Gus. Lortz, 2d V. P., J. N. Eggers, C. S. & R. S., Herbert Powell, F. S., Sam'l McGee, Treas.

Somerville, Mass.

Union 24 has been organized in this city through the efforts of Bros. Clinkard and Shields, aided by Union 33 of Boston. The first meeting was held in Bacon Hall. Wm. J. Dowd is Secretary. Trade fair, wages low.

Jackson, Mich.

Union 26 is now in working order and we have 30 members to begin with. Our officers are: A. D. Bruce, P.; Oliver Stuart, V. P.; H. D. Pregh, F. S.: N. M. Sweet, C. S. Trade quiet.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Union 32 has started with 11 staunch men as charter members. We have picked out the best men in the trade and we feel confident that we will soon have one of the most creditable and energetic local unions in the whole country. Trade stagnant just now.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Union 34 has been put under way and starts with 30 members. The city is overrun with strange carpenters and wages are lower than in St. Paul. The new Union has a splendid field to work in and the members are all ready to put their shoulders to the wheel.

Dayton, Ohio.

Union 104 has doubled the number of members that were obligated by General Secretary McGuire the evening he founded this Union. Our officers are: John Vahl, P.; Henry Fishbeck, V. P.; Jon L. Hord, R. S.; D. J. Madden, T. Our Gen'l Secretary, P. J. McGuire, gave a rousing address here from the Court House steps on July 22.

A certain Reuben Saurber, for some time foreman in the wheelwright department of the Dayton car-shops, has, through the influence of the Barney Smith Mfg. Co., secured the contract for reconstructing a certain opera house in Cincinnati and turning it into a hotel. This Saurber, when here, was known as a veritable slave-driver, and is held in very poor esteem by the laboring people of the city. Yet he has secured some carpenters from here, to work on this job, at the enormous pay of from $1.50 to $2.00 per day. None of them are members of our Carpenters' Brotherhood, The Brotherhood of Cincinnati should have an eye open for Saurber's men.

Germantown, Pa.

Trade middling; wages $2.75. We work 59 hours per week, quit at 5 P. M. Saturdays. There are crowds of carpenters coming in every day, and they offer to work for what ever they can get. And if things keep on I don't know what will become of the trade. Carpenters better stay away from Germantown and Philadelphia as it is just as bad in Philadelphia as it is here. There are plenty of men in both places to do the work. A great many of our members want a charter of their own as we are too far removed from Philadelphia, to work well as a branch of Union No. 8. The question is now under discussion in Union No. 8, and some favor cutting Philadelphia Union No. 8 into three or four unions and these unions to be all joined together by a Central Committee of say one delegate for every 50 members to meet every week and transact all general business and allow each union to do its own special business, manage its own finances and conduct its own affairs with the Gen. Office. Union No. 8 now is too large to do business promptly.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Times dull and no signs of being any better for a while. Wages $1.25 to $2.25. Union 15 is picking up many new members of late, ever since Gen'l Sec. McGuire's visit. Union 15 has adopted the following:

RESOLVED, that we endorse the action of the Labor Congress or Federation of Trades in passing the Eight-hour Resolution, and ask the organized support of all mechanics and laboring men, so that we may make the First of May 1886 mark the commencement of a new era in the lives of the wage workers of America.

Union No. 15 meets every Saturday night at No. 139½ East Washington St.

New officers: Lewis Tice, P.; R. O. P. Thurher, V. P.; James McClane, R. S.; D. S. Mogle, C. S. and F. S.; M. R. Dittman, C.; Johh Frank, W.: Jos. M. Taylor, D. K.

Amos N. Haines has been expelled in disgrace from this Union as will be seen in this month's "Black List."

Washington, D. C.

The boycott of Heurich's beer on account of hiring scabs is cutting deep into Mr. Heurich's business, and will teach him before long, that to oppose the organized labor of this city is a costly and suicidal act. He has reduced the price of his beer one third and now is hiring none but union men—but he has broke his promise so we cannot trust him.

Carpenters Union No. 1 held a picnic at Juneman's Garden, June 25, and netted a handsome sum in behalf of a disabled brother.

Wages in this city range from $1.50 to $3, and we work 8 hours a day on Saturdays. Work fair, prospects middling. Union men all at work.

The Daily *Post* building lately burned out, is rebuilding with none but union men. The National Theatre new building has none but union men. John H. Howlett is superintending the Baltimore *Sun* building in this city and works a full union gang. When finished the building will be one of the best in the city. The city of late is being filled with "Hay-backs", or countrymen who sport the saw and hatchet. If it was was not for them wages would be higher this season.

We are straining every nerve to unite all the trades in favor of the Eight Hours next May. The dry goods clerks are organizing and next will be the sewing girls.

New officers of Union 1: Geo. J. Suter, P.; James Sloan, V. P.; John Suter, T.; J. F. Billingsley, R. S.; P. L. O'Brien, F. S.; W. A. Pr[illegible]amel, C. S.; J. V. Lashorn, C.; J. Beane, W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

San Francisco, Cal.

My advice to those thinking of coming to this coast is the same that *Punch*, the leading English comic paper, gives to those about to marry—"Don't". It is quite common here to hear carpenters on the streets out of employment cursing the fate that brought them to this city. Although wages are nominally $3.50 per day there are but few getting that amount, whilst hundreds—especially in mills—are working for less than $3 per day. The building trade is not by any means brisk, and there is not a very brilliant prospect for the coming "Winter". Those who are not provided with a very long purse had better keep on the East side of the Rockies. Were it not for the moral influence of Union 22, the conditlon of the Carpenters of San Francisco would not be by any means a cheerful one. Thanks, however to the good management of the active members, who are ever on the *qui vive*, the union has been able to withstand all attemps to re-introduce the ten-hours system, although several covert attempts have been made, and has been able to keep its own members tolerand has been able to keep its own members tolerably well employed. Never was the union in better condition than at the present time, and its present leaders are firmly resolved to maintain the proud position to which it has attained, of one of the most successful local labor organizations on the Continent.

We think that the $250 death benefit is too much. If it could be reduced to say $100, it would be more easily collected and paid. As it is now, it is rather severe on all the Unions, on our own Union 22, as well as others.

The members of Union 22 have formed a Co-operative Association for the purpose of building a hall of their own and to that end they have formed a Carpenters' and Joiners' Hall Association, which was incorporated June 5th, 1885. The stock capital of $30,000 is to be raised in 3,000 shares of $10 each. We wish them every success, and if any of our brother members in other cities want to aid the movement by buying shares, they can do so by addressing Edward Oliver, 345 Waller St., San Francisco, Cal.

Union No. 22 held its fourth annual Pic-nic at Shell Mound Park on May-day, that day being the anniversary of the nine hour system. Over seventy prizes were competed for in all kinds of games. Over thirty prizes were given in a drawing in which every holder of a gate ticket had a chance. The weather was splendid and the attendance very good. On the Thursday following the prizes were distributed at a complimentary Social and Ball in B'nai' B'rith Hall, after paying expenses. The Pic-Nic Committee realized about $170 profit on the pic-nic.

Numerous complaints having been made of late by carpenters having tools stolen from buildings in course of erection, Union No. 22 of San Francisco has extensively advertised a reward of $50 for the conviction of the wretched thief who is mean enough to rob a workman of the means of earning his livelihood. We hope the offer of so liberal a reward will be successful in placing the miscreant or miscreants inside the State Prison for a few summers.

The election of officers for Union 22 July 3d, resulted as follows: President, P. M. Wellin; Vice-President, J. D. Campbell; Treasurer, John L. Calahan; Financial Secretary, N. L. Wandell; Recording Secretary, O. H. Huber; Corresponding Secretary, Ed. Oliver; Trustee, Gustavus J. Borle; Conductor, M. O. Watrus; Warden, D. B. Watson. The members of Union 22 have reason to congratulate themselves upon the election of the above excellent staff of officers. The new President is especially a man of rare legislative genius, and has served his fellow citizens with credit to himself and profit to them in the State Assembly. Bro. Wellin's claim to the Presidency ought to have been recognized long ago, but, unfortunately there was a ridiculous amount of prejudice against him in certain quarters, because he took a more than the usual amount of interest in the affairs of the Country. The remaining staff of new officers are earnest, honest and intelligent workers. Under such guidance we predict good times for Union 22 during the half year upon which we have just entered. It is to be hoped that every member of the Union will rally round their officers and right royally strive to maintain the proud position of Union 22 as the first local labor organization on the Pacific Coast.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Trade dull, wages $1.75 to $2.75; union men get the latter figure. The city is overcrowded with idle men, so carpenters better steer clear of here. Our new officers in Union No. 8 are: Marshall Compton, P.; Jas. McCambridge, V. P.; Jacob Hartman, R. S.; Constantine Thorn, F. S.; James Dey, C. S.; James Troy, Treas.; Howard S. Hartman, Trustee; George Mann, C.; Frank Keating, W.; James Dey, Walking Delegate; C. H. Tweedy, Delegate to Central Labor Union.

Edward Hall, of Local Union No. 8, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, has received the endorsement of this union for Building Inspector.

There are good reasons for believing that the Bricklayers' Union will shortly send delegates to the Central Labor Union. The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have made several attempts to amalgamate the building trades, but now there seems to be likelier chances of success as the Bricklayers are more favorably disposed to the plan.

At a meeting of the Granite Cutters Union of this city not long since, Bro. W. F. Eberhardt, took part in the discussion of the Eight Hour question. A deputation from the Bricklayers Union was present and also expressed themselves on the question. The Shorter Hours movement is making rapid strides in this city.

The *Tocsin* says: Chas. M. Betts, Representative from the Ninth District in the Legislature, is a boss carpenter. He is one of the two men from Philadelphia who voted against Romig's eight hour bill. He should be left at home hereafter.

The initiation fee of Union No. 8, has been raised to the following figures: $3 for all under 30 years of age, $4 for those between 30 and 40, and $5 for those between 40 and 50, and $1 additional for each year over 50 and none over 60 years to be beneficial.

The headquarters of Union No. 8, at 413 Franklin St., is kept open every evening until 9 o'clock and we have constant calls from employers and contractors who are favorable to us, and we control dozen of jobs in this city, all through the active labors of our Walking Delegate, Jas. Dey. All that is now required is to drop all contention and wrangling on small matters of opinion, and let every member of Union No. 8, work in harmony and unity together.

[illegible]thing more to be done than to come to meetings and air our opinions, and find fault with everything generally. We need an active system of agitation among non-union carpenters and especially in the outskirts of the city. The men there hardly know there is a Carpenters Union and those who do are prejudiced against it through ignorance. To go and work among these men is like working at laboring work, it is rush and tear all the time, throw the work together anyway; it is quantity, not quality, that is wanted. They take any price simply to get a job. There ought to be a committee of active men chosen in Union No. 8 to go around the outskirts and arrange to hold public meetings to draw the attention of these non-union men to the importance of joining Union No. 8, and of stopping their old habits of grinding each other and of doing bad work.

Hamilton, Canada.

The Saturday half holiday is pretty generally adopted, and all the mills are carrying it out, except Brennan & Sons' Penitentiary. The proper way would be to boycott all material of any kind that comes from that mill, and refuse to put up a foot of it until they adopt the Saturday half holiday. Trade is dull with plenty idle; wages $1.50 to $2. New officers: H. Reid, P.; Thos. Lyon, V. P.; Chas. Hossick, T.; John McKenzie, R. S.; Edw. Hancock, C. S. and F. S.; Job Midwinter, W.

St. Louis, Mo.

Trade dull, prospects brightening. Wages $2 to $3, average $2.50. The city is filled with strange "chips" and many are walking the pavements idle. Union No. 4 has been spending all its time of late in initiating new members. They have been pouring in on us in a constant stream, and first class material they are too. Our dues are fixed at 40c. per month. The union meets at Smith's Hall, 22d street and Franklin Ave., but we find it advisable to secure a larger hall elsewhere. We have been holding public agitation meetings in various districts of the city and with good results. A federation or council of the building trades is in process of development and Union 4 has appointed a committee to confer with all the building trades as to the matter of Federation. Our members are enthusiastic and in earnest to make Union No. 4 the Banner Union of the Brotherhood, so some of the other unions better look out for their laurels. Our officers are: N. J. Murphy, P.; Thos. L. Argust, V. P.; Fred. Wahl, R. S.; John Cook, F. S. and C. S.; Geo. W. Herr, L. W. Logan, Frank Loesch, Trustees; Geo. Furgeson, W.; V. H. Daniels, C.

Union No. 5 (German) is growing slowly, but has to contend with many piece workers in South St. Louis. Its new officers are: M. Tyson, P.; A. Kayser, V. P.; O. Hartman, R. S.; W. Gerstenberger, C. S. and F. S.; W. Wirth, T.; C. Colondern, C. Chas. Dreiling, formerly C. S. and F. S. of Union No. 5, has been suspended for working against the interest of the union.

A STRIKE IN DECATUR, ILL.

Help Needed!

Wages $1.50 to $2.50; over 300 carpenters in Decatur and 100 out of work. Trade fair but too many carpenters here for the amount of work. There will be a considerable number of tenements built the next two months but there are lots of scabs in town offering to work for one dollar per day. All union men work for no less than $2.

Seven members of Union 88, have got a State Charter for a Carpenters Co-operative Association under the laws of Illinois. Capital $5,000, and started in connection with the Secretary's office an intelligence office and news stand.

On July 4, the Trades and Labor Assembly of this city had a grand time, with a Demonstration and Picnic in the Fair Grounds in the day, and a Grand Ball in the Tabernacle at night. In the parade Union 88, bore aloft a fine silk banner, and the members wore white aprons. The Wabash R. R. has locked out its employes with a view to destroy the unions here and in addition to asking a reduction in wages the Wabash R. R., have prepared an "iron clad" which prevents men from joining any labor society or trades union, and which must be signed by every one of its employes before they can return to work. Several of the members of Union 88, who were working in the Car Repair Shops of the Company are affected by this and are also locked out. The company agreed to pay them time and half for overtime but failed to keep the promise on pay day. The men are now out over a month and as firm as a rock. If any financial aid can be sent us by any of the local unions it would be of great service, though our strike has not been sanctioned by the E. B. in as much as it is only a shop strike. Nevertheless we are battling against a tyrrannic corporation and our Union is too young to raise all the funds necessary. So help us if you can. Send moneys to J. F. Reynold, 154 North Franklin St., Decatur, Ill., and we will acknowledge same through *The Carpenter*.

Our new officers W. H. Morgan, P.; S. C. Shively, V. P.; J. W. Herald, R. S.; A. Bowen, F. S.; J. F. Reynolds, C. S.; S. M. Davis, T.; E. Bagley, C.; I. Borring, W.

PULLED IN HIS HORNS.

In Washington, D. C., a case relating the Tailors strike in that city came before a Police Judge named Snell, whereupon the said Judge took an opportunity to "slop" over in the following manner:

"This is the land of freedom, and foreigners come here to enjoy American freedom, They get a higher price for their labor than they ever did before as the labor statistics of other countries show. You come here from Italy, Germany, Austria and other countries, and as soon as you get here you join labor unions, and propose to control the price of labor in this country. The people of this country are not going to stand this. The time will soon come when persons in this country will be able to employ laborers as cheap as they can, and pay them in proportion to their work, without the interferenc of labor unions. The greatest nuisance we have in this country are these infernal unions, and the sooner we get rid of them the better. These men were made tools of by unions, and go to non-union men under the pretext of giving friendly advice. They send messages just as the old Ku-Klux did."

This utterance raised such a storm of indignation all over the country, that in a few days afterwards, the said [illegible]e not and retracted the insult and will have[illegible] language accordingly.

THE BENEFIT OF HIGH DUES.

IF THE DUES were much higher, no doubt a great deal more interest would be manifested in the details and legitimate work of subordinate unions. Large funds for the great work before us must be created. In the leading cities those regularly employed should contribute at least 50 cents per week toward maintaining the Union; those out of work should be free from the payment of dues. In this way Unions could be made powerful, able organizers kept constantly at work, and every incentive offered our brethren everywhere to come to our fold and remain with us.

* * *

A WRITER in "*John Swinton's Paper*" says that "in the busy season workmen do not, or will not, see the necessity of joining trades societies; and when the dull spell comes, they then feel that they have not the money to spare—or, as so many express it, to waste—for any such purpose. Workmen! good times will only come through your own exertions. Organize! Agitate! Pay big dues while you have money to spare; then, when the times grow bad, you will have something to fall back on. If Unions would adopt the plan sugguested in your paper of abolishing dues when men are out of work, it would be an extra inducemer to join; if they could start an out-of-wor benefit, it would be the means of makir men better appreciate the advantages being Unionists; then there would be fewer non-society men for us to fight against.

SHINGLE ROOFS.

THE form of roof known as a shingle roof is one of the greatest antiquity. When it originated or by whom invented history fails to tell us. It is probably one of those things of natural growth which never had a definite beginning, but came up by gradual steps of improvement from a very primitive form to its present shape. Reasoning by analogy, it may have originated in an attempt to imitate the feathers of birds, which shed water in a most remarkable manner. Its prototype is also found in the arrangement of leaves on certain trees. It may have been preceded by the thatch of some forms of bark roofs, and those have come into use as an improvement on a still more primitive type.

MONOPOLIES.

"They are a nest of wasps—a swarm of vermin which overcrept the land. Like the frogs in Egypt, they have gotten possession of our dwellings, and we have scarce a room free from them. They sup in our cup; they dip in our dish; they sit by our fire. We find them in the dye-fat, wash-bowl, and powdering tub. They share with the butler in his box. They will not bate a pin. We may not buy our food, our clothes without their brokerage. They are leeches that have sucked the Common-wealth so hard that it is almost hectical."—Sir John Culpepper in the Long Parliament.

First Small Boy—"What does your pap do for a living?"

Second Small Boy (from New York)—"My pap's a great man, he is. He is an office holder."

"What's his office, then?"

"He's a building inspector."

"I'd think that would be awful dangerous going around unsafe buildings."

"Oh, no. He don't go near 'em till after they fall down."

WAGE WORKERS throughout the country are boycotting the steel nail for two reasons. First, because the manufacturing of steel nails will throw 15,000 men out of employment, and the nails are not sold any cheaper than the iron nails. Second, the iron workers claim the nail is no good.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

1. Should mechanics take pains to impart instruction to their fellows (while at work) with regard to their trade?
2. Are perpendicular lines or corners parallel to each other?
3. What is a POINT in mechanics?
4. What instance led to the origin of the art of building?

I hope some of our correspondent will answer these questions.

Omaha, Neb. C. W. G[illegible]

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to
P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, AUGUST 1885.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canadas, being the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	One Year.
Inch	$ 75	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00
Column	1 00	2 25	4 50	8 00
¼ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
½ Column	3 00	6 50	14 00	26 00
One Column	5 00	12 00	24 00	45 00

Liberal discount on standing contracts and for larger space.

None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to
P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy, letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	₱ 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
German " " "		50
Blank Bonds, " "		5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

☞Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

A GREAT STORM of indignation was aroused by the proposition to have the stone work of the New Post Office at Peoria, Ill., done by convict labor in the State Prison at Joliet, Ill. The result is that Secretary Manning has ruled that convict labor will not be employed, and that such labor should not be tolerated on government work.

FROM THE JULY REPORT of the Amalgamated Carpenters we learn, that trade is extremely dull in Great Britain and very bad in New Zealand and Australia. The society has 434 branches and 25,565 members, 1227 on unemployed benefit, 546 on sick benefit and 148 superannuated. In the election of General Secretary by popular vote of the branches, J. S. Murchie has been re-elected for the seventh term by a majority of 6000 votes.

ALL THE WORKERS IN THE SAW MILLS of Bay City, E. Saginaw, and the Saginaw Valley, Mich., are out for ten hours a day instead of working twelve. They are under the leadership of our friend Tom Berry, who has been arrested and rearrested a dozen times during the difficulty, so his entire bail now amouts to $25,000. To use his own language, Tom Barry "is worth more now than he ever expected to be." Bro. D. C. Blinn of the Bay City *Labor Vindicator*, has also been arrested and is out under heavy bonds. The prospects are, the strike will be successful.

IT IS STATED that Secretary Whitney will soon issue an order making eight hourg a legal day's work in all the navy yards, with ten hours' pay for the same. Now let the same system be adopted in all other departments of the National Government. And to insure its proper execution President Cleveland should issue a Proclamation, as General Grant had the courage to do during his Administration. That act of Gen'l Grant's alone will endear him forever in the hearts of American workingmen.

WITH ALL THAT America can boast, and with good reason, our civilization is still in many ways a mockery. In none is it more so than in our barbarous ignorance or criminal recklessness, or both, in building. When we are sufficiently civilized to build as carefully as do European nations, and to punish without pity as they do, so-called "accidents" of this and other kinds which result in loss of life, we shall not only have fewer families in mourning weeds, but we shall have taken a long step in advance in the path of humanity and progress.

May 1, 1886, is the day set by the organized working people of America to adopt the eight-hour work-day. No time should be lost between now and then to prepare every one for the occasion. A failure then will retard the short work-day movement an indefinite number of years, and if there is a fair probability of failure let us not attempt it until we are better prepared. In all fairness employers should be notified officially of the intended action, and public sympathy should be aroused favorably on the subject by flooding the country with tracts and bills posted up on the walls and highways and by-ways everywhere. Every city should hold at least one public meeting every month for the purpose of agitating the question. Let no labor paper be published without having at least one article each issue on the intended eight-hour action.

JOSEPH A. LABADIE.

NINE NEW UNIONS.

During the month of July nine new unions have been added to our Brotherhood. Charters have been granted as follows: New Albany, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Somerville, Mass.; Jackson, Mich.; Dayton, Ohio; Vicksburg, Miss., New Orleans, La., (Upper District); Brunswick, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn. This demonstrates very clearly that the Brotherhood of Carpenters is not at a standstill; in spite of the dull times we are growing steadily and surely both in new unions and membership. This should be very gratifying to all our members.

UNION AND CO-OPERATION.

Considering the almost incalculable increase in the means of production, and considering also that our miseries in connection with the industrial life of the nation do not arise from deficiency in production, but from our over-productiveness, that our disease is not *too little, but too much*—it is anything rather than encouraging to face the future in presence of the fact that the more we increse production, and the more extensively we apply machinery, the more our operatives run the risk of perishing in the presence of what may be called the over-abundance of wealth they have by their labor created. There is more capital at this hour in America than at any past period of its history. It is more abundantly invested in industrial pursuits than at any previous time. There are more mines, more forges, more factories than ever there were since the first year of the world's life. And yet we are told by all who either write or speak on the subject, that our present dull times are due to the enormous surplus production our customers find it impossible to take off our hands. Too much capital has been asking for employment, and found it in forcing production unnaturally, and in the shadiest possible investments and speculations. The monetary affairs of the world have in consequence got out of gear; loss has been suffered, suspicion created, whilst schemes of questionable character have fallen through on all hands, producing amazement and terror.

As a natural consequence purchases have been limited, and unsold stocks thus increased. Mine owners, iron-makers, and textile manufacturers have thus been thrown into an active competition amongst themselves; prices have come down, profits have gradually diminished, and in virtue of an old habit—employers have turned round on wages, that by reducing them they might recoup themselves. Where they have made goods to stock, in the hope of obtaining a market, and that hope has been disappointed, they lean on this stock: fight the laborer with the goods he has created, and thus inevitably produce misery and hunger, discontent and strife, and all the other evil concomitants of overstocked markets.

It may be said with truth that this is a state of things that ought to be remedied if human thought or human effort can remedy it. The remedy, and the only remedy is to be found in union and co-operation, and in the latter not as a joint-stock system for individual gain, but as a system that shall make the rights of labor the paramount object. As organized bodies our trade unions ought to posses, much thoughts as well as much power of action outside and beyond what is called for in their unions. The leaders of these unions, as well as their members, should continually ask themselves how the co-operative idea can be applied so as to bring about a better condition of affairs.

REGRETTING THEIR SECESSION.

The nailers and nail feeders in a few localities recently withdrew from the Amalgamated Association and after a short experience in "going it alone", they discovered their mistake and have decided to return back again. This should be a valuable lesson in all trades, to those who are desirous of having their unions cut off from their trade heads to become mere local institutions.

UNION IS THE SOCIAL LAW.

"Brotherhood! Loves other Name."
Gerald Massey.

THE rapid yet solid growth of the Brotherhood, inspires the hope that it will not cease to grow until every carpenter is brought within the pale of a federal association, co-extensive with the trade itself. And that it will continue to grow in adaption until it fully embraces the vast domain of the worker's necessities, and becomes a grand material Providence smoothing the path of the simplest, hardest, humblest life, while crowning with glorious wreaths the brother's brow who has wrought and toiled and perhaps suffered that others might be elevated and ennobled. The struggle for the Union of all working at a certain trade—is it not preparatory to the realization of the grand aspiration of St. Paul—the unity and brotherhood of man?

While hopes of a fictitious immortality and inclination to military pursuits, dominated the mind and diverted the activity of man, this brotherhood could not be achieved; but the aspiration of yesterday becomes the concrete fact of to-morrow. Science has revealed the laws and movements of the material world, and taught us that the law of the human world,—society—is to realize its unity, and that this unity is only constant when the lasting or social emotions regulate without crushing the common or social emotions. Strange as it may sound to an idolatrous ruling class, Religion and Science unite in demanding that each worker should belong to his Union; for the ascendancy of the social nature over the personal is the sole condition of true life for the individual. Thus only can he co-operate with man. For man is a social being by his nature, and is only strong in society. Thus to work with this great influence becomes man's virtue, his duty, his morality, his soul's peace. In union is planted the roots of law, morality and religion.

New York. HUGH MCGREGOR.

DICKENS ON LABOR.

Cant as we may, as we shall to the end of time; it is very much harder for the poor to be virtuous than it is for the rich, and the good that is in them shines the brighter for it.

In many a noble mansion lives a man, the best of husbands and of fathers, whose private worth in both capacities is justly lauded to the skies, but bring him here upon this crowded deck. Strip from his fair young wife her silken dress and jewels, unbind her braided hair, stamp early wrinkles on her brow, pinch her pale cheeks with care and much privation, array her faded form in coarsely patched attire, let there be nothing but his love to deck her out, and you shall put it to the proof indeed. So change his station in the world, that he shall see in those young things who climb about his knee, not records of his wealth and name, but little wrestlers with him for his daily bread, so many poachers on his scanty meal, so many units to divide his every comfort, and further reduce its small amount. In lieu of the endearments of childhood in its sweet aspect, heap upon him all its pains and wants, its sickness and ills, its fretfulness, caprice and querulous endurance, let its prattle be not of engaging infant fancies, but cold and thirst and hunger; and if his fatherly affection outlive all this, and he be patient, watchful, tender, careful of his children's lives and mindful always of their joys and sorrows, then send him back to Parliament, and pulpit, and Quarter Sessions, and when he hears fine talk of the depravity of those who live from hand to mouth, and labor hard to do it, let him speak up, as one who knows, and tell those holders forth that they, by parallel with such a class, should be high angels in their daily lives, and lay but humble siege to heaven at l t.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Hastings, Mich.

Trade dull; wages $1.25 to $2.

Pensacola, Fla.

Trade stagnant, Union 74 holding firm as a rock.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Trade dull; wages $1,25 to $2.50, all union men employed.

Almeda, Cal.

Trade slack, Wages $2.00 to $3.50. Union 47 doing well,

Wheeling, W. Va.

Wages $1.25 to $2.75. Trade very dull, Union No. 3 is growing steadily.

Greenville, Ohio.

There is a strong desire here to organize a branch of the Brotherhood here. Trade midling, wages $2.00 per day.

Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Trade dull; not more than half the carpenters at work. Dullest season for years. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. Union 14 gaining.

New Britain, Conn.

Work dull, wages $1.25 to $2.72. All Union men at work, many others idle. Lots of men have come here this season looking in vain for work.

Cohoes, N. Y.

Union99 growing and we have changed our meeting to once a week instead of fortnightly. Wages $1.25 to $2.25. One-third of the carpenters idle.

Englewood, Ill.

Trade dull and a good many carpenters walking the streets. This place needs a thorough shaking up and then we may be able to reorganize Union No. 60.

Morris, Minn.

Wages $2 to $2.50, work fair, times improving. We cannot reorganize Union 41 as nearly all Carpenters here are "Jerry Builders", Botches or Contractors.

Oakland, Cal.

Trade very unsteady; wages $2,50 to $3.50 for 9 hours as a days work. No prospect of business being any better. The supply of idle men far exceeds the demand.

Jacksonville, Fla.

The prospects are good here for the formation of a carpenters union. Wages $2.00 per day for colored carpenters and $2.50 for whites; Some few get $3.00. Work is fair.

Houston, Texas.

Union 66 had a very successful picnic on June 28 at Cedar Grove. With a choice programme of children's games, a concert, orations and dancing the picnic was very pleasant.

Toledo, O.

New officers: J. B. O'Neil, P.; John Buck, V. P. W. C. White, R. S.; Chas. W. Murphy, C. S. & F. S.; Phil. Kerr, T.; Chas. Schable, C.; W. H. Myers, W. Trade continues dull.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Union 77 is on the increase but there is a world of apathy to overcome in the trade, While men admit the Union is a good thing, still they find some excuse to keep from joining.

Eau Claire, Wis.

New officers: R. Tilton, P.; N. A. Norling, V. P.; R. N. Moody, R. S.; M. S. Beecher, F. S.; W. F. Ramsey, C.; J. Tilly, W.; S. C. Church, T. Trade very dull. The Union is growing.

Evansville, Ind.

We now have our first hundred members in Union 90,—an increase of over 35 since our General Secretary's visit. We are getting members at every meeting and our Union has a good hold now. Trade dull.

Philipsburg, Pa.

New officers: G. A. Blowers, P.; D. C. Ellice V. P.; E. J. Rother, R. C.; J. D. Ritter, F. C.; Z. G. Gulich, T.; Wm. Batchlor, C.; J. T. Rothrock. W. Trade dull. A great many carpenters idle at present.

Chanute, Kas.

The water has been so high here we have had no mail for some days, thousands of farmers ruined by the flood. Have had plenty work at $2.50 per day; wages range from $1.25 upwards. Carpenters look blue since the flood.

St. Paul, Minn.

Union 87 is growing very rapidly and we have had several public meetings which have helped us. We also helped organize Minneapolis and there is prospects of a good union there before long. Trade is duller than last season and the city filled with men.

Richmond, Ind.

Trade moderate. Prospects for Fall not encouraging. 300 carpenters in town and only one-third employed, Wages $1.50 to $2.25. Not much new work, mostly repairs. Several of our mechanics left town and others would leave too if they had the money.

Toronto, Canada.

New officers elected: James Stewart, P.; John McKinley, V. P.; William Moran, R. S.; Andrew Graham, F. & C. S.; Robert Lee, T.; Abraham Neilson, W.; M. O'Brien, C. Delegates to Trades and Labor Council, Thos. Painter, Jas. W. Grant and Richard Southwell.

Baltimore, Md

Union 29 gave its second annual excursion on July 13. We went per Steamer Theodore Weems to Fair Haven on Chesapeake Bay. The affair was a glorious success and all hands enjoyed themselves. Work is getti[illegible] and strangers better keep away as there a[illegible] now.

Oneonta, N. Y.

Trade has been fair, all men to work at present but trade is slacking up. Wages $1.50 to $2.50.

Charleston, S. C.

Trade fair; 350 carpenters here and 125 of them idle. Wages $1.25 to $2 per day. The city is overcrowded with unemployed men. New officers: F. E. Rames, P.; E. A. Washington, V. P.; J. F. Drayton, F. S.; W. H. Burgess, C. S.; J. C. Carter, R. S.; W. H. Grant, T.

Winnepeg, Manitoba.

There is hardly a job to be got in this city; the only work going on is the new Post-office, and they will need not more than 2 or 3 carpenters this year. Wages range low from $1.75 to $2.00 per day, and no one ever knew trade to be as dull anywhere as it is here this season.

Springfield, Mass.

Union 96 is picking up. New officers: N. Perkins, P.; Warren Mills, R. S.; Geo. H. Dupont, F. S.; W. J. Littlefield, C. S.; J. H. Waters, T.; Paul Dion, C. Business fair. And all that is necessary is for our members to work with a will and get in more new members.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

Wages $2.50 to $3; work dull, mostly repairing; all union men kept to work as they look out for jobs for each other. New officers: E. Reinhard, P.; Robert Graham, V. P.; W. S. Dow, R. S.; S. W. Irenberg, C. S. and F. S.; J. W. Horn, T.; John Brill, C.; John McKinnon, W.

Holyoke, Mass.

Trade dull; prospects not very promising though on the gain. Wages $1.50 to $2.50. 300 carpenters in this city but many of them are only Hand Axe men or Wood Choppers. Nearly all the first class men are in our union. Considerable piece work is being done by scabs. Good men work day work.

Columbus, O.

Union 61 meets at Session's Block, cor. Long and High Sts. New officers: W. G. Lewis, P.; R. D. Williams, V. P.; Simon Ewing, R. S.; W. Hesse, F. S.; R. B. Henderson, C. S.; John Godley, T.; R. M. Taylor, C.; Thos. Garrett, W.; Trustees: R. B. Henderson, John Cook and F. Shirzinger.

Springfield, Mo.

Trade dull, many idle. The city overrun with carpenters. Wages $1.25 to $2.50. Union 102 is creating sentiment in favor of Union here. New officers: J. P. Storer, P.; Adam Rice, V. P.; J. R. Ross, R. S.; Aug. Thomson, C. S.; Wm. White, T.; Lewis Strah, C.; Chas. Carpenter, W.

Akron, Ohio.

New officers: J. A. Gross, P.; S. L. Walkup, V. P.; Geo. H. Worron, R. S.; W. H. Worron, F. S.; Archie McAlona, C. S.; Jno. J. Hunecker, T.; W. V. Baugh, C.; James Steuvan, W. Union 84 increasing rapidly. Trade dull, wages $1.50 to $2.50. Many idle. Union men have the preference on all jobs.

Springfield, Ohio.

Union 105 is growing at every meeting and promises to be a powerful Union. Our officers are: J. P. Croffield, P.; J. N. Osborn, V. P.; G. C. Ferris, R. S.; Wm. Jones, F. S.; P. H. Smith, T.; J. D. Reeder, C, S.; C. A. Massey, C.; J. C. Martin, W. Trade is very slow, less building than any season previous. Wages $1.50 to $2.25.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Trade very quiet; all union men to work, but the city is full of idle men, brought here by false inducements. Wages $2.00 to $3.00 per day. Many stories have been put afloat by the daily papers about the Soldiers' Home and no carpenters will be needed there for several months. That has helped to fill the town with carpenters.

Mobile, Ala.

Union 89 progresses very well; three to five new members weekly; work middling; wages $2.50 to $3. Union 92 is growing and its new officers are: Chas. Jefferson, P.; Geo. Hogan, Sr., V. P.; Geo. Hogan, Jr., R. S.; J. T. Heathman, C. S. and F.S.; Jos. Wilson, T.; James Murry, C.; Calvin Bogan, W.; E. F. Whitman, Prec.

Amsterdam, N. Y.

Union No. 6 has beeu organized here and we have a good body of men to start with. Our officers are: Robert Miller, P.; Veeder Calwell, V. P.; W. W. Jenkins, R. S.; C. Powell, C. S.; A. P. Sherman, T.; Thos. Wheadan, C.; Andreas Raymond, W. Trade is very dull this year. $2.00 per day is the highest wages.

Detroit, Mich.

Trade slow. Union 10 gaining steadily, New officers: Lee Hutchinson, P.; Jas. Skinner, V. P.; H. E. Penney, R. S,; G. D. Fairbairn, C. S. & F. S.; J. E. Sink, Treas.; M. M. Fetterly, C.; A. M. Marrion, W. Thos. Kennedy, D. K.; Chas. J. Talbot, P.; Jas. Cranshaw, A. Weber, and W. Ruppel, Trnstees.

Des Moines, Iowa.

Union 68 growing again, and many delinquent members are coming in and paying up their back dues. Wages $2.50. Trade dull; many out of work; contractors predict dull times for awhile to come. The various unions of the Trades Assembly have been holding combined public meetings to help on the eight hour cause and push the union.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Union 56 is reviving with wonderful vigor. We are taking in some fine material. principally foremen, and we are holding public meetings which are waking up the trade. The Hon. H. T. Hazard, Assemblyman, was one of the speakers at our last public meeting. On a former occasion we had the services of the Hon. R. F. Del Valle.

Birmingham, Ala,

I have just been reading one of your circulars to carpenters urging upon them the importance of Unions for mutual protection. I have perceived for years that we needed more concert of action to secure to ourselves that which is due us in the way of wages and a proper respect from our employers, and in this place we need such worse than almost any place, owing to jack-leg competition.

W. S. D,

Louisville, Ky.

The Carpenters and Joiners Union of this city held its First Annual Picnic at Phoenix Hill Park, June 22. and were under the expense of $400. They had a very large attendance and John N. Eggers was Chief Manager. The union netted a surplus of fully $200, which considering the youth of the union and the dullness of trade was certainly very creditable. The Union is booming and has resolved to join the B.

Chester, Pa.

All our old officers re-elected with exception of a few who are out of town and cannot attend. The vacancies filled are: Robert Robinson, C. S.; Isaac Alloways, F. S. Times dull and getting worse. Wages down to starvation figures. The failure of John Roach, the ship builder, has been a severe blow to us.

Troy, N. Y.

New officers: E. J. Lake, P.; Henry Morton, V. P.; W. H. Groat, R. S.; A. Anderson, F. S.; John Purcell, T.; James Flynn, P.; Chas. Petes, C.; N. H. Maller, W. Work moderate. with more than enough men for the jobs. Quite a number idle. Wages $1.75 to $2,50. Thom and Spence are offering $3.00 per day to get men but they are scabbed so badly that they will soon have to come to terms.

Houston, Texas.

Trade quiet, slowly improving with prospects of good cotton crop this year. Wages $1.75 to $2.50. Union 66 gaining new members. New officers: R. F. Hoyt, P.; J. F. Frolich, V. P.; J. H. Koch, Prec.; C. Duncan, R. S.; F. Klotz, F. S.; A. Wooley, T.; Wm. C. Rauff, Cond.; C. Draeger, W.; W. Souchard, J. F. Frolich and J. Steinhagen, Trustees.

Omaha, Neb.

Trade has slacked down considerably of late. Union 58 had a sociable on June 30, and it was a complete success. New officers: Emil Metzkar, P.; David Thompson, V. P.; Thos. J. Kidd, R. S.; W. J. Reeves, C. S. and F. S.; F. J. Garber, T.; J. H. Thompson, C.; B. P. Kingsberry, W. Men are pouring in here from all over and floading us with cheap labor.

Kansas City, Mo.

The carpenters in general here are indifferent to organization at present. There is a tremendous amount of work going on. Wages range from $1.50 to $2.75 per day. $2.25 and $2.50 being the average, somewhat less than last year. The city is literally overrun with men. I do not believe thut any other city in the land suffers in the same degree from travelers and floaters. Last winter when none had a nickel in months, they were ready to organize, but as soon as they got the first pay all was forgotten, and when winter comes again I hope they will eat dirt,

Worcester, Mass.

New officers: J. H. Gleason, P.; Vernon Prince, V. P.; Edward Parker, R. S.; Fred. A. Stubbs, F. S.; J. G. Vandreuil, C. S.; L. F. De Mouchelle, T.; A. K. Rawsen, C.; James W. Hicks, W.; John Holden, John Denne, Thomas Brady, Trustees. Union 93 now has nearly 200 members. Its initiation fee is $2 and dues 50 cts. per month. Business quiet, and large surplus of carpenters. There is a tendency to cut wages.

Sedalia, Mo.

Wages $1.50 to $2.50. City records show 252 carpenters in this town and only 75 are at work. Trade very dull. Union 98 growing. New officers: J. L. Tritt, P.; W. S. Corly, V. P.; J. M. Gordon, R. S.; L. F. McClure, C. S. and F. S.; James Bryson, C.; T. J. Templeton, T.; J. C. Lee, W. There is not a city in this part of the country better organized than Sedalia. Union No. 98 has been instrumental in organizing a Trades Council composed of three delegates from each trades union and labor organization of the city and vicinity. We have represented in this council about 2000 men, The president of the council is a member of the Typographical Union and editor of one of the best labor papers in existence, *The Labor Union.*

Cincinnati, O.

Trade good but too many floating carpenters here. There is a firm advertising for 15 and 20 carpenters every other day to call at a certain number and street. Men are going there and find no carpenters wanted. There are some who come from New Orleans to answer these false advertisements. We advise all to stay where they are, as there are plenty of men here to do all work this season, with plenty of "Countries" walking the streets who would work for $1.50 a day if they could get it. They will have to take a walk as the bosses do not want them. Good many try to get a job on the Burnet House which is being enlarged. There are about 50 men there now. A man seeking a job has tohave a recommendation from his former employer These men will have to take Horace Greeley's advice and "Go West". Union 2 is gaining in membership every week, and getting some of the best carpenters in the city. New officers: D. P. Rowland, P.; B. Bolmer, V. P.; J. Cannon, R. S.; C. A. Rockwood, F. S.; G. Brethauer, C. S.; A.W. Noertker, T. H. Behrens, G. Procter, R. Laudin, W. Lang, J. A. Cossman, Trustees: J. Schreckenhofer, Con.; R. Simms, War. A committee has been appointed by Union 2 to take action on certain carpenter bosses of this city who bring scabs from Dayton to work here for $1.50 per day.

San Rafael, Cal.

Trade is very dull here all summer and it is likely to remain so for some time. There are several jobs in the market for the Fall season, but competition between the contractors of 'Frisco and San Rafael is very fierce.

We regret to announce the death of Bro. R. C. Sands, at one time the efficient Cor. and Fin. Sec. of Union 35. He was ailing for a year past, although able to work until within the last three months when his trouble (heart disease) became too serious to admit of any labor whatever. He leaves a wife and five children to the care of the world. They are in no way provided for only by the death benefit of the Brotherhood. Bro. Sands was an active member in good standing in Union 35.

The members of Union 35 have built Mrs. Sands a nice comfortable house. All the labor has been done gratuitously—not a penny of cost for labor—every man pitched in—the carpenter work, painting, chimney, plumbing and papering all done by members of Union 35, and done as a duty we owe our departed brother. So that when the death benefit of $250 comes, it will pay for the lot and part of the materials and Mrs. Sands will have a home for herself and little ones.

FROM ENGLAND.

LONDON July 14th'85. Great depression in business evists in trade all over the Kingdom. The Cotton Mills propose to close 2 days a week and reduce wages 10 per cent. for balance of time. 1,500 men are on strike in the Anchor and Chain Works at South Staffordshire for a reduction in the hours of labor to 8½ hour per day. In Liverpool 3,000 iron founders and machinists are on a strike for an advance of 4 shillings per week,

The dock laborers at Hull went out on a strike for 7 hours as a working day, which is the rule for dock laborers in all the seaport towns of England. They have been successful. Much uneasiness prevails among the Coal Miners in various localities and strikes are pending for higher wages.—*W. J. S.*

FROM GERMANY.

BERLIN, July 17th, 1885. The strike of the Masons here still continues and over 13,000 masons in Berlin and vicinity are involved. In the city the strike also affects 3,000 carpenters, and also thousands of others in the Building Trades. If the masons hold out a few weeks longer, they will gain their point, which is to maintain a decent rate of wages. They have been out now for seven weeks. Though there are many cases of destitution among the men, nevertheless they are very firm in their position. In Bruenn an immense strike of 25,000 persons has taken place to reduce the hours of labor to ten hours per day from 10¾. The military and police have been used against the strikers.—*G. H. Nix.*

A LIBERAL BENEFIT.

San Francisco Union No. 22 has a large membership. The dues are only twenty-five cents per month and the following liberal provision is made for its members in case of accident:

"Should any members of this Union, while working as a carpenter and joiner, meet with any "accident or sustain any injury which will prevent "him from working at his trade, he shall be paid "the sum of Ten ($10) Dollars per week during the "time he shall be unable to work, until the sum of "Fifty ($50) Dollars is paid out, beyond which no "further accident benefit will be paid."

During the quarter ending June 30th, the San Francisco Union paid out under this rule no less than $490.00. Considering that the members also get-in common with the other members of the Brotherhood—$250.00 Death Benefit, the San Francisco carpenter who will not join that Union is an Ass.

A CARD OF THANKS.

JUNE 23, 1885.

I return my sincere thanks to the Brotherhood for forwarding the money due me from the Brotherhood by the sad death of my husband William P. Bamber. I cannot express my thanks to the members of Union 25 for there kindness in my dreadful affliction; I thank them for their kindness in taking charge of his funeral and wishing the Brotherhood every success and that the membership will be doubled the present year. I remain

Yours Respectfully,

Toledo, O. MRS. MARY A. BAMBER.

A HISTORY OF UNION NO. 2.

In the year 1880 the carpenters of Cincinnati were only getting an average of $1.50 per day, and met together to organize a union which they formed in March and named the "Carpenters' Benevolent Union, No. 1."

At the time of organization, the members were not considered of such high grade as at present, and now only first-class carpenters are entered upon the roll of membership. No saw-and-hatchet carpenters or wood-butchers are wanted, and a man before joining is required to prove a reputation in the use of all carpenter's tools.

This society has for its objects the advancement of the carpenter trade from the low level to which it had fallen before the organization was in existence, and they have been so successful after the hard struggle to get it upon its feet that union carpenters are only employed on first-class work, and no building put up by members of the Brotherhood has been known to be condemned. Its further objects are to raise the carpenters, by mutual effort, to that recognition in society which every faithful worker is entitled to, and to cultivate a feeling of friendship and fidelity to one another; to elevate also the moral and intellectual condition of all journeymen carpenters, and find employment for the members.

The union provides for aid to a member or his family in case of death or permanent disability, and upholds in this connection three associations known as mutual aids, which pay sick benefits. During the past two years Frank Sunderhous and Herman Aufdenbrink have died, and their families have received the sum of $250 each, and the aids have paid benefits to all sick and disabled members.

On the first Tuesday in August, 1881, a national organization was formed in the city of Chicago. Cincinnati having the second highest number of members, was called Local Union No. 2 of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and under this name is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio,

In April, 1881, the Union entered into a strike, demanding $2.50 a day, This was successful, but in May, 1882, a strike being inaugurated for $3 a day, fifty-nine hours to constitute a weeks work. The bosses formed a combination to resist, the strike was declared off, but the majority of the men received $2.75 per day, and the union was preserved intact. No strike has been had since then, and good feeling exsists so far as known between the men and the "fair" bosses.

Carpenters Union No. 2 takes a prominent part in labor interests; was represented at the late convention of the Ohio State Trade and Labor Assembly, and at the Brotherhood Conventions in Philadelphia in 1882, and Cincinnati in August, 1884, and have delegates in the Trades Assembly of Cincinnati and vicinity, who are respected by all other delegates for their sincerity, promptness and moderation.—*Cincin. Telegram.*

Providence, R. I.

Work dull, and no prospect for the better; average wages $2 per day, a great many at $1.75. Union 94 has adopted $2 initiation fee and 50 cents a month dues to go into effect Aug. 1, next. New officers: Alex Stewart, P.; Pat'k Cavanagh, V. P.; Milt. McKenzie, R. S.; T. W. Walsh, F. S.; Raymond F. Doyle, T.; Howard Frazer, C.; W. P Warden, W. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers, especially to our Ex-President, Bro. Jas. C. Doyle.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, f good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

Whereas. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

Whereas. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our o. common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We hold a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

We object to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

1st Vice-President—R. Stephens, 937 Campbell St., W. Oakland, Cal.

2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St. Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., Cincinnati, O.

4th Vice-President—F. E. Rames, 16 Bogard St., Charleston, S. C.

5th Vice-President—L. J. Boyer, 401 N. ClarkSt., Chicago, Ill.

6th Vice-President—C. W. Green, 1613 Burt St., Omaha, Neb.

7th Vice-President—Alex. Edgar, 20 Henry St., Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President — Wm. F. Eberhardt, 2903 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; H. J. Bailey, 6 Guthrie St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 3 Crown St. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

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Albany. N. Y.—Wendel Hans, 216 Morton St.
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Leavenworth, Kan.—*J. Murray, 816 Ottawa St. M. R. Coon, Stilling's addition.
Los Angeles, Cal.—A. Vinette, Room 11 Larrande
Louisville, Ky.—J. N. Eggers, 716 E. Market St. *Herbert Powell, 228 St. Cathierine St. Block.
Martins' Ferry, Ohio.—*Frank Stewart,—Jos. Lakue.
Memphis, Tenn.—Thos. A. Murray, 284 2d St.
Middletown, O.—P. S. Williamson.
Milwaukee, Wis.—G. G. Suelflohn. 741 Booth St.
Minneapolis, Minn.—T. J. Taylor, 300 5th Ave., South.
Mobile, Ala.—Union 89 (White), V. J. O'Connor, Emanuel St., bet. Canal and Palmetto Sts.—*Thos. M. Medlin, New St. Francis St. 7th East of Pine.
Mobile, Ala.—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.
Morris, Minn.—P. A. McCarthy, Box 146.
Muskegon, Mich.—C. H. Storms, Box 1523.
Nashville, Tenn.—A. D. Shegog, 705 Fatherland Street.
Newark, N. J.—J. D. Murphy, 20 Morton St.
New Albany, Ind—J. A. W. Koonz.
New Britain, Conn.—*Thos. H. Kehoe, Box 373.
New Haven, Conn.—Room 23, Insurance Building, Chapel St.
New York, N. Y.—C. E. Owens, 192 3rd Ave.
New Orleans, La. — A. C. Buillard, Locust St. near Josephine.
New Orleans, La.—Union 76 (White)—Robt. Patterson, Park House, cor. Ferdinand and Walnut St.
New Tacoma, Wash. Ter.—S. D. Garrison.
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Oneonto, Otsego Co., N. Y.— C. L. Ward, Box 424.—*Frank Deuel, Box 456.
Paterson, N. J.—Labor Standard Office.
Pensacola, Fla.—*J. H. Wright, Box 754.—W. P. Reed, Box 754.
Philadelphia, Pa.—James Dey, 413 Franklin St. *Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.
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Rushville, Ind.—J. C. Gregg, Box 553.
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St. Catherines, Can.—*James Carty. — H. Bald, Box 36.
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St. Louis, Mo.—Union 4, John Cook, 2249 Warre St.
St. Louis, Mo.—Union 5, (German,) W. Gerstenberg, 317 Russell Ave.
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Seattle, Wash. Ter,—James Sallee.
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Syracuse, N. Y.—J. G. Snyder, 75 Oswego St.
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Troy, N. Y.—*A. Anderson, Box 145.—E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99
Utica, N. Y.—J. H. Donaldson, 100 Seymour Ave.
Vicksburg, Miss.—E. N. Reynolds, E. C. Reynolds & Co.
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Washington, D. C.—W. A. Kimmel, 605 6th St. N. W.—*P. L. O'Brien, Metropolitan Hotel.
Wheeling, W. Va.—W. W. Wood, 54 Virginia St.
Worcester, Mass.—*F. A. Stubbs, 69 Eastern Ave. J. G. Vandreuil, Box 881.

SERVED HIM RIGHT.

The Kansas City correspondent of the *Southern Lumberman* tells a good story on one of the builders of that city who was bound to make a profit on his work: "The fellow had been the successful bidder for putting up a row of tenement houses, on land own by a non-resident who desired to put a portion of his money into cheap residence houses. Unlike a good many persons who invest money in building, this gentleman understood his business. How the contractor could put up the houses he wanted at the price bid was a poser to him, and after revolving the thing in his mind he concluded that the man would attempt to swindle him in carrying out the specifications. He then sent an experienced workman to the town, instructing him to obtain work on his houses by some means, and whose duties consisted in measuring and keeping account of every piece of lumber used in the houses, and the style of masonry done. A copy of the specifications was supplied and he kept a strict watch. Two weeks ago the contractor send word to the gentleman that his houses were done and he was ready to deliver the keys, only awaiting the acceptance of the job. The gentleman came on, and after being closeted with his spy for a couple of hours he learned that the contractor had supplied but a fraction over 50 per cent, of the lumber called for, and that the houses were mere shells, likely to blow over with the first gentle zephyr that might come. The spy had been so diligent as even to obtain duplicate copies of the lumber bills; in fact, he proved equal to his mission and had cost and labor figured up almost to a penny. And how much do you think our bland contractor was making on the job? As remarked above, the original lowness of the bid was what first excited suspicion, but notwithstanding that, the result would have netted him almost 45 per cent. clear profit. Armed with these indisputable papers, the non-resident owner sought out the contractor and a rather heated discussion took place, in which the latter had decidedly the worst of it. He was told that not one cent would be paid until those specifications were carried out. The contractor raved and tore around, but was compelled to succumb rather than seek the uncertainties of the law, where his swindling operations would be shown up in all their hideousness. Mr. Contractor lost quite heavily on this little transaction, as he deserved.

S. D. Carpenter. Plaquemine, La., is living in a house that was covered with cedar shingles fifty years ago, and the roof is good yet. He tore off some of the shingles for exhibition at New Orleans.

The Great railway contractor, Brassey, after having employed laborers in every country in the world, has written a book called "Work and Wages," to prove that cheapness of work is obtained by paying good wages. An ill-paid workman is weak and indolent; the work hangs fire, and ends by costing dear. Mr. Brassey's advice is to insist on energy and industry, and to pay high wages, and everyone will be benefitted by this system, workmen, employer and society at large.—*DeLaveleye.*

One Great cause of weakness in the labor movement is the apparent readiness of workingmen to believe ill of those connected with them. This love of gossip oftentimes produces serious results. A few loud-mouthed malcontents have unfortunately a great power for evil among their credulous fellows. It is one satisfaction, however, that the final success of the principles of labor organizations does not depend on a few men, but is written in the law of growth ve[illegible]ran[illegible] than a blo[illegible]

THE TEMPLE OF BAALBEC.

The ruins of the ancient City of Baalbec, situated on the plain, forty-three miles north-west of Damascus, are the wonder of modern architects. The massive walls of the temple are thus described by Dr. H. M. Field in a letter to the "*Evangelist*:"

Everything is colossal. The area is larger than that of the temple of Jerusalem. We may begin with the walls which are half a mile around, and of such heighth and depth as are rarely attained in the most tremendous fortress. Wherefrom within I climbed to the top, it made me giddy to look over the perilous ledge to the depth below, and when from without the walls I looked up at them, they rose high in the air. Some of the stones seem as if they had been reared in place, not by Titans, but by the Gods. There are nine stones 30 feet long and 10 feet thick, which is larger than the foundation stones of the temple at Jerusalem, dating from the time of Solomon or any blocks in the great Pyramid.

But even these are pigmies compared with the three giants of the western wall, 62, 63½ and 64 feet long. These are said to be the largest stones ever used in any construction. They weigh hundreds of tons, and instead of being merely hewn out of a quarry which might have been on the site and left to lie where they were before, they have been lifted 19 feet from the ground, and there imbedded in the wall. Never was there such cyclopean architecture. How such masses could have been moved is a problem with modern engineers.

Sir Charles Wilson, whom I met in Jerusalem, is at this moment in Baalbec. Standing in the grounds of the temple he tells me that in the British Museum there is an ancient tablet which reveals the way such stones were moved. The mechanics were very simple; rollers were put under them, and they were drawn up inclined planes by sheer human muscle—the united strength of great numbers of men. In the rude design on the tablet the whole scene is pictured to the eye.

There are battallions of men, hundreds to a single roller, with the task masters standing over them, lash in hand, which was freely applied to make them pull together and the king sitting on high to give the signal for this putting forth of human strength, *en masse* as if an army were moving to battle. A battle it was in the waste of human life it caused. These temples of Baalbec must have been a whole generation in building, and have consumed the population of a province and the wealth of an empire.

NATIONALIZE THE UNIONS.

The Rosedale, Kansas, *Labor Journal* has the following under head of "Nationalize Labor Organizations," which should be given careful attention by members of trades and labor unions everywhere:

The day of local unions being efficient has passed away; the conflict has widened, and the employes who depend on local organizations will meet with defeat more often than they will achieve a victory. Each trade should have a means of cementing itself to all the members of the trade, so that when the aggressive car of capitalism starts on its tour, it should be met with a solid and invincible front, such as that presented by the glass-blowers and locomotive engineers.

How long do you think it would take the entire force of one trade assisted by the other trades to gain a decisive victory? A few days, which would not inconvenience any of the toilers. Yet in our present partly and imperfectly organized condition, some of our numbers suffer tortures for months; they see their wives and children fade and die from starvation, under the blighting shadow of Gatling guns and hireling detectives. All joy is taken from their lives, and the pinched, haggard and starved faces of their darlings will ever haunt them, and make them restless, weary victims to the system of capitalism.

The Cranks of the present are the men who have an idea, a thought involving a principle in science, in political economy, or in government, which is not comprehended by those who sneer at them. It is better [illegible] be called a

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, August 1885.

Die Freiheit muß erkämpft werden!

Der Unterschied zwischen einem freien und einem unfreien Menschen besteht darin, daß der erstere den Tauschwerth und den Preis seiner Arbeit selbst bestimmt, der andere nicht. Der Sklave wird nicht gefragt, wieviel er für seine Arbeit haben will; er erhielt seine Nahrung, seine Kleidung und die Peitsche, wenn er nicht so viel leistet, als er soll; die Ausnutzung, der er unterworfen ist, findet ihre Grenze allein in der natürlichen Trägheit, der selbst mit der Peitsche höchstens der dritte Theil von dem abgepreßt werden kann, was der Körper zu leisten im Stande ist.

Der sogenannte freie Lohnarbeiter, wenn er nicht in fester Organisation mit seinen Berufsgenossen vereinigt ist, um den Kaufpreis seiner Arbeitskraft so hoch als möglich zu halten, wird durch die Hungerpeitsche gezwungen, den elenden Preis für seine übermenschliche Anspannung zu nehmen, den man ihm bietet, dadurch seine natürliche Lebensdauer verkürzt und zum Schluß gezwungen ist, herum zu irren und Hunger zu leiden, wenn ihm Niemand Arbeit geben will oder kann und er zu stolz ist, um zu betteln oder zu stehlen. Die vereinigten Arbeiter sind schon besser daran, und zwar um so mehr, je fester ihre Organisation ist, um einen Preis zu verlangen, unter dem sie nicht arbeiten wollen, aber dennoch sind selbst sie, bei der festesten Organisation, abhängig von den Konjunkturen der Produktion, und erhalten im besten Falle nur einen Theil des wirklichen Arbeitsproduktes als Lohn, und nichts versichert ihnen denselben auf die Dauer.

Je höher auf der gesellschaftlichen Leiter, je mehr Freiheit ist vorhanden, um einen Beruf nach eigenem Geschmack zu wählen, den Arbeitspreis selbst zu bestimmen und mit nicht weniger zufrieden zu sein, indem man warten kann und nicht enterbt ist.

Aber ist es möglich, daß jeder Mensch den Preis seiner eigenen Arbeit bestimmen kann? Wird denn nicht Jeder zu viel verlangen, mehr als ihm von dem Vorrath von Gütern zukommt? Wird nicht in diesem Kampf über die Preisbestimmung der Stärkere den Schwachen überwinden in diesem Krieg Aller gegen Alle? Es ist die Wahl zwischen einem solchen Krieg und einer friedlichen Vereinigung.

Wenn Jeder, der nicht blind ist, sehen kann, wie genug vorhanden ist, um die vernünftigen Bedürfnisse zu befriedigen, dann sind Alle gezwungen, um mit einander Sorge zu tragen, daß den Bedürfnissen Aller Rechnung getragen wird.

Eine praktische Organisation der Arbeiter ist hier die Hauptsache, und wenn man hierbei von Fachvereinigungen ausgeht, die nicht lediglich in Kranken- und Sterbekassen entarten, sondern die Interessen des Faches nach allen Richtungen behandeln und zu diesem Zwecke sich auch um die politischen Institutionen bekümmern, so werden diese die Brücke sein, über welche die Arbeiter zu einem neuen Zustand der Gesellschaft schreiten können.

Im Allgemeinen muß freilich in viele der bestehenden Organisationen ein neuer Geist fahren. Aber selbst bei noch nicht erreichter Vollkommenheit wirken sie günstig; sie entziehen den Arbeiter seiner Isolirung, vermindern die gegenseitige Eifersucht, den Brodneid, und entwickeln Liebe zum Beruf und brüderliche Gesinnung.

Einstmals werden die Fachvereinigungen das feste Fundament bilden, um dem werkthätigen Volke zu ermöglichen, für alle Zukunft den Preis seiner Arbeit selbst zu bestimmen.

Wenn die mit Naturgewalt sich verbreitende gesellschaftliche Umwälzung eintritt und die Aufgabe vorliegt, in der kürzesten Zeit eine neue Regelung der Gesellschaft vorzunehmen, dann werden die Fachvereinigungen die Wiedergeburt derselben in die Hand nehmen, alle Produktionszweige auf der neuen Grundlage organisiren und eine gemeinsame Verwaltung einsetzen.

So wird die neue Gesellschaft in kurzer Zeit fest gegründet, die letzte Revolution beendigt und der Staat der Zukunft ins Leben gerufen sein. Es wäre damit der Weg gebahnt, um aller Ausbeutung der Menschen untereinander, in physischer wie geistiger Beziehung, ein Ende zu machen. Denn nur dadurch kann ein Jeder den Preis seiner Arbeit selbst bestimmen, wenn er dasselbe Recht allen anderen Arbeitern zugesteht. Dafür geben Alle ihm das gleiche Recht. Aber, was viel gewichtiger ist, dadurch erhalten sie alle zusammen die Macht, zu verhindern, daß der Zufall die Preise bestimmt. Gegenwärtig, und daß ist die Grundursache aller Unfreiheit, beherrscht der Zufall die Preise. Jeder Produzent produzirt darauf los, so weit sein Kapital reicht, aber er weiß nicht, welchen Preis er für seine Produkte findet. Dieses wird bestimmt durch den Handel, d. i. durch die Konkurrenz vieler Produkte von vielen Völkern, und durch die zeitliche Kauftkraft derselben. Gleichgültig, wie der Gewinn ausfällt, die Rente von Grund und Boden, die Rente des Kapitals muß im Voraus gedeckt sein, der Arbeitslohn vorgeschossen, die Roh- und Hülfstoffe müssen verbraucht sein, bevor ein Reingewinn erhalten werden kann.

Diese Herrschaft des Zufalls, des geheiligten Unverstandes und der geheuchelten Freiheit des Individuums müssen weichen der Freiheit von Allen, den Preis ihrer Arbeit zu bestimmen. Dadurch ist ein Ende gemacht aller Ausbeutung von Menschen durch Menschen. Dadurch erhält Jeder die gleiche Macht, um in materieller Hinsicht ein freier Mensch zu sein, und somit auch in geistiger Beziehung ein solcher zu werden.

Die Ungleichheit in den Anlagen der Einzelnen wird sich durch eine gleichmäßig gute und vernünftige Erziehung nach und nach vermindern, und die Welt wird schließlich von gänzlich freien, gleich und allseitig gebildeten menschlichen Wesen bevölkert sein.

Mögen die Fachvereinigungen ihre hohe Aufgabe begreifen; sie werden dann die Vorhut der Armee der Freiheit sein! D.

Der Maurerstrike in Berlin.

Der Maurerstrike nimmt immer größere Dimensionen an und es sind jetzt in Berlin über 8000 und in der Provinz weitere 5500 Maurer im Ausstand. Es werden täglich Versammlungen abgehalten und es herrscht großer Enthusiasmus unter den Leuten.

Die Bauarbeiter Berlin's haben nachfolgenden, für sich selbst sprechenden Aufruf erlassen:

Mitarbeiter! Wie Ihr alle wißt, sind durch den großen Maurerstrike in Berlin tausende von Bauarbeitern in Mitleidenschaft gezogen und heute arbeits- und brodlos. Kollegen, wir haben heute noch keine Aussicht, zu welcher Zeit der Strike sein Ende erreicht haben wird, so könnt Ihr Euch denken, in was für einer elenden Lage wir uns befinden. Mittellos sehen wir mit Erwartung dem Zeitpunkt entgegen, wo es heißen wird: „Die Maurer Berlins haben den Sieg errungen!" Kollegen, wir haben uns niemals ausgeschlossen, wenn es hieß, unsere Mitmenschen im Kampfe um ihre gerechten Forderungen zu unterstützen. Darum haben wir die feste Zuversicht, daß auch wir von Euch in diesem schweren Augenblick nicht verlassen werden. Alle diesbezüglichen Schreiben und etwaige Unterstützungen bitten wir an die Kommission der Berliner Steinträger und Bauarbeiter Bureau bei Donert, Skalitzerstraße 133 Berlin, zu senden. — Unterzeichnet: Die Kommission der Berliner Steinträger und Bauarbeiter. — Alle arbeiterfreundlichen Blätter werden um Abdruck dieses Aufrufs gebeten.

Erfreuliches Zeichen.

Der Sieg der Chicagoer Carkutscher und der Chicagoer Arbeiter, welche mit ihnen sympathisirten und sie thatkräftig unterstützten, ist eines der erfreulichen Zeichen, welche in letzter Zeit sich in der Arbeiterbewegung geltend macht. Der neuliche Sieg der Eisenbahnarbeiter Jay Gould's, der heroische Kampf der Weber und Weberinnen Yonkers, welcher jetzt ebenfalls zu Gunsten deselben entschieden worden, zeigen, daß die Organisation der Arbeiter Fortschritte gemacht hat. Während in der letzten Krise von 1873—1878 die Gewerkschaften zu Grunde gingen oder doch zur Machtlosigkeit herabsanken, wehren sich die organisirten Arbeiter in dieser Krise energisch gegen die Herabdrückung ihrer Lebenshaltung und zwingen die Capitalisten und Monopolisten in vielen Fällen, ihre Lohnreduktionen zurückzunehmen.

Auch das Boycottverfahren ist als ein häufig erfolgreiches Verfahren hierbei anzuführen, wie überhaupt die Solidarität der Arbeiter des ganzen Landes anfängt, immer mehr Thatsache zu werden. Die Achtstundenbewegung sollte dazu benutzt werden, um die Arbeiterschaft des ganzen Landes zu einer einheitlichen, compacten Masse, nach einem Ziele strebend, zu vereinigen.

Der jetzt in allen größeren Städten immer mehr platzgreifende Samstag-Halbfeiertag ist wohl hauptsächlich dem schlechten Geschäftsgange zuzuschreiben, weniger den humanitären Ideen der betreffenden Arbeitgeber. Es wird die Aufgabe der Arbeiter sein müssen, sich diese Errungenschaft auch später zu erhalten.

Der Zimmermeister Pingel aus Eilbeck, ist, nachdem er 200,000 bis 300,000 Mark unterschlagen, nach Amerika ausgewandert. Ein Steckbrief ist hinter demselben erlassen. Der Maurerstrike in Berlin dauert fort. Es sind dadurch auch 3000 Zimmerleute brotlos, sowie viele Bauhandwerker, Putzer, Schreiner, Glaser, Maler, Dachdecker, Schlosser u. s. w. Wenn nur die Maurer noch 5 bis 6 Wochen aushalten, dann ist der Sieg vollständig für alle Bauhandwerker errungen.

Die Entwickelung der Arbeiter Organisationen.

Die Vorbedingung eines jeden erfolgreichen Klassenkampfes heißt: Organisation möglichst großer Massen. Darüber gibt's keinen Streit. Selbst die Anarchisten, welche ihrer Theorie nach die schlechtesten Organisatoren sein würden, weil ihre „Gruppen"-Bildung nicht auf Grund ihrer gemeinschaftlichen Haupt-Interessen, sondern auf Grund von nebensächlichen Momenten, schwachen Unterschieden in der Taktik u. s. w. vor sich gehen soll, machen es in der Praxis gerade so wie die Andern. Wenn sie von Massen-Organisation absehen, so geschieht es nur, weil und so lange sie keine Massen hinter sich haben.

Die Organisation der Arbeiterklassen kann geschehen und geschieht auf Grund eines positiven und eines negativen Programms, oder — und das ist die neueste Phase — nach einem Programm, das beide Seiten in sich schließt. Das negative Programm hat eigentlich nur eine Forderung: Umsturz des bestehenden Zustandes; das positive enthält eine Anzahl Forderungen, welche innerhalb des heutigen Gesellschaftszustandes eine Verbesserung der Lage der Arbeiter, oder mindestens eine Abwehr gegen ein tieferes Sinken derselben anstrebt.

Welche Methode der Organisation ist die empfehlenswertheste? Unzweifelhaft diejenige, welche die größten Erfolge nach sich zieht. Aber die Anwendung derselben Mittel wirkt zu verschiedenen Zeiten und unter verschiedenen Umständen durchaus verschieden. Eine Organisation hungernder, durch äußerste und anhaltende Noth zur Verzweiflung getriebener Gruppen von Arbeitern auf Grund des einzigen Zieles, die lokale Regierungs- und Bourgeois-Gewalt niederzubrechen, mag unter Umständen gelingen und vorübergehende Erfolge erringen; aber der erste Schimmer sogenannter „besserer Zeiten," oder der hartnäckige Widerstand, oder auch nur die zähe Lethargie der sie umgebenden, etwas besser gestellten Arbeitermassen wird sie zur Auflösung bringen und die gebrachten Opfer als vergebliche erscheinen lassen.

Mit einem Wort: die Methode der Organisation darf keine schablonenhafte sein; sie muß sich richten nach den jeweiligen Landes- und Zeitverhältnissen, nach dem Stande der Produktions-Entwickelung und nach der größeren oder geringeren Stärke des Klassenbewußtseins, welches den zu organisirenden Arbeitern innewohnt. Das Klassenbewußtsein, resp. die Erregung desselben ist der wahre Inhalt aller Arbeiter-Organisation; der fruchtbare Boden, in dem alle Keime einer unaufhaltsam und siegreich vorwärtsstrebenden Bewegung zur Frucht reifen. Man kann also auch ganz wohl behaupten, daß nur eine natürliche Arbeiterorganisation von Nutzen sei, „natürlich" in dem Sinne, daß sie sich den Verhältnissen anpaßt; im Gegensatz zu einem unnatürlichen, die—eben nicht gelingt.

In diesem Sinne war die alte Gewerkschaftsbewegung eine durchaus natürliche und darum berechtigte. Nur ein Dummkopf kann sie verwünschen und behaupten, daß wenn ihre Organisationen nicht existirt hätten oder noch existirten, die Bahn für die Entfesselung revolutionärer Kräfte eine freiere sein würde. Das ist ungefähr so—um einen immerhin nicht ganz unpassenden Vergleich zu wählen—als ob man darüber schelten wollte, daß durch die Erfindung der Dampfkraft die Welt mit zahllosen Dampf-Motoren erfüllt sei, deren Vorhandensein nun der Einführung der viel wirksameren elektrischen Motoren hindernd in den Weg träte. Der aufsteigenden Entwickelung der Großproduktion, welche die eigenthümliche Erscheinung zeigte, daß sie trotz immer neuer Einführung von Maschinen für eine gewisse Periode doch immer mehr „Hände" brauchte, sich anschmiegend, haben die alten Gewerkschaften in England, dem klassischen Lande der Großproduktion, allerdings begünstigt durch besondere Verhältnisse, wie insbesondere durch Ausbeutung des gesammten Weltmarktes seitens der „Krämernation," Sieg auf Sieg erfochten und —wie u. A. Karl Marx unwiderleglich bewiesen hat — eine wirkliche Verbesserung der Lage der Arbeiter herbeigeführt.

Für alle Klassenkämpfe der modernen Welt ist das vorgeschrittenste Land immer das entscheidende, das Vorbild für die nachhinkenden, weniger entwickelten Nationen. Diese sind gezwungen, denselben Kreislauf durchzumachen, aber in kürzerer, weniger intensiver Form. Die deutsche Bourgeoisie, deren Herrschaft erst seit 1848 datirt, hatte nur eine kurze Blüthe; sie verkümmert schon wieder, während ihre französische und englische Schwester, älteren Datums, zwar auch im Herabsinken begriffen sind, aber doch auf eine verhältnißmäßig lange und glänzende Vergangenheit hinweisen können. So steht die Gewerkschaftsbewegung alten Stiles des europäischen Kontinents und Amerikas weit hinter der englischen zurück, weil die Zeit ihrer Blüthe in eine Epoche fiel, da die Bedingungen des Erfolges, welche der englischen Bewegung zu ihrem Aufschwunge verholfen hatten, in den allgemeinen wirthschaftlichen Verhältnissen nicht mehr vorhanden waren, und mit jedem Tage weniger vorhanden sind. Seit etwa zwanzig Jahren, kann man sagen, ist „ihre Zeit erfüllt." Wenn trotz aller Berufsorganisationen die proletarische Reservearmee stetig wächst, wenn die Krisen, jene gefährlichen Klippen der Gewerkschaftsorganisationen, an welchen zahllose derselben scheitern, immer häufiger werden und immer länger sich ausdehnen, so ist es klar, daß die gewerkschaftlichen Organisationen als solche, mit ihren eng begrenzten Forderungen, nothwendigerweise in eine schwer zu vertheidigende Defensiv-Stellung gedrängt werden, und nur dadurch als wirksame Kampfes-Organisation des arbeitenden Volkes aufrecht erhalten werden können, daß sie mit neuem aggressiven Inhalt erfüllt werden. Dieser neue Inhalt ist der Sozialismus. Indem derselbe die Ursachen der zahlreichen Fehlschläge des ökonomischen Kampfes erklärt, setzt er der allgemeinen Entmuthigung Schranken und spornt zur Formulirung neuer, wirksamerer Forderungen an; indem er die Unzulänglichkeit des bisher eingeschlagenen Weges für eine dauernde Besserung der Lage der Arbeiter nachweist, erfüllt er die letzteren mit wahrhaft revolutionärem Geiste, der nicht im Ausflicken des gegenwärtigen Gesellschaftszustandes, sondern in dem vollständigen Umsturz desselben das einzige, wünschenswerthe Ziel sieht. Mit solchem Geiste erfüllten Arbeiter-Organisationen ist das Kleinliche und Engherzige der alten Gewerkschaften vollständig fremd; ihr Gesichtskreis ist ein weiter, sie begreifen die Solidarität der allgemeinen Arbeiter-Interessen und handeln darnach, Niederlagen entmuthigen sie nicht, und Siege sind ihnen nur ein Ansporn zu vermehrter Thätigkeit; der parlamentarische Weg, wo er ihnen offen steht, wird von ihnen unter Umständen benutzt, aber sie setzen keine allzugroßen Hoffnungen darauf und sind daher nicht enttäuscht, falls er nur geringe Früchte trägt. Vor allen Dingen wissen sie, daß sie nur von Solchen, die ihr Klasseninteresse voll und ganz vertreten, etwas zu erwarten haben und verschmähen daher das Schnorren bei demagogischen Vertretern der korrupten Bourgeois-Parteien; höchstens, daß sie diesen ihre Forderungen bekannt geben. Indem sie hinter den Schanzen ihrer Organisation in täglichen Kämpfen ihre Lebenslage möglichst zu vertheidigen suchen, erkennen sie doch klar, daß sie nur in großen Angriffsschlachten den Krieg zum siegreichen Ende führen können. Dazu bedürfen sie der Massen. Darum benutzen sie ihre Organisation nicht nur als Festung gegen den Ansturm kapitalistischer Ausbeutung, sondern auch vornehmlich als Sammelpunkt der Propaganda, von wo aus die Werbetrommel für die sieg-verkündende Wahrheit des Sozialismus erschallt. Die so charakterisirten Organisationen sind den wirthschaftlichen Verhältnissen der Gegenwart, dem Klassenbewußtsein großer Arbeiterkreise, dem heutigen Stand ökonomischer Wissenschaft, der Intelligenz zielbewußter Volksmassen entsprechend und deshalb natürliche. Darum werden sie unzweifelhaft in der nächsten Zukunft die Massen in ihren Wirkungskreis ziehen und die Grundlage einer unwiderstehlichen, angriffsweise vorgehenden Arbeiterbewegung bilden. Daraufhin deuten alle Zeichen.

„Mit Wen'gen kommst du nimmer fort,
Doch Hunderttausend bring' zusammen;
Dann sprich es aus, das rechte Wort,
So setzest du die Welt in Flammen."

A. Jonas.

In Brünn (Mähren) ist ein großartiger Strike ausgebrochen wegen Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit, der schon zu einem Zusammenprall der Arbeiter mit der Polizeimacht und dem Militär geführt hat. Die Arbeiter wollen 10stündige, die Arbeitgeber 10½stündige tägliche Arbeitszeit.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Am 25. Mai dss. J. wurde im Lokalverein No. 8 beschlossen, dem deutschen Zweig die Erlaubniß zu geben, alles Geld über einen Thaler von dem Eintrittsgeld jedes neuen Mitgliedes bis auf ein hundert, welche von jetzt an bis auf den 1. Januar 1886 vorgeschlagen und eingeweihet werden, für Organisationszwecke zu benutzen, vorausgesetzt, daß 100 neue Mitglieder in dieser Zeit eingeführt werden.

Am 25. Juni faßte der Zweig den Beschluß, jedem Mitglied, das drei oder mehr Kandidaten vorschlägt, ein Geschenk von einem „Union Badge" zu machen, und unter denjenigen Mitgliedern, welche die höchste Zahl vorschlagen, drei Geschenke zu vertheilen, wie folgt: Erster Preis, $15 werth; zweiter Preis $10 werth; dritter Preis $5 werth, und das übrige Geld für Unterrichtszwecke anzuwenden. Dieses gilt nur für die bestimmte Zahl von 100, die bis zum 1. Januar 1886 eingeführt werden.

W. F. Eberhardt.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

JULY 1.—Sample Pins from manufacturer examined, and a suitable one selected and supply ordered to match the same.

Application for charter from New Orleans, La. (Upper District), new union to accommodate those resident too far distant to attend Union 76. Charter granted provided no valid objection is offered by Union 76.

Charter granted: Bellaire, Ohio.

Communications: St. Louis Union No. 4, reorganized and readmitted.—Portland, Oregon, Union 50 cannot be kept alive, as members have gone elsewhere for want of work. Charter revoked, to be held by G. S. subject to reorganization.—Louisville, Ky., and New Albany, Ind., ready to join the E.—Houston, Texas, Union 66, J. H. Sands reinstated and his appeal dropped.—Washington, D. C., Union 1 protesting against assessments 46 to 52, and asking information. Reply of G. S. to same read from copy book, and approved by E. B.

Hartford, Conn., Union 43, protests against decision of E. B. in Parry case. After reading evidence of Union 43 the E. B. sees no good grounds for altering their decision of June 17. The E. B. holds that a member three months in arrears and notified as required by Page 20, Art. V, Sec. 1, shall be suspended without vote of the union, and after that shall have to be reinstated by ballot as required by Page 11, Art. IX, Sec. 5. It is the duty of the F. S. in each Local Union to see that members in arrears are duly notified and reinstated in proper form. When reinstated the back dues can only be collected up to date of suspension.

Decatur, Ill., Union 88, asking E. B. to endorse circular to local unions in aid of some members of Union 88, employes on the Wabash R. R. who have been called out on strike by said Union. Ruled by the E. B., that the action of said union be declared invalid, as the union has not complied with our laws on strikes, Page 12, Art. XI. They ordered a strike first and then asked the sanction of the E. B. afterwards.

Council Bluffs Iowa, Union 70, making inquiry as to claim on death of one of its members who was over three months in arrears at time of death. While sick the deceased sent his dues to the union by a party who failed to deliver them, which of course left the deceased in arrears on the books of union. In view of the facts the E. B. decided the claim is not valid.

Claim for benefit on death of M. A Nissen, a former member of Union 21, Chicago, Ill. The deceased died in Denmark, Jan. 17, 1885, and was 107 days in arrears at time of death. These arrears were paid Feb. 16, 1885, one month after death. The F. S. of Union No. 21 in receiving said dues was not aware of the death of Bro. Nissen. E. B. decided the claim is not valid.

Claim No. 55, Stephen Wilkins. Los Angeles, Cal., approved. Papers now being all in complete order.

Claim No. 56, R. C. Sands, San Rafael, Cal., laid over for further particulars.

Warrants drawn for Benefits No. 44 and 45.

JULY 7.—Warrants drawn for Benefits No. 46, and 47.

JULY 15.—Charter granted, New Albany, Ind.

Claims approved: No. 56, R. C. Sands, San Rafael, Cal.; No. 57, Mrs. Jessie Barker, Hamilton, Canada. Claim No. 58, Mrs. Mary Beaton, Oakland, Cal., laid over for Physician's certificate and fuller particulars.

Letter from Harry L. Righter, Germantown, Pa., as to claim on death of his father. Reply of G. S. read and approved.

Letter from San Francisco, Cal., Union 22. Reply of G. S. read and approved.

Letter from an attorney regarding the claim of Wm. Runzel, Chicago, disapproved, (as Bro. Runzel, at time of death was a member of a seceded branch of Union 21 of Chicago). G. S. instructed as to reply.

Letter from Victoria, B. C., as to funds of Union 48, suspended. Ordered that monies of that union now on hand be sent on or parties holding them will be expelled.

Warrants drawn for benefits Nos. 48, 49, 50, 51, 52 and 53.

JULY 29.—Charters granted: West Somerville, Mass.: Jackson, Mich.; Dayton, O.; Louisville, Ky.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Minneapolis, Minn.

Claim approved: No. 59, Mrs. Cordelia Harris, Grand Rapids, Mich. Claim laid over for information, No. 60, Mrs. Lena Keck.

Bill for Badges ordered paid.

Communication from Union 88, Decatur, Ill., expressing dissatisfaction with decision of E. B. in their appeal for aid in their strike. Resolved by the E. B. that they see no good cause to change their decision and therefore they decide to reaffirm it. And in addition they rule that in the meaning of Sec. 2, Art. XI, the E. B. can only be called on for aid when a general strike takes place, and as the difficulty in Decatur is confined to one shop, it cannot be called a general strike.

By-Laws of Union No. 1, Washington, D. C., read and approved.

Warrant drawn for claim No. 54. Adjourned.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 55.—STEPHEN WILKINS, aged 40, initiated May 3, 1884, Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., died of Consumption, April 15, 1885. Papers received May 25, 1885. Papers referred, completed July 1, 1885.

No. 56.—ROBERT C. SANDS, aged 41, initiated Nov. 13, 1882, Union 35, San Rafael, Cal., died of Heart Disease, June 10, 1885. Papers received June 25, 1885.

No. 57.—MRS. JESSIE BARKER, aged 41, wife of Daniel Barker, Union 18, Hamilton, Can., initiated July 1, 1884; died of Heart Disease, June 29, 1885. Papers received July 6, 1885.

No. 58.—MRS. MARY ANN BEATON, aged 49, wife of Bro. John Beaton, initiated Oct. 13th, 1884, Union 36, Oakland, Cal., died of Consumption, May 12, 1885. Papers received June 27, 1885.

No. 59.—Mrs. CORDELIA HARRIS, aged 57, wife of Bro. Geo. W. Harris, initiated Aug. 1, 1884, Union 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., died of Heart Disease July 3, 1885. Papers received July 18, 1885.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Worh dull; wages $1.50 to $2.50; fully 450 carpenters in town and over half are out of work. Union 91 promises to be worked up to a good membership, got good material now. New officers: O. J. Callahan, P.; Chas. Hurst, V. P.; Sam. Noland, R. S.; G. W. Lamberson, F. S.; H. C. Carson, C. S.; J. F. Collins, C.; G. E. Bettis, T.; O. J. Callahan, T.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgements, we have received the proper acknowledgements and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 44.	J. T. Bentley, Baltimore, Md.	$250 00
" 45.	Mrs. Jennie Wegman, Rochester, N. Y.	50 00
" 46.	Mrs. E. A. Green, Baltimore, Md.	50 00
" 47.	John Manion, Philadelphia, Pa.	250 00
" 48.	Mrs. S. Gorman, San Francisco, Cal.	50 00
" 49.	James Glenn, " "	250 00
" 50.	Mrs. L. Freiburger, Buffalo, N. Y.	50 00
" 51.	" M. McLennis, San Francisco, Cal.	50 00
" 52.	Mrs. M. Hartnett, San Francisco, Cal.	50 00
	Total	$1050 00

BLACK LIST.

AMOS H. HAINES, formerly C. S. and F. S. of Union 15 expelled July 18, from Union 15, Indianapolis, Ind., after due trial according to our laws, for defrauding the union of some funds by appropriating them to his own use, and for slandering the G. S. by charging, that he had received said monies, and not accounted for them.

H. J. LOVELAND, formerly C. S. of Union 68, Des Moines, Iowa, expelled for embezzling funds of union, which he ought to have sent to the G. S., also for defrauding the Trades Assembly.

F. J. MORONEY, formerly F. S. of Union 95, Holyoke, Mass., expelled for embezzling monies he should have sent the G. S.

Boston, Mass.

Union 33 is progressing finely. We have organized Somerville, Mass., and much credit is due Bro. Clinkard for this and also Bro. Shields. We propose to next organize Lynn and to work on all the surrounding towns. We have a splendid body of men in our union and all are ready to serve the cause faithfully. Let each one do his best anyhow for the future. New officers: Jos. Clinkard, P.; Jos. Cahill, V. P.; Harry P. Slevins, R. S.; Leo McAuley, C. S. and F. S.; A. M. Godfrey, T.; Dan. McGillicuddy, C.; John Gillis, W.

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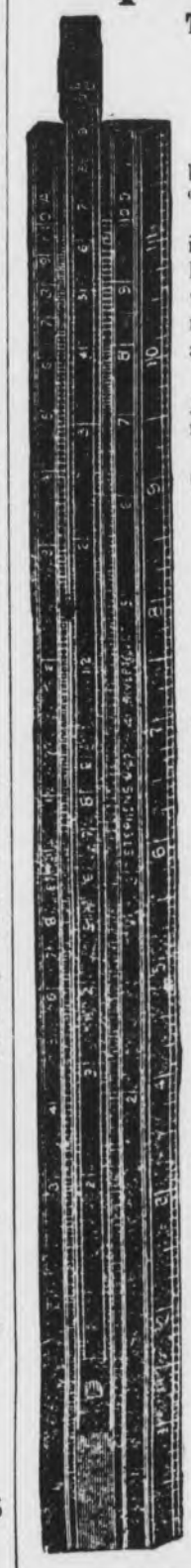
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Builders use our Hand Circular Rip Saw for the greater portion of their ripping in preference to carting their lumber to a mill within five minutes' drive from their shops. The same is true in regard to scroll sawing, mortising, tenoning, cutting stuff for drawers, boxes, etc.

These machines are not new and untried, but have been in use during the past ten years.

They are strong, yet portable, enabling the builder to easily move them from his shop to the building he may have in process of construction. Read the following letters from builders:

CLARENCE F. LEE, carpenter and builder, Morristown, N. J., says: "I have had one of your Hand Circular Rip Saws for about three months, and am much pleased with it. Have done ripping for 15 houses in that time, which is over forty miles through inch boards. Have ripped as high as 3-inch plank. Table is also good for rabetting; have rabetted all jambs and sawed all drips for 200 windows."

ALEX. SHIELDS, Lima, Ohio, Sept., 1882, says: "A few days since we had some 150 small drawers to make for drug store; the steam power mill wanted fifty cents each for making them. With my foot power machinery I made them and saved $25 above good wages on the job."

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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. CLEVELAND, SEPTEMBER, 1885. NUMBER 9.

FOREIGN NEWS.

20,000 cotton operatives are on strike in Oldham, England, against lower wages.

OUT OF 28,878 persons employed in the Government Tobacco Factory at Eisleihaniens, Austria, nearly 26,000 *are women.*

THE STRIKING Masons of Berlin, Germany, in answer to the proposition of their bosses to work piecework, refuse to do so. Hence the strike still continues and affects all branches of the building trades.

FROM DANISH papers it appears that in consequence of the strike in Copenhagen, the manufacturers there propose to import several thousand of the idle workmen from America, and bring them to Denmark to break down the strike.

MANUFACTURERS of wood mosaic say that they have found by experience that hard maple on end is from four to five times as durable as marble, and equally as durable as the hardest baked tiles.

I AM GLAD I am preaching in a church where I can say what believe. The church cannot stand aloof from Trades' Unions any longer. It must get down *in* their midst and work with them.—*Rev, Wm. Floyd, New York.*

THE BRITISH government has decided upon appointing a committee for inquiring into the prevailing stagnation of trade. The Earl of Idlesleigh, otherwise known as Sir Stafford Northcote, will be at the head of the commission, whose investigations are to be very exhaustive.

IN ORDER to prevent the use of foreign cut stone by Chicago builders the Bricklayers and Stone Masons' Union and the Stonecutters' Association have decided not to work on any building where stone cut outside of Chicago is used.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE workingmen are trying to procure the adoption of the ten-hour factory law in that State. At present the serfs are compelled by the tyrannical overseers to labor 12, 14, and in some instances 16 hours a day.

THE WORD "Boss," or "to boss," according to some philologists, was originally introduced into America by Irish or Scotch emigrants from the Gaelic *bos*, the hand. But this is erroneous. The word is derived from the Dutch, *baas*, in that language signifying a master or the foreman of a workshop.—*Exchange.*

IN NEW YORK CITY, the bricklayers, framers, laborers, coopers, and hod hoisting engineers have established the nine-hour day. The stonecutters and paper-hangers have an eight-hour day. The other trades of the city still work ten hours a day, and many industries even longer. The painters, carpenters, furniture workers and many others believe in the eight-hour day, and when the time comes will enforce it. But first a thorough organization of these trades is being perfected.

THE STRONG position which labor has gained by organization and education is shown by the International Typographical Union reports. During the business depression from 1874 to 1877, that body was reduced to a membership of a little over 4,000. During the past year, which was fully as trying on the industries of the country, and during which thousands of printers were unemployed, the I. T. U. not only maintained its splendid organization, but added 2,000 to its membership, the total now being 18,000 members.

TRADE NOTES.

GRANITE-CUTTERS' National Union has started yards at Westerly, R. I., and Millstone Point, Conn., for the manufacture of monuments and headstones.

THE UNION CARPENTERS of Baltimore have presented a code of printed rules to all builders and contractors, and a stand is taken against working with non-union men.

BRICKLAYERS' UNION of Philadelphia have just erected a large and handsome building for their headquarters at a cost of $40,000. The Union is in good condition and likely to prosper.

IN DECATUR, ILL., the Carpenters Co-operative Association have rented a building and gone into business. Bro. W. H. Morgan, President of Union 88, is foreman of the enterprise. We wish it every success.

STONE CUTTERS of Philadelphia are locked out by a combination of their employers with a view to break up the union. But the Bricklayers are refusing to work with "scab" stone cutters. So it is likely the union men will win.

ANY LABORING man who, for any cause whatever, helps corrupt or destroy a labor society is either unconsciously a volunteer agent of the money kings, or he is in secret pay as a spy and detective of monopolists.—*Crisis.*

ONE OF OUR brightest labor papers which come to us among our exchanges is *The Carpenter*, published at Cleveland, Ohio, by the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. We like the sturdy sensible way in which its editor contends for shorter hours.—*The Record*, New Britain, Conn.

AN OLD DODGE.—The *Journal*, Sanford, Fla., has a standing advertisement, "75 Carpenters Wanted", that is doing untold injury. We learn that several mechanics of this city went to Winter Park expecting to get work and had to come away disappointed, and minus their time and expenses there and back.—*Jacksonville Recorder.*

WAGES of Carpenters are as follows in the places named: Fargo, Dakota, $3; Logansport, Ind., $2; Clinton, Iowa, $2.50; Dodge City, Kan., $2.50; Emporia, Kan., $2.25; Ann Arbor, Mich, $2.50; Glencoe, Minn., $3; Carthage, Mo., $2.50; Appleton, Wis., $2 25; Madison, Wis., $2.25; Trenton, Tenn., $2.50.

IN LOS ANGELOS, CAL., a certain W. A. Stratton, contractor and builder, broke his solemn pledge made last year to carry out the nine hour system, though his workmen offered to take a reduction of one hour's pay. We are happy to say that a well known ex-city official in Los Angeles, who gave Stratton a contract to build a house recently, secured a judgment against him for $500 damages, the result of "botch work."

THE CARPENTERS on the large Potter Building, New York, struck on Aug. 11th against the system of piece work, which would give them about $2 per day instead of $3.50, the union scale. On the fourth day of the strike the painters quit work in aid of the carpenters. On the fifth day, the plumbers, laborers, and all other branches came out for the same purpose. The result was the carpenters and all went back to work, with the understanding that the job was to be a complete union job in every particular. Score one for the Building Trades League!

ANOTHER VICTORIOUS BOYCOTT.

The Trades Unions of Washington, D. C., have been boycotting Heurich, the brewer, for several months back. He had hired scab carpenters and non union workmen and purchased building materials from scab firms. When first boycotted he acted defiantly and taunted the labor organizations to do their worst. But in time the boycott had cut so deep and spread so far, that the Saloon Keepers Association were led, for the protection of their own members who were losing trade, to take action. They met and resolved: that unless Mr. Heurich, agrees to employ none but Union men and buy all his building material from Union houses, the members of this Association will withdraw their patronage from Heurich immediately, upon notification, and also resolved, that the members of this Saloon Keepers' Association, do hereby pledge themselves to employ none but Union labor, and to buy none but Union-made articles.

This was cabled to Mr. Heurich, who was in Germany on a visit, and he telegraphed his acceptance. So now the boycott is removed!

THE BEST INVESTMENT.

WE copy the following from the *American Glass Worker*, written by John Ehmau, which is well worthy of studying by our members;

There is no better investment to-day for the working class than organizing a trades-union. In many cases it has been known to increase wages 50 per cent., and counting on the amount of money invested, etc., it has often paid several hundred per cent. The more you invest the richer the returns. No building association can yield you more than the Union does. In fact, were the same amount of money paid into the Union that is often paid into a Building Association, it would yield in increased protection, increased wages, increased security, more than ten-fold the advantages the latter yields.

The Union ought to be in and take the place of all other organizations that take away the time and money of working men. It should protect him in work and wages, aid him when sick and disabled, contribute to his support even when out of work, and bury him when he has died an honorable and respected member. Thus fastened by every tie of self-interest to his Union, no man would think of neglecting it any more than committing suicide.

Next to sick and death benefits, out-of-work benefits should form a part of every union organization. So long as a Union member is not guaranteed at least some help in case he is out of employment, a premium is set on black-sheeping. If Tom and Dick wish to have their wages protected against a cut through Harry's competition, they must expect to share with Harry the benefits resulting to them through his faithfulness. It is the unemployed that regulate wages, and if instead of running around and cutting prices they choose to abide by Union rules and rates, those whose wages are kept up, because competition is withheld by organization, should be willing to contribute a fixed sum to their aid. To be unemployed is only a sort of lock-out anyhow, and should be entitled to as much consideration.

COMPETITION is the perpetual and progressive increase of poverty.—*Louis Blanc*

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THE STRIKE in the Cleveland Rolling Mills still continues with no prospect of any speedy settlement.

SOCIETY is barbarous until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest customs.—*Ralph W. Emerson.*

THE late war did not abolish slavery; it simply changed its form, extended its jurisdiction and multiplied its victims.—*Chicago Express.*

A LIVE energetic Trades Assembly has just been organized in Pittsburg. It is composed of nearly all the trades in Pittsburg, and it is the first of the kind in that city for years.

THE BRICKLAYERS on the Burlington & Missouri River buildings at Omaha, Neb., have quit work for the reason that the stone used in the building was cut by convict labor.

CIGARS MAKERS International Union will meet in Convention in Cincinnati, this month. the most important question will be the adoption of a general out of-work benefit.

IN SAGINAW MICH., some of the Mills have conceded the ten hours to the men and are running on that plan. It will not be long until they will all have to yield to the inevitable.

POVERTY is the great fact with which the labor movement deals. The problems that now most disturb and perplex mankind will be solved when the masses are no longer poor.—*Ira Steward.*

THE CAR DRIVERS strike in Memphis, Tenn., has resulted in victory for the men. They returned to work without being reduced in wages as was proposed and also get better pay now than they had. Organized labor in Memphis helped them to gain this victory.

LAST MONTH the convention of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers was held in Wheeling, W. Va., and was largely attended by delegates. Many important changes were made in their rules and the old board of officers were re-elected.

THE COAL MINERS' National Convention, which was postponed, will now be held in Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, Sept. 9th. A large convention is expected and delegates will be present from every State in the Union. The object is to form a National Union, independent of the Knights of Labor, to establish a national defense fund and to advance wages.

TOM O'REILLY, of New York, is chosen President of the New National Union of Telegraphers, and with such a zealous, devoted man at their head the Telegraphers of the United States are destined to become a powerful organization. "Tom" was one of the "solid men" in the last strike, and the doors of the Western Union Telegraph Co. have been forever closed on him.

THE TAILORS National Union met in convention in Baltimore last month. They declared very strongly in favor of a reduction in the hours of labor, also against the prison contract system, the "sweating" system and against working at home at their trade. Action was taken towards starting a monthly trade journal for the Tailors. No strikes are to be allowed in July, August, January and February, the dull months for the trade. A general and national system of sick benefits was adopted. Jos. Wilkinson was re-elected General Secretary.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, SEPTEMBER, 1885.

A GRAND OLD POEM.

Who shall judge a man from his manners!
Who shall know him by his dress,
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less.
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore
Of the deepest thoughts and feeling—
Satin vest could do no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever welling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown;
God, who counts by souls, not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me;
While he values thrones, the highest,
But as bubbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then,
Masters, rulers, lords remember
That your meanest hinds are men,
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam embroidered oceans,
There are little reed-clad rills,
There are feeble, inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills;
God, who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me,
For, to him, all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

Toiling hands alone are builders
Of a nation's wealth or fame;
Titled laziness are pensioned,
Fed and fattened on the same;
By the sweat of other's foreheads,
Living only to rejoice
While the poor man's outraged freedom
Vaily lifted up its voice.

Truth and justice are eternal,
Born with loveliness and light,
Secret wrongs shall never prosper,
While there is a sunny right;
God, whose world heard voice is singing
Boundless love to you and me,
Sinks oppression with its titles,
As the pebbles of the sea.

—*Selected.*

If Labor is to be told that penury is the necessary concomitant of civilization, let us not teach the wage-workers how to read. Acute intelligence, sharpened by despair, can soon find its way into the laboratory.—*R. J. Hinton.*

When the "sacredness of property" is talked of, it should always be remembered that any such sacredness does not belong to landed property. No man made the land. It is the original heritage of the whole people.—*John Stuart Mill.*

When a man is compelled to work from morning till night all the year round for a bare subsistence, is he not a slave? And when almost upon bended knee he begs his employer to give him work to keep soul and body together, is he not worse than a slave?—*Express.*

Unite as workmen without regard to nationality, creed or party. The contractor don't ask you your nationality, but he wants to know if you will work cheap and he'll hire you. If you want a thing, have the courage to ask for it. All the work in this world that was done before us is an obligation on us to do something for those who will come after us.

The Political Economy of the past hundred years has been written by the capitalist classes and the purpose it served was to spare the blushes of the rich when they look into the faces of the poor. To-day we are flooded by discussion of such questions of tariff, hard and soft money, but questions that most concern labor are neglected.—*Geo. Gunton.*

Strikes are like wars and battles—always costly, ordinarily uncertain, often ruinous to both parties and seldom ending to the complete satisfaction of either side, or the permanent settlement of the disputed point. But our imperfect civilization permits them, at times, to become, or to seem, the only resort by which danger may be averted or oppression defeated.

A Traveler in conversation with a Pinkerton Detective writes: "One of those men told me that he was ashamed of the business, and never would shoot to hit a workman, but that he 'got better pay than he could get at any other business.' His confession gave me this keynote, that all despotisms are maintained by the people themselves, i. e., by those who for *better pay* will shoot down their fellows."

A WONDERFUL SERMON.

Not long since, the Rev. O. C. McCulloch, delivered a sermon in Indianapolis, Ind., which, had we space we would gladly republish in full. But to show the swelling tide of thought and the spread of labor ideas among the clergy of the land, we here append a few extracts:

"The great unrest," says Thomas Hughes, "which under the name of co-operation, communism, socialism, nihilism, is felt everywhere springs from the same root, the hopelessness of the conditions of life for the great majority; has the same aim, to alter the organization of society so as to bring the conditions of life within reach of the excluded majority."

A mass of men feeling themselves wronged, defrauded, oppressed, is a most dangerous thing. Dangerous because it has no head, no defined principle, no organization.

If the danger which threatens our social institutions is averted, it will be when the workingmen of the world are organized, or gathered into unions of their respective trades; these trades, federated, knowing their rights and daring to maintain them; knowing their duties, self-controlled. Thus the organization of labor is already looked upon by thoughtful students as the bulwark against the storm of social disorder.

Another object of trades unions is the shortening of the hours of labor. In the Fifteenth Century—the golden age of the workmen—the day's work was eight hours. Alluding to the ancient masonry Prof. Rogers says: "I am persuaded that such perfect work would have been incompatible with a long hours' day." The citizen who is demanding at this time an eight hours' day is simply striving to recover what his ancestors worked by four or five centuries ago.

The agitation in favor of fewer hours has been long. What it would be without trades unions is seen by the number of hours that used to be exacted.

One object of the unions is to make a days' work eight hours. Mr. Mundella, the English Liberal, himself a manufacturer, advocates this: "It is best", he says, "to concentrate labor into as few hours as possible." Other English employers hold that shorter hours would by no means signify less production.

Adam Smith said that "the man that worked so moderately as to be able to work constantly, not only preserves his health the longest, but in the year executes the greatest amount of work."

In Russia the average day's work is sixteen to seventeen hours; in Germany, twelve; in England, ten. The Russian weaver is valued at one-third the English, and the Russian factory operative is worth one-fifth the English. The prospect of early closing makes the hands go faster. It is altogether likely that eight hours will soon be a day's work, and that the production will be no less; but that it can ever be made so by law, I do not believe.

The cardinal doctrine of christianity, self-sacrifice, finds its finest expression among the trade unions. The good of the individual must be submitted to the good of his class. Each must think of all; must lay aside some of his wages for some suffering brother; for a union locked out or on a strike.

The influence of trades unions on morals is noticeable. To be loyal to the cause; to think of others beside himself; to *act honorably, truthfully, is a necessity of union.*

It may be claimed for trades unions that they are necesssary; that they have demonstrated their right to exist. They have raised wages; they have reduced hours; they have lifted the whole working class; they have raised wages for trades not organized; they have taught self-control, prudence, self-sacrifice; that strikes are less frequent, least frequent among the strongest unions, still lingering among the unskilled trades and those least organized; that violence is less frequent; that the handling of social questions is more intelligent.

The English employer has ceased in part to antagonize the unions; in many cases bears willing witness to their value, and is willing in the staple industries to arbitrate more than the American.

The organization of labor, having begun, will go on. It is adopted by the nature of things. Every trade will be organized, the unskilled last. Women need this more now than any. The song of the shirt could be sung by hundreds of women in New York. *Low wages among women means starvation or prostitution. The wages of needle women and shop girls in New York can not support life and virtue.*

If I should consult rich employers on this subject, I should doubtless hear many complaints and criticisms—that trades unions will not allow non-union men to work, or often shut out men who would work. Something might be said on this point: that in a state of war a man who is not loyal to his cause and country is a traitor. In fighting the battle for labor it is natural that the man who takes the place of his brother should be thought untrue.

I am in great hopes to see a future emancipation of labor from bondage to political parties. As it is now, they are shuttle-cocks, tossed from one to the other, or falling into captivity to the noisy and ignorant demagogue. I do not think that the workman has anything to hope from any present political party. But were the trades unions to meet for the discussion of social questions; were there to be a congress or conference yearly, with subjects for consideration which concern the workingmen, we should hear of something that would be for good.

PIECE WORK.

A correspondent writing from Philadelphia to *John Swinton's Paper*, on this subject says: "If only our own carpenters were to do the work here, every one would be employed, but unfortunately, as soon as Spring opens, the country Joshuas pack up their valise, tie a saw or two in a newspaper, and enter the city as if they were starting on a five year's job at the biggest wages. At the same time these same fellows are known to work for $1.75 per day. Another cause which greatly obstructs the advancement of the condition of the craft, is that infernal piece work system which is coming into play more every season. As a general rule, the price paid to finish a house on that system is even less than half what it would cost the builder to have it done by the day. Day's work jobs are not very plentiful, though piece work can be had nearly all the time. But the pride of the first-class mechanic is such that he'd rather walk the streets than degrade the trade at which he served an apprenticeship. The Union men are doing everything to discourage the progress of the piece work system."

THE JACKALS OF SOCIETY.

Men who refuse to become members of labor organizations are *the jackals of society* that follow in the van of labor's devotees. When a battle is won, they rush to the front to secure the fruits of a victory they had no hand in winning. If labor's cause suffers a temporary reverse, on their bellies these bipeds crawl and beseech the powers that be to permit them to exist upon this earth. We can excuse the heathen Chinese who burrows like a mole in his own offal; we can overlook the grim Hungarian or Pole who by oppression has become a pauper and whose knowledge of humanity is limited to the kennel that gives him a local habitation, and who has no more conception of the true principle of liberty than a Digger Indian. But the American whether native born or by adoption, who will place himself on a level with the pauper labor of the old world, what shall we say of him? A curse on the whole brood, for they aid the monopolist in carrying out their unholy schemes—they are the crawling vermin of American labor.—*Selected.*

The August report of the Amalgamated Carpenters shows trade still continues very dull all over Great Britain, with the prospects brightening. In Australia and New Zealand, the trade is overstocked. The Society has 438 branches, 25,613 members, 1276 on unemployed benefit, 551 on sick benefit, and 146 superannuated. John Foster, of New York, has been elected by general vote to represent the American District in the General Council of the Amalgamated. This General Council consists of 16 delegates, one from each district, and meets every three years to revise the rules and act as the general convention of the society.

LUNCH OR DINNER—WHICH IS BEST FOR THE MECHANIC AT NOON-TIME?

Opinions differ in regard to the subject, and perhaps a few thoughts summed up as expressed by various mechanics, may prove interesting to some readers.

Advocates of a hot dinner at the regular noon hour claim that it is much preferable, when possible, to sit at a table where the meals are served hot; that the walk from the building to the hotel or restaurant, is in many cases a needful change of exercise, especially when one has been working steadily at the bench; also, the mind receives rest by the different sights encountered, enabling the workman to put aside cares and trials for awhile, so that upon his return his mind as well as body will be fresh to encounter any perplexities that may be met. Stress is laid upon the fact that lunch men, especially when the day has been warm, and under-clothes soaked with perspiration, are liable to colds and chills, from sitting around a whole hour in a cool house, or on the shady side of the building. Many other arguments are used, but the foregoing are the principal.

On the other hand, the lunch men claim that, in order to get a hot meal, one must be ready to instantly drop tools the minute the whistle blows, or upon the call of time by the foreman, in order that not a minute be lost, so that the "hot meal may be got at" in the shortest possible time. Rush, must be the word—to the meal, eating the same, and back to the building—all to be done inside of one hour.

The lunch men hold that the claim in regard to brain rest is all bosh. The latter named portion of the anatomy receives much more rest by an intelligent discussion for half an hour on the quickest method to find the length and bevel of any brace, rafter, etc. After a warm morning's work, the workman is exceedingly particular to pick out a nice warm spot, free from draft, where lunch can be eaten without danger of catching cold. Twenty-five minutes is an ample space of time in which to satisfy nature's cravings, leaving full thirty minutes for rest.

Each side advances good arguments in favor of their respective views.

WHAT TO DO.

We are building. Day by day we are rearing the great temple, in which shall be finally celebrated the emancipation of of labor from the bondage of the wage system. Brick by brick we raise the walls. Concerted action alone can rear the columns that must support the dome of this structure. You must do your duty. You cannot be neutral in the matter, and must either aid it or retard it. Know then that all goods you buy, that are not made by union men, simply helps to increase the capital arayed against labor. Buy union articles only. No matter about the names—buy co-operative made hats, boots, shoes, cigars, tobacco, dry goods, glassware. Build up home industry. Buy no foreign made article obtainable at home. Brick by brick the structure rises. The workers are masters. Poverty is buried. Plenty—prosperity, happiness, the result.—*Glassworkers.*

THE STEEL NAIL.

As I am a carpenter, and am now using the steel nail, will state one very serious objection to it, viz.: While the nail is very elastic and hard to break, which is quite a prominent feature in a good nail, the heads are so easily broken off. Now if some plan can be devised in the manufacture of the nail to make them retain the head, then the nail will be a success. It makes a splendid finishing nail, but as a headed nail it is not perfect.

E. B. Wilson.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.

The Number of Trades Unions registered in England and Wales is 210, their accumulated funds reaching £529,587, the annual income being £358,286, and their membership 249,653. Scotland had registered fourteen societies, with funds amounting to £16,891, an income of £12,394 per annum, and 12,940 members. Ireland has 22 registered societies, their total worth being £3,088, a yearly income of £7,697, and a membership of 3,100.

OBITUARY.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

At a regular meeting of the Carpenters and Joiners Brotherhood of this city, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased the great Architect of the Universe to remove from our midst our late brother John A. Kennedy, and whereas it is but just that a fitting recognition of his many virtues be had, therefore be it

Resolved, That, while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Almighty, we do not the less mourn for our brother who has been taken from us.

Resolved, That, in the death of John A. Kennedy, this Union laments the loss of a brother who was ever ready to proffer the hand of aid and the voice of sympathy to the needy and distressed of the fraternity. He was an active member of this Union whose utmost endeavors were extended for its welfare and prosperity, a friend and companion who was dear to us all, a citizen whose upright and noble life was a standard of emulation to his fellows.

Resolved, That the heartfelt sympathy of this Union be extended to the family of the deceased in their affliction.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this Union, and a copy thereof be transmitted to the family of the deceased brother, and also a copy be sent to our General Secretary for publication in our Journal. And be it further resolved that our Charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty (30) days.

WM. S. DOW, R. S.

San Rafael, Cal.

The following resolutions have been adopted by Union 35.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from the scenes of his earthly labors our late Bro. R. C. Sands, be it

Resolved, That we deeply feel and mourn the loss of our late brother, who has endeared himself to all his associates and brothers in the craft, by his earnest and zealous efforts in behalf of our Brotherhood;

Resolved, That in the demise of Bro. Sands, our Union has lost one of its most earnest and conscientious members;

Resolved, That we tender to the afflicted ones, his wife and family, our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavment;

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and a copy forwarded to the Journal for publication.

S. P. MOORHEAD, C. S.

Boston, Mass.

WHEREAS, the Great Ruler of the universe in his infinite wisdom removed from our midst our worthy and esteemed Brother, Herman Tauscher, and

WHEREAS, the intimate relations held during a period of his life by him with the members of this union makes it fitting that we record our appreciation of his worth, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the wisdom and ability which he has exercised in aid of our union by counsel, services and funds, will be held in grateful remembrance.

RESOLVED, that the sudden removal of such a man from our union leaves a vacancy and a shadow that will be deeply realized by all members of this union and its friends and will prove a grievous loss to the city and public.

RESOLVED, that in deep sympathy with the afflicted relatives and friends, of the deceased we express an earnest hope that so great a bereavement may be overruled.

L. W. DAVIDSON.)
JOSEPH CAHILL, } Committee.
W. J. SHIELDS,)

Los Angeles, Cal.

The hard times have struck Los Angeles for good and a large number of our members are neglecting their dues. The amalgamation of all labor interests is proceeding in this city, and we shall soon be able to present an array of forces that will command respect from employers. Just now our attention is concentrated in a determined effort to rid the city of Chinese according, to law. An Anti-Chinese League has been formed and hundreds have enrolled. Without this it were next to impossible to make an effective movement for eight hours on the 1st of May next. Our eight hour ordinance on city work still holds good. Much of the labor and good work done is to the credit of Bro. A. Vinette, who is untiring in his zeal for the cause. The printers employed on the Daily *Express* have been locked out for not taking a reduction in wages. The result is a live daily Newspaper, the *Evening Union*, in behalf of the labor interests of the city. Carpenters Union 56 is giving every aid in their power to assist the printers. Bros. J. W. Wilson, J. D. Bailey and S. B. Johnson, have entered into business as Contractors, and we all wish them success. New officers of Union 56: S. B. Johnson, P; G. G. Murray, V. P.; A. Vinette, F. S. & C. S.; W. R. Carter, R. S.

New Britain, Conn.

Union 97 still continues to grow in membership and enthusiasm. During the past month we have initiated ten new members. Since the organization of our Union, four months ago, our membership has increased five-fold; and the indications are that there will be no lack of interest manifested by our members until every carpenter and joiner in the city is enrolled. This city has been overstocked with carpenters this season, owing partly to the influx of men from surrounding towns, where there was little or nothing to do, and partly to the greed of the contractors here, who prefer to hire men for small wages that know nothing about the trade. Years of indifference on the part of the carpenters of this city, have allowed evils to grow up that it will be the work of the Union to eradicate, and secure for ourselves fair wages and better treatment. All the members of Union 97 are employed, and the prospect is good for steady work for the remainder of the year. The question of a Trades Assembly is being agitated here among the different labor organizations, and there is every prospect of one being organized at an early date, as the working people are beginning to realize that an injury to one should be the concern of all; and that the success of each trade depends, in a great measure, upon the success of all others. No single trade can be prosperous while the others are dull, or receive poor wages. And especially is this true of the carpenters; for the condition of trade generally is the barometer that foretells with unerring certainty the condition of the trade; and in lending a helping hand to all working men to better their condition, we are helping to better our own.

San Francisco, Cal.

The Carpenters and Joiners Hall Association of San Francisco will have a Picnic at Stevens Park, East Oakland on September 20. In the afternoon there will be Athletic, Literary, Musical and other performances, and also a Grand Balloon Ascension; and in the evening dancing and other amusements untill a late hour. The members of Oakland, Alemeda and Benicia Unions, and all others who can make it convenient are invited to meet the San Francisco Union on that day. The proceeds will be devoted to the erection of the New Hall.

The election of officers for "The Carpenters and Joiners Hall Association of San Francisco" that is formed in connection with Union No. 22, took place on July 21st, and resulted as follows: President, Gus. J. Borle; Directors, N. L. Wandell, John F. O'Brien, John L. Cahalan, T. C. Rowe, P. M. Wellin, Hugh Foote, Thos. J. Walsh and P. Griffin; Treasurer, P. Connor; Secretary, E. Oliver. Auditors. John Wright, Thos. O'Neill and John E. McFarlane. All of the newly elected officers—except Bros. Griffin and McFarlane—are past or present officers of Union No. 22. and *all* are active and respected members.

BRO. O. H. HUBER, the Recording Secretary of San Francisco Union No. 22 paid a visit to Sacramento on the 25th of July, and came home the following day with a handsome young lady in tow. We gave Bro. Huber credit for having more sense. Since, however, he has shown himself to be possessed of no more wisdom than the majority of Carpenters, we extend to him our sympathy, and heartily wish both Bro. Huber and his young bride (*nee* Miss May Griffiths) all the happiness that it is possible for this world to afford.

Brother P. H. Wellin, the newly elected Presideut of Union 22, of San Francisco, is an ex-member of the State Assembly, and assisted in framing the Constitution of the State of California. Union 22 has a roll of over 1000 members, and includes nearly twenty responsible foremen for leading Contractors. Bro. Joseph S. W. Sanders, our Ex-President of Union 22, has gone into business as a Contractor. The Baltimore branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has taken action in conjunction with the San Francisco branch, to get that clause of their General Laws repealed which prohibits members of the Amalgamated Society from joining any other Trade Society. Their object is to allow their members to be free to join the Brotherhood. We wish the Baltimore and San Francisco Branches success in their endeavors. The Contractors of San Francisco are forming a Union. We understand that they have no wish to be in any way antagonistic to the Carpenters Union, but rather to work in harmony with it. If that is so, we say God speed. Dennis Kearney is threatening to go again on the stump; and another Cholera scare is being got up. Truly, misfortunes never come alone!

Indianapolis, Ind.

The situation in this city is not improving, if any change it is going down from day to day. The Bosses are grinding down wages still lower if they possibly can. Wages $1.25 to $2 per day, and the landlords and other monopolists have things arranged so that at the end of the week they have everything that a man made all week by hard labor and would take more if they could get hold of more. They will surely let their oppression go on until the laboring masses rise up and organize and demand their full rights as American citizens. Union 15 is still on the increase.

Union 15 has gained many new members of late, and many more are getting ready to join. Trade low, wages down to zero. The city is filled with Country Carpenters and some cut throat Contractors hire them to the exclusion of home mechanics.

Columbus, O.

The state of trade here is not good, and we would advise all classes of workmen to stay where they are, and not come to Columbus if they do not want to be idle. There are over 2500 men out of employment here now. Plenty of families are starving for want of proper food. Never was there so much distress. And yet in the face of all this it is impossible to get workmen to stand together for themselves. When you talk to them on the subject of labor they will get insulted and accuse you of political shemes, while they are being robbed and impoverished daily through their own indifference.

NAILS IN A POUND.

It is said there are ten more nails in a pound of 8-penny iron nails than there are in a pound of 8-penny steel nails. If this is true there would be 1,000 more nails in a keg of 8-penny iron nails than there would be in a keg of steel nails. The count is said to have been made at Wheeling.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

OMAHA, NEB.—The feeling in Union 58 is very strongly in favor of making some decided change in our Endowment laws. There is one objectionable feature to my mind, and that is paying death benefits on members that die with consumption. I hold that no member or his wife, dying with any hereditary disease should be entitled to benefit. And any committee recommending any man to membership in the Union, except sound and able bodied men, should be subject to the severest censure.

C. W. GREEN.

I would like to see in the "Note and Query" column some suggestions to have more effective and speedy action on death assessments—so that prompt payment of the money to the relatives could be obtained. I would suggest that an extra assessment be levied, say to always keep on hand $500 as a reserve fund for benefits. W. A. REEVES.

(EDITORS REMARKS.)—The fifth annual report of our General Secretary, (just published) under the head of "Recommendations," proposes the outlines of a plan to make our Endowment system more prompt in payment and safer and more effective than at present.

ORGANIZING MERIDEN, CONN.

New Britain, Conn.

Union No. 97 went down to Meriden, Conn. in an Omnibus to establish a Union there to be known as Union 49. By invitation Union 43, of Hartford, also sent a delegation to join with us. In Meriden they have started a strong Union and what is better they have a determined feeling to mako it a success. Those are the men we want and that is the kind of a Union that succeeds. We adjourned with the best of brotherly feeling after installation, existing between No. 43, No. 49 and No. 97 to the Banquet Hall, where we enjoyed a fine repast served by the Meriden Union in honor of their initiation into the Brotherhood. Union 97 also intends to go to Waterbury to incorporate the Union there. The Union in Waterbury is mostly due to General Secretary P. J. McGuire, and Union 97 has assisted him. Our G. S. is the right man in the right place, if we had more like him at work all the time we would grow much faster, but let every Union try and help him in doing his work until we spread all over the country. All the honor of establishing Meriden Union No. 49 is due to Union 97. This may seem like loud talk for a Union to say about itself, but it is done to incite others to wake up and see what can be done in their neighborhoods.

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT'S VIEWS.

At a conference of ministers in Boston last May, to discuss the labor question, Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the *Christian Union*, gave vent to his views in this way:

"The workmen are not content that the bread should be taken from the mouths of their families by immense gambling operations. There are only three ways by which a man can have anything—by producing it, by receiving it as a gift, or by stealing it. There is no short cut to relief. Mr. Henry George tells us that if we have community in land all things will be well; but Russia has such a communism, and yet has the poorest peasantry in Europe. Another reformer blames the use of machinery, but China has no machinery. Some offer protection as a panacea, but Germany has protection; some free trade, but England has free trade, and the peasantry in those countries are in misery. We must find some way by which employment will be more general and remunerative, and we must recognize the principle that the laborer is worthy of a fair share of the profits of the work. As a whole, it may be asserted that the workingman has received only a bare means of living. You cannot have a great wealthy class without having a large poor class. We must learn to distribute the wealth which some have learned only to accummulate and concentrate. Politically our country is democratic, but industrially it is aristocratic. The poor miners in Pennsylvania complain that ten men can assemble at Long Branch over their wine and cigars, and decide how much shall be mined and how many men shall receive an opportunity to earn a livelihood. There must be something wrong in the system when 500,000 seek in vain for work."

NEW YORK'S LIEN LAW.

New York has a general mechanics' lien law, passed May 27th, which repeals previous laws upon the same subject. By its terms, stripped of their verbiage, contracts between owner and builder or contractor are fully recognized; the owner is not held liable beyond such contract, unless he advances payments; parties furnishing labor or materials may require him to reveal the terms of said contract, and in default of doing so he becomes liable for losses incurred in consequence; validity of purchase mortgages is not interfered with, but no collusive mortgage or advance payments will stand; liens must be verified by parties holding claims, filed before the work is finished, or within ninety days from the last delivery of labor or material, and, unles saction commences or time is extended by the court, hold good for a year. It is apparently a fair law, and under its provisions owners are not liable to be held for more than the sums agreed upon.—*Western Architect and Builder.*

THE WORKMEN who refuse through selfishness to give five or ten cents a week for the support of organization show a queer sign of selfishness. If farmers sowed their seeds on the same principle, they would soon starve. Does not every man that has the least common sense know that every cent spent in labor organizations is returned to them a hundred fold, for by it wages are kept up. So that the men who refuse to support them are, are to use a common expression, "a penny wise and pound foolish."

TRADES UNIONS VINDICATED.

Trades Unions are the creatures of necessity, and they will remain so as long as our competitive wages system prevails. "Defence, not Defiance," is their motto. They are based on a practical recognition of the fact that in Union there is strength; that the united demands of five hundred workmen, organized for mutual protection and the recognition and enforcement of their rights will secure what the disunited, individual efforts of these five hundred will fail to accomplish; that the same cause will produce the same results, whether tested in the industrial centers of Lynn, Lyons or Manchester, that if the so-called Republican institutions are different from those of the Old World, selfish human nature is the same; that in conflicts between money and muscle, muscle is invariably placed at a disadvantage. On the part of capital it is a contest for the possession of the surplus; on the part of labor, a struggle for the absolute necessaries of life. Under these circumstances, and they are daily becoming more apparent, we insist the mechanic who refuses or neglects to identify himself with his Trades-Organization is a libel on the human race, and unworthy the name of protector, husband, or father.—*London Printer.*

A CHANGE WANTED.

There is need of a change. With our abundance of capital our best enterprises ought to be properly engaged. There ought to be no idle business men fighting with bankruptcy, making sacrifices to keep away the sheriff; straining every nerve to make the two ends meet. All this is due to bad management; abundant burning enterprise; skilled capable and honest business men; opportunities without limit, and yet we have proverty, idleness, want, suspensions, failures and all that would indicate a lack of the elements of wealth, industry, or energy. This strange anomaly needs explanation and correction. The great bulk of the people are industrious, energetic and capable. There are diverse interests in society. One class of people are working against another class. Financiers are controlling their own capital so as to obtain the largest possible returns.

This is right in one sense and wrong in another. What is wanted is such a system, such standards of business, such rules and such knowledge of our mutual interests, as will enable our capacity, wherever it is, or of whatever nature it may be, to be fully engaged. As it is, ten thousand men are idle, because one hundred or five hundred want more than their share; because they want control over more money, lands, railroads or instruments of production, than is consistent with the good of the greater number. They say these things are ours. The railroad managers say these roads are ours, and we are not running them as charitable institutions for the benefit of the public, but for the benefit of ourselves and our stockholders. If the public is deriving any benefit from our road, they can have benefit by paying our prices. This rule of action extends through all business.

TRADES UNIONS are more than mere machines for increasing wages and reducing the hours of labor. They are a social force, and their influence on the present age cannot be ignored. In England they are fast destroying aristocracy and monarchy. Here they will help to begin the work of putting the republic on a healthier and more lasting basis. They are teaching everywhere that rightly directed labor is "holy and not and that the ancient tradition that was accursed was an oriental fallacy which might do very well for the effeminate sons of the sun, but never for those who would bring all the forces of nature into subjection. "Labor is honorable," declare the trades unionists, "and while we believe it is so we demand the reward which all labor brings, without the intervention of idlers and loafers. All men must work," they declare, "a- none shall hold the rights of freem who do not do their whole duty to the community.—*John Swinton.*

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¼ Column	1 00	2 25	4 50	8 00
⅓ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
½ Column	3 00	6 50	14 00	26 00
One Column	5 00	12 00	24 00	45 00

Liberal discount on standing contracts and for larger space.

None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	₱ 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
German " "		50
Blank Bonds, " "		5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

☞Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE-WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

SIX NEW UNIONS.

During August, Charters have been granted to new unions as follows: Waterbury, Conn.; Meriden, Conn.; Memphis, Tenn.; Thomasville, Ga.; Sandusky, O. and Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A PETITION is in general circulation, which calls upon President Cleveland to convene a special session of Congress before the last of September 1885, to consider the present industrial situation of the country. It emanates from various labor unions, and is being very largely signed by workingmen and business men. It is argued that in such special session more attention would be given to industrial affairs than in a regular session. This petition ought to be supported everywhere.

OUR MOST SINCERE THANKS are due to the following named journals, for publishing in their columns a circular which we sent specially to them in behalf of forming unions of our Brotherhood: *Labor Tribune*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Chronicle*, Brooklyn, N. Y.; *Volkszeitung*, New York; *Morning Justice*, Burlington, Iowa; *Daily Citizen*, Topeka, Kansas; *Labor Herald*, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Boycotter*, New York; *Labor Standard*, Paterson, N. J.; *Weekly Record*, Memphis, Tenn.; *Rock Islander*, Rock Island, Ill.; *Working World*, Atlanta, Ga.; *Workingmens Advocate*, Creston, Iowa; *Industrial Recorder*, Jacksonville, Fla.; *Palladium of Labor*, Hamilton, Can.

WHAT WE HAVE DONE THE PAST YEAR.

The FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT of our General Secretary for the twelve months ending August 1, 1885, shows that in that time the Brotherhood of Carpenters has admitted 47 new unions and reorganized three lapsed ones, making a total of 50 unions added to the fold during the past year, and a gain of 1425 members.

This is certainly the most remarkable growth of any distinctive trade organization during the year. And it is all the more remarkable taking into consideration the stagnation in business and the extreme dullness of carpenter work. From our Treasury the sum of $7,500 has been paid during the year for Death and Disability benefits, while in the same period the local unions have paid out close on to $4,000 in sick benefits.

The severity of the weather last Winter was very trying on the Brotherhood, as well as on other Benevolent Trade Organizations, and increased the usual death rate. Yet the Brotherhood passed safely through that crisis, and is destined to continue its useful mission for many years to come. This record speaks for itself.

We do not desire to here enumerate the many points of the report, which go to show a great deal of work has been done and a vast amount of good accomplished. But we will state that in the advancement of the Shorter Hours Movement the Brotherhood is doing its share. The system of nine hours as a days work is maintained by the local unions of the Brotherhood in all the leading cities on the Pacific Coast. And the Eight Hour System is being warmly advocated in all the Carpenters Unions under its jurisdiction. To the Brotherhood the question of reducing the hours of labor is of vastly more importance than an increase in wages. For in reduced hours of labor lies the only possible chance to increase the wages.

MEMBERS OUT OF WORK.

While some members drop into arrears to their Unions and get suspended, purely through their own neglect and carelessness, nevertheless there are many worthy and well-meaning members who fall out of membership in the hard winter months, or during seasons of stagnation in trade. When men are out of work continually for two, three or four months, as was the case with many of our own members last winter, they are apt to be lost to us entirely by being suspended. And every suspended member is harmful, for in order to justify himself in being out of the Union, he resorts in many instances to the abuse and villification of the Union, charging it with everything that can possibly injure it in the esteem of others. A member lost by suspension is generally more injurious to the cause than a half-dozen non-union men who have never been enlisted in the movement. It is from these suspended members that very often the rankest "scabs" are recruited. In view of these facts many trades organizations have adopted an out-of-work benefit, which works admirably in England where men have steadier and longer seasons of employment than they have in America. Here in this country, an out-of-work benefit would be a constant drain on the organizations, inasmuch as the labor market is more greatly overstocked by the influx of immigration, and by the constant periods of industrial stagnation. In Germany the trades organizations have a custom of paying very low dues for four months in the winter season, and then paying triple that amount the other eight months of the year. To our minds the proper plan would be to excempt all unemployed members from paying dues during the period that they are out of work. We ought to have a rule in our Constitution, that any member out of work for a period of four consecutive weeks shall be exempt from payment of all dues and assessments during that period, said exemption not to continue over a period of four consecutive months. Said members to be exempted must report themselves out of employment publicly in the regular meetings of the Unions and the exemption shall be granted only upon vote of the Union. It is our firm conviction that we must either adopt some plan to keep men in good standing when forced into arrears—through no fault of their own—when out of work, or we will continue to suffer from suspensions of members. And inasmuch as we can not very well adopt an out-of-work benefit, then the next best plan is to have some system of exemption from dues for those out of work.

THE DAY is coming when the toilers will demand to know "the reason why" in plain English; and will refuse to yield up three-fourths of the products to the non-producers without a clear explanation of the necessity for so doing. —*Hayes Valley (Cal.) Advertiser.*

WE DESIRE to correct an error. In last months CARPENTER we said Secretary Manning had ruled that convict labor will not be employed on the stone work of the Post Office at Peoria, Ill. This is not the case. Convict labor will be employed under contract on that job and the Federation of Labor of Washington, D. C., through its President E. W. Oyster, has presented an able and dignified protest to President Cleveland, against having the stone work done by contract prison labor.

SOUND SENSE.

A Unionist, writing to a labor paper about the weak points in trade organizations in this country, observes, "The great trouble with our American workmen is, that although their wages are higher than those of the British workmen, they are not willing to pay more than one-sixth or one-quarter the amount of dues the British workman pays into his organization for the support of his trade. The begging system is too much in vogue among our trade organizations. Many are opposed to high dues in their own organization, but, in time of trouble, will go to those organizations which, by reason of the high dues paid by their members, have accumulated some ammunition for their own protection, and ask for some of it. If the organization thus appealed to should refuse to deplete their treasury for others who should have been just as well prepared, they decry them as enemies to the labor cause, unfit to be recognized. All labor organizations must understand that it is essential to their success to be prepared before the battle, and not enter into it expecting others to support them when they themselves are too careless to provide.

ADVANTAGES OF HIGH DUES.

In the present condition of industrial society war seems to be inevitable. There is not a trade in the United States or Canada to-day but what has its troubles, and most of them are met with empty treasuries. The Cigarmakers' International Union sets a good example in this. They pay high weekly dues and never have less than $60,000 in their treasury. With a fund like that, and a large territory to draw support from, it is an impossibility almost for it to lose a battle. Yet it has lost recently from other causes.

But as a general rule the Union which levies high dues is able to give benefits to its members, which knit them closely together. An out-of-work benefit exercises a powerful influence on members of any Union. It is a tangible benefit, and comes home to the wives, who realize the benefits of the Union as they never do when men are working. Then there are sick and funeral benefits—both necessary in a good union. All can see the benefit of a union when $5 a week, as in the carpenters, comes to help the afflicted.

But benefits cannot be paid on 25 cents a month for dues. It is barely enough to pay running expenses, and leaves little besides. In dull times, too, members fail to pay dues and are suspended. They are in no shape to pay up for want of work and can't get work for want of a card. If they paid high dues they could keep straight because of the assistance they would receive in time of need, and the union would have funds to use for extraordinary occasions.—*Labor Leaf.*

A TRADES-UNION never existed in a barbaric country; only in countries where civilization existed has trades-unionism existed, and they have always been a part—of civilization. There are no trades-unions in China, Japan, or any other barbaric country. In the civilization of Rome and Greece, before the Huns, Goths, and Vandals overrun those countries in the fifth century, trades-unions existed in large numbers; but when the civilization of ancient Rome and Greece was destroyed, trades-unions were destroyed and ceased to exist, until the new civilization of the thirteenth century commenced, when trades-unions again revived.—*T. H. Murch.*

AN ENCOURAGING FEATURE in the present case for architects and builders is the fact that the unreliable character of railroad and other securities has led those having money to direct their attention to real estate, and in consequence more money is likely to be put into building during the coming year than into any other forms of investment; the very low rates of interest, and the present low prices of materials, all tend to turn investors in this direction, and even though rentals should be low, this form of property is more certain to give a reasonable return than almost any other. Looking at the financial situation from this standpoint, the future is not entirely devoid of hope for the building trades.

FROM OUR MAILS.

Chicago, Ill.

Trade flat; wages $1.00 to $2.50 per day. The city is overflooded with scabs of all kinds.

Somerville, Mass.

Trade fair. Wages $2.50 on the average. Union 24 is on the increase. Prospects good.

Muskegon, Mich.

Wages $1.50 to $2.00. Trade flat. Prospects poor. Union 100 growing slowly.

Bellaire, Ohio

Very dull; fully one-half the men out of work. Wages $1.75 to $2.00.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Dull.—One third of trade idle. Wages $1.50 to $2. Very little new work; mostly repairs.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Dull: Wages $1.25 to $2.25. Union 3 is getting along nicely. Initiations streaming in constantly.

Waterbury, Conn.

We have formed a Carpenters Union here and elected officers and secured our Charter. Trade dull.

Providence, R. I.

Trade improving, our members all employed and new ones joining us right along. Wages $1.75 to $2.50.

Muscatine, Iowa.

We are overcrowded with Carpenters and wages are $1.75 to $2.25 per day. The trade here is "run into the ground".

Grand Rapids, Mich.

This city is overstocked with men. Trade very dull, mostly repair work. Wages $1.25 to $2.50.

St. Louis, Mo.

The growth of Union 4 is really marvellous. Trade dull, though improving Wages low and many out of work.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Trade middling-a few out of work: Wages $1.50 to $1.75. Prospects fair for Fall work. Union 83 growing.

Galveston, Texas.

There is talk here of organizing a local Union. Wages down to $2.25 where last year they were $3. Work fair.

Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Wages $1.50 to $2.50. Trade dull, no prospects of any change for the better this season. Keep miles away from here as half the trade are idle.

St. Joseph, Mo.

Trade promising to pick up. Wages $1.75 to $2.50. Over 450 carpenters in town and 200 idle. Trade dull at present—almost at a standstill.

Houston, Texas

Trade picking up. Railroad shops busy. Wages $1.75 to $2.50. A good many frame buildings in course of construction. Prospects bright

Oneonta, N. Y.

Trade on the improve; all at work; wages $1.50 to $2.50. All the members take great interest in Union 101. We meet every first and third Tuesday.

Oxford, N. C.

Carpenters here work from sunrise to sunset and wages $1.50 per day. There is an agitation here for 10 hours as a days' work, and in favor of a union.

Haverhill, Mass,

Union 82 meets every Tuesday evening and new members still joining us. Business fair, all union men at work. Wages $2.00 to $2.50. Great interest taken in our Union.

Hartford, Conn.

Wages $2 to $3. Trade very dull for this time of year, several out of work. Union 43 sent down a delegation to join Union 97 in installing the Meriden union.

Toledo, O.

Dull; no sign of improvement. 750 carpenters here and 300 out of work. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. Union men all to work, getting the best wages and working for the best bosses.

Bluffton, Ind.

Work not very brisk. Wages from 75c. to $1.50 per day and board yourself. We have work to do here as there is not so much machinery used here as there is in cities. J. W. Harsh.

Detroit, Mich.

Trade dull and likely to stay so for some time. Prospects are fair for Fall work. We have kept our union members steadily to work all summer, while many others were idle.

Thomasville, Ga.

Union 106 has been organized with the following officers: Alex. Miller, P.; L. C. Huckerson, V. P.; W. J. Smith, R. S.; J. M. Turner, F. S.; C. C. Adkerson, C. S.; Thos. C. Lasseter, T.; T. L. Brandon, J. A. Brake, Wardens.

Brunswick, Ga.

Through exertions of Bro. D. F. Sleeper, late of Cleveland, O. we have founded a union of the colored carpenters here. Officers are: A. Fenley, P.; Irvin McKae, V. P.; Jos. Scott, T.; L. P. Pinkney, C. S. and F. S.: We meet at Good Samaritan's Hall.

Worcester, Mass.

Union 93 has raised its initiation fee from one dollar to $2 to take effect Sept. 1. 1885. We now number close on to 200 members. We have had 3 men injured by falls from staging last month, We have assisted them all. Trade fair, not rushing. All union men busy. Wages are inclined to be better. Good finishers are now in demand at $2.25 as the average Wages run from $2 to $2.75 very few get $2.75. Some who have held back waiting to see us "bust" are tired waiting and are joining us.

Jackson, Mich.

Trade very dull; wages $1.50 to $2.25; 300 carpenters here and fully 75 of them idle. All union men are at work and none getting less than $2 per day. Union 26 growing, with new members at every meeting.

Victoria, British Columbia.

More carpenters are here than can get steady work. Wages are lower than they were last summer. All branches of labor are overstocked. Don't come here or you will starve. It is a sad day for carpenters of Victoria since Union 48 disbanded.

Memphis, Tenn.

Union 40 has been organized here with 28 Charter members. The officers: J. H. O'Dell, P.; T. A. Murray, V. P.; P. Brewer, R. S.; H. V. Place, F. S.; L. J. Kennedy, C. S.; S. R. Rainey, T.; S. C. Bartholemen, C.; F. R. Millburger, W.

Richmond, Ind.

Most union men at work, trade dull. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. New officers: E. B. Cox, P.; Wm. Allen, V. P.; Clarence Morrow, R. S.; C. E. Courtney, C. S. & F. S.; Mitchell Morrow, T.; L. C. Allen, C.; E. S. Haxton, W.

Savannah. Ga.

Work so dull that many of our members have left the City, Wages $1.50 to $1.75 very few $2.25. New officers of Union 57: L. Pettigrew, P.; John Garver, V. P.; P. A. Procter, R. S.; W. B. Jenkins, C. S. and F. S.; P. Houston, T.; Thos. Halter, W.; James Mills, C.

Springfield, Mo.

Union 102 still flourishes and keeps on adding new members and the best of mechanics at that. All union men at work. Many men idle so traveling carpenters better keep away. Prospects bad for fall trade. Wages $1.50 to $2. We are talking up co-operation.

Holyoke, Mass.

Union 95 has offered a prize of a handsome Brotherhood pin to each of the three members who will get the most new members to join the union this month. We are all working hard and hope to make a stand against any cut downs which are now threatened.

Mobile, Ala.

Union 89 meets every Friday evening, south-east corner of Dauphin and Jackson St. We are making all the preparations in our power for next May and our Union is growing. Wages $2.50 to $3.00. Work middling. Union 92 growing steadily and has a first-class body of men.

St. Catherines, Canada.

Wm. H. Dunn, a member in good standing of Union 38, had a fall from the roof of a 1½ story building here, falling on a tight-board fence and was severely injured. He is recovering from the effects of the fall rapidly. It was feared at one time that he would be permanently disabled.

Cleveland, Ohio.

Union 11 has doubled its membership the past three months through holding public meetings, at which General Secretary P. J. McGuire has spoken. His addresses have woke up both contractors and journeymen, and they furnish the subject of favorable discussion. Wages $1.75 to $2.25. Trade dull.

Oakland, Cal.

Work very unsteady, jobs closing; very few starting. 500 carpenters in town and fully 200 out of work. Wages $3 to $3.50. New officers of Union 36: H. A. Thompson, P.; S. H. Thompson, V. P.; C. E. Nichols, R. S.; J. F. Gallin, F. S.; C. Caldwell, C. S.; Jas. Dolan, S.; E. J. English, C.; Jas. Jordan, W.; F. Barkhouse, Trustee.

Baltimore, Md

Trade is only fair at present. Union 29 is slowly but surely gaining ground. The members seem to be beginning to appreciate "*The Carpenter*" as they should and as it deserves, and look for it more eagerly each month. Our officers are: Robt. Cunningham, P.; B. H. Stanton, V. P.; I. B. Aylsworth, R. & C. S.; H. W. Hale, F. S.; Henry Hall, T.; Wm. Beam, C.; C. Mitchell, W.; D. Whitney, M. Reilly, and J. W. Pugsley, Trustees.

Decatur, Ill.

In the latter part of June, Henry Vest, aged 74, an honorary member of Union 88, fell from a scaffold, receiving injuries resulting in his death. It is hard to think that a man at that age should have to climb scaffolds to earn his daily bread.

Prospects better for Fall trade; most union men are to work—some have left the city on account of the Wabash R. R. trouble; fully 150 out of 225, carpenters here are out of work. Wages $1.50 to $2.35.

Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Times dull; no hopes of getting better, New officers of Union 70: A. Fosdick, P.; J. Geiger, V. P.; J. Watt, R. S., S. S. Shepard, C. S. & F. S. Union 70 holding firm. We have a hard fight with those who contend our union will be a failure but that is only an excuse on their part to keep from joining. But as far as we are concerned we are not going to let the croakers make union 70 a failure. We are going to push ahead. Trade dull, very little work going—the dullest season for years. Very little prospects for the Fall season. Wages range $2 to $2.50. Many idle.

New Orleans, La.

Work is brisk, but contractors try and hire men to work piece work or lump a certain amount of work. Wages from $1.50 to $2 and $3 per day, only very few are getting the last named figure. Many idle, the streets full of them. The Exposition Managers will do very little repairs until about the middle of September. So says Col. Jno. W. Glenn, Architect and Acting Director General, who by the way from what is said of him is no friend of the workingman, and is always trying to hire cheap labor. As an illustration, he has about 10 men employed repairing the floor of the main building, at $1.50 per day. They have to use refuse material and old platforms left by exhibitors, some of which they have no right to use. Officers of Union 76: Wm. Hyland, P.; Robt. Kellond, V. P.; Alex. Huhn, Jr., R. S.; J. G. Bloomer, F. S.; Robt. Patterson, C. S.; L. K. Fuller, C.; R. C. Wade, W. The new Union 37 is doing well.

Toronto, Canada.

The initiation fee of Union 27 has been raised from one dollar to two dollars. The dues are raised to fifty cents per month. Trade is very quiet; owing to the late Builders Laborers strike. I may say, the strike has been settled by arbitration, but the strike drove away a very large number of bricklayers, consequently, though the strike is settled, building will be kept back for awhile owing to the scarcity of bricklayers. Lots of carpenters about seeking work, but the majority of the majority of the Brotherhood are employed.

Alameda, Cal.

Union 47 progressing favorably. Initiating new members all the time. New officers: Wm. Wyber, P.; Dave Brechart, V. P.; Wm. Harvy, R. S.; John Larkin, C. S. & F. S.; J. J. Boyle, T.; John Loth, C.; Gus. Roussell, W. Wages $3.00 to $3.50. Work at present quiet. Nearly all union men employed. Some of our members are taking great interest in the eight hour movement. On July 27, a delegation of our members visited Oakland Union 36 to see what steps they would take in regard to the eight hours. The general opinion was in favor of establishing the nine hour rule first all over the country, the same as it is here on the Pacific Coast.

Hamilton, Canada.

Trade dull, more carpenters than work. Prospects poor; 400 carpenters in the city and one-third idle. Wages $1.50 to $2.00. We have the Saturday half-holiday fully established. The Carpenters' pic-nic here on Saturday, Aug. 8th, was a success notwithstanding bad weather. The games were well contested both by professionals and amateurs. We had two base ball games, a tug-of-war and singing and dancing for prizes. We had some excellent prizes the gift of employers and merchants. A gold-headed cane was voted to the most popular carpenter boss in Hamilton. It cost so much a vote, and it cost some a good pile of money and might have cost more had the bidding been kept up.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Our Union is progressing very nicely, from 4 to 5 members joining weekly. Wages from $2.25 to $2.50. There is a great deal of piece work being done. Contractors are all pretty well supplied with men for the present season. Officers of Union 34: H. C. Christianson, P.; C. B. Harding, V. P.; Wm. A. Gauld, R. S.; J. G. Winters, F. S.; H. R. Schroeder, C. S.; F. J. Taylor, T.: S. J. McGill, C; James S. Scott, W.; Henry Vincent, Preceptor; C. D. Canfield, M. H. Packard, H. N. Davis, Trustees. A delegation from Union 87, of St. Paul, came up here and installed the Union.

Cincinnati, O.

Trade fair; city full of traveling carpenters. Wages $1.75 to $2.75. The Burnett House is being rebuilt and the contractors have been importing cheap labor from all over, chiefly car builders from Dayton, O., but they have to let them go as fast as they come, for they can't do the work. Prospects for Fall business good. Some bosses are trying to cut wages down to $2.25, but Union men demand $2.50, and get it. Union men all at work and Union No. 2 growing. Northern mill work is dying out as Union men are killing it off. It is being sent back to the mills all the time. So let the men keep on kicking against Northern mill work and we will drive it out of the city.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

Union 64 has reduced the hours of labor to 59 hours per week. We now quit at 5 o'clock Saturdays. We prepared an agreement to that effect and sent it into the contractors, with the understanding we were to be paid full time. Eleven signed it and two refused, as they claimed they did not have sufficient notice. The men quit all the same and are now working only 9 hours on Saturdays and will get full pay in a little while. This is victory No. 1 for Union 64. We are red hot here for eight hours and will carry it if they hold out in other places. I don't believe we will have much trouble here in getting it. We ought to get ready now all over the country so as to give our employers due notice.

Eau Claire, Wis.

Trade is no better here and there has been quite an exodus of carpenters to the Canada Pacific Country, to work on the railroad. But they report back that it is shovel work the road wants and not carpenter work. Most all the Union Carpenters here have work and I think the organization is benefitting the members more than is really apparent at the present time. Most of the employers in the Saw Mills are organizing.

At a meeting of Union 75 the following resolution was passed.

Whereas, Death has entered the home of Brother Salburg, depriving him of a beloved and faithful wife; be it,

Resolved, that we tender our afflicted Brother and his family our heartfelt and most sincere sympathy in his sorrow, and further,

Resolved, that these resolutions be engrossed in our records, and a copy be furnished to our Trade Journal and also to the Leader for publication.

R. N. Moody,
Com.

Evansville, Ind.

Work in this place is very dull, not many men idle. Trade picking up a little. Some Bosses in this place are doing everything they can against us. would not hire a union man for half price, but it will be all right some time. We are still gaining members. The talk is of a cutting of wages this fall. The Weavers in the Cotton Mills are out, trying to hold what they were getting; they wanted them to stand a cut of 15 per cent. which the girls refused to accept several years ago, went on a strike after being out two weeks got just what they asked for, and had a Strike Fund laid up. The girls have more help now than they had two years ago, and they will win this time. The Iron Moulders of some Foundries are out too, the cause is the bosses are working nothing but boys. Herman's Mill and Factory here, discharged half of their men, and the balance are now working 11 hours in place of 10. A Saw Mill crew stood out last week here, wanted $1.50 a day in place of $1.35. The mill shut down for one day, and the next day they had all the hands they wanted at $1.25 and could get 3 for 1 at that price. New officers are: J. B. Banks, P.; T. S. Ronden, V. P.; J. J. Schoettlin, F. S. & C. S.; H. Bunge, R. S.; J. B. Waltz, T.; Chas. Lockyear, C.; F. Frey, W.

St. Paul, Minn.

Very dull; 1500 men here at the trade and 500 out of work. Wages $1.50 to $3. W. T. Jordan, P.; J. McGuire, V. P.; Geo. W. Pollock, R. S.; F. Chaffin, F. S.; D. W. McDonald, C. S.; D. D. Harrington, T.; D. Ferguson, C.; W. J. McColl, W.; Wm. Easton, Prec.

Hamilton, Ohio.

The carpenters here in this city are getting from $1.75 to $2.25; very few of them getting $2.50 and the bosses are working about one apprentice to four journeymen. In my opinion I think a local carpenters union can be started here in this city. There are about 75 resident carpenters in this city. Business is good here at present for carpenters.

Denver, Col.

Trade bad; we manage however to keep union men to work. Wages $2.25 to $3.00. Work is all on small jobs and very little new work, and there is a scarcity of brick. The strike on the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. hurts our trade, as many of the R. R. Carpenters have come here to work. Many men have left town owing to the dull times, and many more would leave if they had the means. The monthly sociables of Union 55 still continue to be successful. Union 55 lost a member July 1st by a horrible accident. Bro. R. J. Torrance was run over by a Switch Engine and literally cut to pieces. He leaves a wife and a three year old child in bad circumstances financially. We had quite a general turnout at the funeral on July 2. The general regret, now that he is dead, is, that he was not a beneficiary member.

Rochester, N. Y.

This city is simply overrun with the offscourings of everywhere. There is a fair quantity of work going on, but hundreds of men looking for employment. We are gaining ground in a manner satisfactory to our Union. Bosses are offering for the best of help $2.00 to $2.25. Some men who are holding jobs from last year are receiving $2.50 per day. One of our members agreed with a Boss to take charge of a Block for $3.00 per day, and an old scab and renegade from the K. of L. offered to take his place for less pay and got the job. The Bricklayers did not show any favors to the scab, in fact managed to delay his work so much and treated him in such a manner, finding fault and growling, that the Boss was very glad to get his former foreman back, saying that it would have been money in his pocket to have never made the change. So much for a good union man.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Society have just held a General Convention at Newcastle; their Convention takes place once every five years. This Society has spent $1,000 per month the past 18 months in the northern district alone, caused by the depression in ship building.—The operative masons of Edinburgh have adopted the following resolution:—"With a view of carrying on the agitation for eight hours a day, the meeting empowers the committee to wait on the trades in the city that they have not yet waited on, and the different branches of their own Association, to solicit their co-operation in the movement." The various sections of the building trade, excepting the Painters, have signified their approval and support of the movement. W. J. S.

The House Carpenters' and Joiners' Union of Newcastle and Gateshead, England, have met and adopted a code of working rules, among which the following: "Walking time shall be allowed and from all jobs beyond one mile from the workshop, at the rate of three miles per hour; that a working-day's notice be given before a man leaves an employer or before an employer discharges a man, excepting in cases of misconduct of employer or employed; and that a proper lock-up be provided in all outbuildings by the employer for the storage and safety of workmen's tools. No piece work or sub-contract in carpenter work shall be allowed in any job or building whatever.

The operative Masons at Bradford, are all out for an increase to 8d. per hour.

240 delegates from the Amalgamated Engineers in session at Nottingham for over a month. The legal registration of the Society was agreed upon and various changes made in their rules.

A CARD OF THANKS.

I desire to return my sincere thanks to the officers and members of the Brotherhood for their promptness in sending on the benefit of $250 due on the death of my husband John A. Kennedy, late a member of Carpenter's Union 64 of this city.

Signed, Mrs. Maggie Kennedy.

Cheyenne, W. T. Aug. 9 '85.

GOOD HAND SAWS.

E. Andrews & Sons, Williamsport, Pa., are manufacturing a class of Saws that we think ought to meet with general favor at the hands of all Carpenters and Wood-workers. They are a decided improvement on the style of saws now in general use. The heel or butt of the Andrews Saw extends far up into the handle, so as to balance the saw nicely and make it hang light and easy and not strain the wrist. The heel of the blade runs into the handle two inches farther than in any other make of a saw. This gives a firm hold and complete control of the blade. A full sweep from end to end can be taken without danger of catching in the work. The blade running entirely around the handle strengthens and prevents it from coming loose, and there is no danger of buckling. Work can be done much easier with a saw of this kind. The steel used in the saws is of the best Swedish stock—the best in the world. The firm is one of the oldest firms of saw makers in America. In fact the Andrews family are a noted family of Saw makers, and in the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, they had an Anvil on exhibition which was the first saw-makers' Anvil brought to this country. It has been used and owned by an Andrews for over 70 years, and was brought from London in the year 1819, by Wm. Andrews, uncle of the present owner.

E. Andrews & Sons. manufacture a full line of Hand, Wood and Compass Saws. They make a special offer to the members of our Brotherhood. While their Saws are a trifle cheaper than any other Saws, yet they will give a discount of 30 per cent. on any order coming through any member of our Brotherhood. Their object in this is to break down the monopoly of the retail Hardware trade in Saws. The Andrews guarantee all Saws stamped with their name, and if any saw is found defective in any particular, or does not give entire satisfaction to the purchaser, it may be returned for exchange or money refunded. Send for circular to E. Andrews & Sons, Williamsport, Pa.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled: to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, of good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready to harmonize and cooperate with them for our o[ther] common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St. S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

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2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., incinnati, O.

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(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

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ALBANY, N. Y.—Wendel Hans, 216 Morto[illegible]
ALLEGHANY CITY, PA.—Thos. Cummings, [illegible]e Lombard St.
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MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92. J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.
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LABOR TO THE FRONT.

George Alfred Townsend, the well-known and versatile "Gath" of newspaperdom, in a special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, had the following on the labor question—which is suggestive. It shows that the leaven of justice is working:

Everybody can see from the condition of matters this summer in America that labor is not going to take a back seat forever, but that the revolution begun for equality of chance, under Jefferson and the French, will proceed to more equality of dividends and results to labor. There is no other solution of modern times and movements.

Take the great strikes at present in Pittsburg and the west. The manufacturers there are mainly young clerks who have had the handling of manufactured goods, and from the organization of the business have spread to adjacent parts. When then times get bad they turn the hands off, and when the times are good they run two sets of hands day and night. Thus they refuse to have any losses on the operatives, and when they are doing well they get nearly all the profit.

The next step, undoubtedly, in the great revolution of man is the promotion of labor to its honest dividends in the results of business. There will be, of course, a "ha-ha" upon this, but it will not have much echo. De Tocqueville predicted, when in this country half a century ago, that the manufacturing system might ultimately put the world back to the bondage of feudal times. He said that division of labor would make the mechanic a dullard, and would promote the sagacity and foresight of the employer. He showed how, by being given one single thing to do all day long and all year long, the artisan would lose both his mind and his artistic nature.

Our manufactories will be governed hereafter upon better principles of equity. We are just in the dawn of that regeneration. The laborers will live less in pig-sties and more with reference to a life settlement.

THE FIRST SAWS of which we have record were those used by the Egyptians. They were made of bronze and had but a single handle, so that when a log was to be sawed it was placed on end, being first securly fastened to posts in the ground, and but a single operator could use the saw at a time. The saws of the Grecian carpenters were not very unlike the straight frame saws of the present day. The blade was set across the middle of the frame; the teeth were perpendicular to its plane. The block, or whatever other piece of wood to be sawn, was clamped or fastened upon a bench and the operators or sawyers stood on opposite sides, each having hold of the handle, and with the motion familiar to all our woodsmen in cross-cutting, they reduced the block to lumber.

WE are perfectly convinced that there are sufficient signs of danger ahead to warrant all who believe in the ways of peace and righteousness to bestir themselves to seek peace and preserve it by doing justice and working righteousness. We can far easier prevent revolution than put it down. We must put an end to discontent by putting an end to the wrongs which produce it. If we do not, will not, cannot do it peacefully, it will be done for us by revolution. And no man can tell how near that revolution may be.—*Christian Union.*

ORGANIZED LABOR, THE SAFETY OF THE REPUBLIC.

There is no subject in which I am so much interested as in Unions and the uniting the forces of the wage-workers. There are but a few avenues through which the wage-worker can be emancipated and I would much rather see it come through Organized Labor Unions than have to see it come any other way. It is much the easiest, and much the safest way that you can obtain justice, and if we can only get others to see as we can see, how easy it would be accomplished, and how desirable it would be to obtain that great boon through peaceful laws, such as will harm no one and secure peace and good will to all. But may God spare us the day that it will be secured by force, for it has to come sooner or later—it is our's, and we must have our own, let it cost what it will; for if there is one element that is going to persist in securing to themselves the fruits of other's labor, and through force of circumstances possess themselves of it, and then use it to further oppress and shackel and maim us and our children, and our children's children, I say let the heart of man and the masses be fired to a blaze, and let the hand be stayed not, but may it reach forth and with a two edged sword divide the links that bind them. There is much to be hoped for through organization. If we only make it strong enough, and if there is no other way let every man adopt the co-operative theory, and let all the laboring classes unite, and as soon as they have created a demand for any one article—let them open a place of manufactory and a place of sale for the same. Always first let there be a demand and then supply it through the Union, and let every man support only Union Manufactured goods, refuse positively to buy anything that is manufactured by Prison Labor or to support in any way any of the retinue of idlers who are now sapping the very vitals from the wealth producing classes. I am absolutely in favor of co-operation in this manner, and as long as we can lend our influence to the support of hoards of idlers and give to them of the wealth we create, that they and their may sit idle and their children grow up in idleness and be imbued with the idea that a certain class were bound to worship them, and that they were born to live by the sweat of another man's brow, and that the masses must waste away their sinew and strength, go homeless and naked that they may be housed, clothed and fed, and reared in the lap of plenty, with all the luxuries and the virgin fruits of the land, while ours shall sicken, pine and die for the want of the most common necessaries that is so essential to sustain our bodies and protect us from the changes and inclemencies of the seasons, while I see gold and bread and raiment hoarded up and controlled in great and vast quantities, and hundreds of thousands starving, and the means of exchange monopolized, and the cruel usury laws in force, with lawyers, doctors, bankers, railroad men, land grabbers and oil kings to represent us in our Legislative halls to make and manipulate and enforce laws to govern the toiling millions with whom they have no sympathy, and then to have it said that the masses are incompetent and have no brains; that they are not competent one, and the only ones that are able to legislate for the laborer and producer. The day will come when these laws will be just, and he that labors will possess the fruit of his labor; and I believe we will be able to till the soil that God has given us, and no man say why shall I do this, but all these will cost a most desperate struggle, and it will be worth all it costs. I see no other alternative but a desperate struggle for the life of a free Government; it is in our reach, and I trust we see the means and the way to apply them in wisdom and justice.

L. D. WESTCOTT.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

A LARGE DEALER at a small place on the Tennessee River, Ala., worth over a million, said that before the war he owned a good many negres, but now he owns all the negroes, and the whites too, in the county around, by reason of land and chattel mortgages covering "every chicken that roosts on the Mountain."

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, September 1885.

Haltet fest zu Eurer Gewerkschaft.

Wohl noch nie ist die unbedingte Nothwendigkeit und Wichtigkeit einer guten Organisation klarer zu Tage getreten, als gerade in der gegenwärtigen Zeit der allgemeinen Geschäftsstockung, die gewissermaßen einen Prüfstein für die Tüchtigkeit oder Schwäche der verschiedenen Gewerkvereine bildet. Es muß für Jeden, der alle die Schwierigkeiten gesehen, gegen die wir in der letzten Zeit anzukämpfen hatten, unbedingt feststehen, daß ohne den moralischen und finanziellen Rückhalt, den eine auf gesunder Basis organisirte Gewerkschaft bietet, unsere Lage heute eine wirklich trostlose sein würde. Nur von unserer Gewerkschaft können wir Trost und Hülfe erwarten gegen die Unterdrückung seitens des Kapitals. Die Stärke, die die Arbeiter dadurch erlangen, um ungerechte Angriffe zurückzuweisen und sich allen Bedrückungen zu widersetzen, macht sie selbstbewußter in ihren Mannesrechten und läßt sie stets auf der Hut sein gegen alle Angriffe. Ohne Organisation haben wir keine Quelle, von der wir Hülfe erwarten können in der Stunde der Gefahr, und wer möchte leugnen, daß stete Noth und Elend uns schließlich alle zu Feiglingen macht.

Welcher Mann kann auf die Dauer muthig und entschlossen auftreten gegen die Uebergriffe der Geldmacht, wenn er ohne alle Hülfe und Rückhalt dasteht, einzig und allein auf sich selbst angewiesen? Einer nach dem Andern werden sie gezwungen sein, sich der Uebermacht des Kapitals zu beugen, Schritt für Schritt werden sie in immer größere Abhängigkeit und Knechtschaft gedrängt werden, bis sie schließlich, durch Noth und Elend entnervt, zu willenlosen Sklaven herabsinken, ohnmächtig, die Ketten zu zerbrechen, die sie niederdrücken. Aber ermuthigt und unterstützt durch die mit ihm zu Schutz und Trutz verbundenen Collegen, die die gleichen Ansichten, die gleichen Interessen und Bedürfnisse haben, fühlt sich ein jeder Arbeiter als selbstbewußter Mann, stolz auf sein Rechte, und entschlossen, dieselben zu vertheidigen.

Darum sollten auch alle Arbeiter endlich einsehen lernen, daß nur Organisation und fester Zusammenhalt ihnen erfolgreiche Widerstandskraft bietet. Jeder Zimmermann sollte es sich zur heiligen Pflicht machen, stets seiner Union anzugehören, wo immer er sich auch befinde, selbst wenn sein Aufenthalt an dem betreffenden Ort voraussichtlich nur ein vorübergehender ist. Es giebt hierdurch ein Beispiel für den Geist der Zusammengehörigkeit und Disziplin, ohne welchen eine Organisation niemals erfolgreich wirken kann.

Wir kennen Verschiedene, die gerade in diesem Punkte einer Nachlässigkeit oder Gleichgültigkeit sich schuldigt werden müssen, indem sie es versäumen, ihre Reisekarten prompt abzuliefern und dadurch oft Monate lang außerhalb der Union stehen. Dies ist ein großer Fehler, da sie durch eine solche Nachlässigkeit der Rechte an ihre Union verlustig gehen. Und doch sind es oft gerade diese Leute, die in der Stunde der Noth sofort von all' den Unterstützungen Gebrauch machen, die uns durch die pünktlichen Beiträge der gewissenhaften Mitglieder ermöglicht werden.—Drum haltet unter allen Umständen fest an Eurer Union!

Doch leider giebt es eine Klasse—und zu unserem Glück können wir sagen, dieselbe ist nicht groß—bei der alle Aufforderungen ihrer Mitarbeiter, sich ihnen zu gegenseitigem Schutz anzuschließen, fruchtlos sind. „Wir bekommen ja die Unionpreise" und „wir brauchen keine Union" sind gewöhnlich die Argumente dieser Leute. Können denn diese Drohnen nicht begreifen, daß die Löhne, die sie erhalten, nur durch Opfer ihrer Mitarbeiter errungen wurden, denen sich anzuschließen sie sich weigern,—daß sie nur die Ernte einheimsen, die Andere für sie gesäet? Ist dies gerecht?—Während ihre Collegen den Baum erstiegen, um die Früchte abzuschütteln, sind sie gewissenlos genug, die gefallene Frucht unten aufzulesen. Es bedarf nur einer Gelegenheit, wo Männer im Kampfe für ein Prinzip die Arbeit niederlegen, und man darf überzeugt sein, diese Leute werden auch charakterlos genug sein, die leeren Plätze auszufüllen, sobald sie glauben, dadurch etwas für sich selbst zu ergattern. Der Schritt vom Nicht-Unionmann bis zum Scab ist durchaus nicht groß.

Hundert und fünfzehntausend Clerks haben dem „N. Y. Herald" nach den Samstag-Halbfeiertag in New York. Die Bewegung verbreitet sich über das Land und der Halbfeiertag für kaufmännische Bedienstete wird bald eine feststehende Institution sein. Hoffentlich ist es der Achtstunden-Tag für Handwerker und Arbeiter auch bald.

Allerlei.

Union-Mitglieder sollten sich gegenseitig als Brüder betrachten, sie sollten zusammenstehen und zu allen Zeiten und unter allen Verhältnissen einander helfen.

Besuchet eure Union-Versammlungen regelmäßig, bezahlt eure Beiträge pünktlich, versucht neue Mitglieder zu gewinnen und seid bestrebt das Wachsthum der Bruderschaft zu fördern.

Feiertage. In Frankreich gibt es, einschließlich der Sonntage, 100 Feiertage im Jahr. In Griechenland gibt es 100; in England 84; in Rußland 76; in Oesterreich 76; in Belgien 65; in den Ver. Staaten 55 Feiertage.

Den Berichten des Registrar's von 1881 zufolge sind 769,620 Personen in den verschiedenen Baubandwerken Englands und Schottlands beschäftigt. Hiervon sind 270,601 Tischler und Zimmerleute. In Irland gibt es 26,331 Tischler und Zimmerleute.

Kapitalistischer Unsinn. Ist es nicht thöricht, von je 10 Arbeitern blos 6 in Arbeit zu halten und jeden 10 Stunden per Tag, anstatt alle 10 arbeiten zu lassen und jeden nur 6 Stunden täglich, wobei dann alle Gelegenheit hätten, ihr Brod zu verdienen?!

Die ganze Pacific Küste ist mit beschäftigungslosen Arbeitern überfluthet; Californien hat am meisten zu leiden und Emigranten strömen nach diesem Staat um die Mährchen von hohen Löhnen und massenhafter Arbeit bald als betrügerische Lügengewebe kennen zu lernen.

Von allen Gewerben in den Ver. St. figuriren die Zimmerleute am stärksten, mit 373,145. Zunächst kommen die Kohlengräber mit 234,228. Die übrigen größern Industriezweige beschäftigten Arbeiter wie folgt: Schuhmacher 184,078, Grobschmiede 172,726, Baumwollen-Spinner 168,761, Schneider und Schneiderinnen 133,756, Anstreicher und Lackirer 128,556, Eisen und Stahl-Arbeiter, 114,538, Maschinisten 101,130, Putzmacherinnen, Kleidermacherinnen u. Näherinnen 285,101.

Wenn die Lohnarbeiter Amerika's, vollständig organisirt, erklären, daß acht Stunden per Tag und nicht länger gearbeitet werden soll, so ist damit der achtstündige Arbeitstag zu Recht bestehend. Die Arbeitgeber würden sich danach einrichten müssen, weil sie nicht in der Lage sind, von den Arbeitern, wenn sie vereinigt, mehr Zeit zu kaufen, als letztere abzulassen gewillt sind. Ein Recht, diesen Schritt zu thun, hat das arbeitende Volk Amerika's ohne Zweifel, und praktisch ist derselbe auch, da dadurch die Löhne, infolge der Verringerung der Zahl der Arbeitslosen, steigen müssen. Warum wird denn aber nicht energisch agitirt? Warum geschieht von Seiten der organisirten Arbeiter nichts, das die Bewegung in eine bestimmte Form bringt? Sind es zaghafte Bedenken, hervorgebracht durch die etwa losbrechende Verfolgungswuth der „Bosse"? Das wäre thöricht. Bei Strikes einzelner Gewerbe hat diese Furcht Berechtigung und auch bei einer allgemeinen großartigen Bewegung würden sich einzelne „Bosse" in einer solchen Verfolgungsart gefallen; aber im Allgemeinen ist der Amerikaner zu viel Geschäftsmann, um nicht sofort einzusehen, daß die Möglichkeit eines pecuniären Verlustes für ihn (den Fabrikanten) gar nicht vorliegt. Es ist ja die leidige Concurrenzwirthschaft, welche die jetzigen Verhältnisse zwischen Fabrikanten und Arbeitern so miserabel gestaltet hat, und wenn die Arbeiter durch eine allgemeine Abkürzung des Werktages—eine Beseitigung der Zahl der stets disponiblen Arbeitskräfte,—das Hauptconcurrenzfeld entfernen, so wird eine überwiegende Majorität der Fabrikanten solches mit Freuden begrüßen. Wir glauben nicht, daß bei den Arbeitern sich Bedenken darüber eingeschlichen haben, was sie mit den freien Stunden beginnen werden. Warum also nicht an's Werk? Denjenigen aber, die da meinen, die Arbeiter würden die freien Stunden unnütz verbringen, legen wir die Frage vor: „Was machen Sie mit Ihrer freien Zeit?" Die Antwort, welche Sie uns geben, giebt der Arbeiter Ihnen zurück. Man hat nicht zu befürchten, daß der Verdienst, und wenn er auf das Doppelte der jetzigen Höhe steigen sollte, die Arbeiter übermüthig machen und zu Exzessen verleiten würde, denn es giebt unter den Arbeitern im Verhältniß weniger Schlemmer und Taugenichtse als unter den sog. besseren Klassen, und außerdem ist es für den Markt und das Geschäft tausendmal besser, wenn tausend Mann über eine Summe Geldes jeder zu verfügen haben und den größten Theil davon wieder in Cirkulation bringen, als wenn eine Person die tausendfache Summe zur Verfügung hat. Der Eine hat seine Bedürfnisse bald befriedigt, und das übrige Geld wandert, wenn er ein Muster von Mäßigkeit und Sparsamkeit ist, in den Schrank, während die Tausend gerade eintausendmal mehr ausgeben, den Vorrath an Verbrauchsartikeln vermindern, den Arbeitsgelegenheiten schaffen und neue Kaufkraft erzeugen.

Was soll die Organisation.

Sie soll die Arbeiter zu neuen Menschen erziehen. So lange der Arbeiter allein in seinem Leid hinbrütet, ist er verdrießlich und unglücklich, weil knechtisch gegenüber seinen Genossen. Statt daß der Arbeiter sich zu Idealen erheben sollte, bleibt er in seiner Vereinzelung kleingläubig, kurzsichtig und engherzig. Er wagt nicht zu hoffen, da er überall nur ein ehernes Muß erblickt. Er singt „Freund, ich bin zufrieden", während seine Gleichgültigkeit veranlaßt, daß sein Lohn fällt, seine Frau und Kinder allen Familienfreuden entzogen werden, kurzum, daß er von Tag zu Tag abhängiger wird. Von diesem Uebel, daß am Herzen des Arbeiterstandes wie Gift nagt, soll die Organisation die Arbeiter zunächst befreien. Und sie thut dies, indem sie den Arbeitern den Weg zeigt, welche sie besseren Zeiten und Zuständen entgegenführt. Die Ideale, welche den Arbeitern auf diesem weiten Wegen vorschweben, verhindern ein Erschlaffen, ein Abstumpfen und Versumpfen, sie sind des „Schweißes der Edlen werth," weil sie im Ringen nach ihnen nicht in Luftgebilde zerfließen, sondern sich schon heute fühlen und betasten lassen. Die Organisation ist der Zauberstab, dem sie sich fügen. Wer wollte leugnen, daß die Organisation der Arbeiter in den letzten Jahren nicht schon Triumphe gefeiert hätte? Und diese Triumphe entsprangen thatsächlichen Errungenschaften! Ohne Organisation wäre der Lohn der meisten Arbeiter noch schlechter als heute, ohne Organisation schmachteten noch viele Arbeiter im Joche überlanger Arbeitszeit. Angesichts solcher Thatsachen übt die Organisation die von ihr geforderte Erziehung der Arbeiter aus. Doch—fügen wir hinzu—noch lange nicht genug! Nicht ein kleiner Bruchtheil der Arbeiter soll für die Förderung der Interessen des Arbeiterstandes erzogen werden, nein, alle Arbeiter sollen dies. Und daher liegt es an den Arbeitern selbst, wie viel oder wie wenig ihre Organisation vermag.

Der Hammer.

Was ist ein „Scab."

Ein „Scab" ist ein Mitglied der menschlichen Gesellschaft, das sich wohl gerne ein Mann nennt, in Wirklichkeit aber nur ein trauriger Verräther an seine Mitarbeiter ist. Es ist etwas so Erbärmliches und Abscheuliches, daß es den Ekel, die Verachtung und den tiefsten Haß jedes anständigen Menschen verdient. Ein „Scab" ist ein moralischer Feigling, er besitzt nicht Muth genug, für eine kurze Zeit etwaige Widerwärtigkeiten zu ertragen, wo es gilt, für seine Mitarbeiter einen Sieg erfechten zu helfen, der diesen auch eine bessere Lebensstellung bringt. Er ist der verächtlichste, traurigste und beschränkteste Thor unter den Arbeitern, da er aus Angst vor vorübergehenden Gefahren auf seinen dauernden Ruin hinarbeitet, während, wenn er muthig aufträte, eine Besserstellung seiner Lage das Resultat sein würde.

Ein Mensch, der nicht zu seine Mitarbeiter hält, der nicht den Muth hat, die gemeinsamen Rechte vertheidigen zu helfen, der vielmehr vor den Vorleuten und Bosses in Demuth erstirbt und die Ruthe küßt, die ihn züchtigt, der zufrieden ist mit seiner traurigen Lage, verdient auch nichts Besseres, als die tiefste Verachtung aller ehrenwerther Männer. Er ist ein Zwitterding, weder Mensch, noch Thier; wohl geht er auf zwei Beiner, doch viel richtiger sollte er auf dem Bauche kriechen. Er schleicht lauernd umher, stets auf eine Gelegenheit wartend, um einen Platz einzunehmen, den ein ehrlicher Arbeiter in dem Bestreben, für seine Familie in anständiger Weise zu sorgen, niederzulegen gezwungen war.

Doch was ist das schlimmste Exemplar eines „Scabs?" Es ist der Mensch, der monatelang neben Collegen gearbeitet, die bestrebt waren, ihre Lage zu verbessern; der diese Bestrebungen gutgeheißen und immer befürwortet, für dieselben mit Macht einzutreten; der heilige Eide geschworen, bis zum bitteren Ende bei seinen Kameraden auszuharren, und der, wenn die Stunde der Entscheidung kommt, in schurkischer, schlau berechnender Weise seine Mitarbeiter im Stiche läßt und den Platz Derjenigen einnimmt, die zu unterstützen er fest versprochen. Möge uns der Himmel vor „Scabs" bewahren!

Philipsburg, Pa. Die Lokal-Union, welche wir hier gegründet haben, ist etwas Neues in dieser Nachbarschaft, und die Mitglieder nehmen großes Interesse daran. Der durchschnittliche Lohn beträgt $2 per Tag für zehnstündige Arbeit. Ein guter Arbeiter verdient hier ungefähr ebensoviel wie ein schlechter, welcher für die Compagnien arbeitet; wir können in dieser Beziehung eine Aenderung herbeiführen, sobald unsere Union etwas weiter ist. Unsere größten Contraktoren sind Hoover, Hughs & Co., dieselben lassen Arbeiter von Philadelphia und New York kommen, meistens Deutsche, um ihre Arbeit zu thun, und bezahlen denselben bessere Löhne als besseren [illegible] welche hier in Philipsbura[illegible]day among the

Feinde der Arbeiter.

Querköpfe (cranks) sind in der Arbeiterbewegung ein gerade so großer Schaden als irgendwo anders. Sie sind unvernünftig in ihren Forderungen, nicht allein gegenüber der Gesammtheit, sondern auch gegenüber ihren Kameraden. Sie gehören zu der Sorte, die entweder herrschen oder zerstören will. Sie sind keinen vernünftigen Rathschlägen zugänglich, seien dieselben auch im Interesse ihrer Mitarbeiter, sondern beharren fest auf ihrem Steckenpferd mit all' seinen Fehlern und Unmöglichkeiten, und machen immer großen Krawall, wenn sie damit nicht durchdringen. Sie sind gewöhnlich sehr empfindlicher und eifersüchtiger Natur, stets bereit, jeden Mitkämpfer in der Arbeiterbewegung zu schmähen und anzugreifen, der ihre unweisen und unpraktischen Rathschläge nicht als Orakelsprüche hinnimmt. Solche Leute sind ein Hemmschuh der Arbeiterbewegung. (Labor Union.)

Zur Herabsetzung der Arbeitszeit.

Eine richtige, andauernde Lohnerhöhung ist nur zu erreichen durch möglichste Herabsetzung der Arbeitszeit. Je mehr die tägliche Arbeitszeit verringert wird, destomehr wird die drückende Concurrenz, die in Gestalt von arbeitslosen Kameraden gegenwärtig breite Schichten einnimmt, wodurch der Lohn immer mehr herabgedrückt wird, abgeschwächt. Wir wollen uns dies an einigen Zahlen klar machen.

Nehmen wir an in einer Stadt arbeiten ca. 100 Zimmerleute; diese arbeiten das Jahr 300 Arbeitstage, sind zusammen 30,000 Arbeitstage. Bei einer Verlängerung der Arbeitszeit von 10 auf 12 Stunden, täglich also 2 Stunden mehr, ergibt das Jahr 60,000 Arbeitsstunden, theilen wir diese Stunden durch 12 in Arbeitstage, dann gibt dies 5000 und für das Jahr auf 16⅔ Mann weniger Arbeit.

Anders verhalt es sich bei der Herabsetzung der Arbeitszeit von 10 auf 8 Stunden, also 2 Stunden täglich weniger, macht wiederum 60,000 Stunden, durch 8 getheilt gibt 7500 Arbeitstage und für 25 Mann mehr Arbeit.

Diese Zahlen sprechen für sich selbst, und denken wir uns eine derartige Herabsetzung der Arbeitszeit in irgend einer Branche auf ganz Amerika, ja sogar auf alle zivilisirten Staaten, in denen die gegenwärtige Produktionsform mehr oder weniger ihre Blüthen treibt, ausgedehnt, dürfte bei richtiger Handhabung alsbald eine bedeutende Steigerung des Lohnes zur Folge haben.

New Yorker Plasterer führen das Neun-Stunden System zu jeder Zeit des Jahres durch.

Die Telegraphisten erholen sich nachgerade wieder von der ihnen durch Jay Gould & Co. bereiteten Niederlage. Aus zuverlässiger Quelle verlautet, daß 7000 Mann sich bereits wieder unter das Vereinsbanner zusammengeschaart haben und ihre Zahl täglich zunimmt. Hoffentlich werden sie bald wieder Alle in Reihe und Glied sein und zwar fester vereinigt, wie die erste durch Gould gesprengte Organisation war. Sie werden Vortheil aus der Erfahrung ziehen und den von der Western Union Compagnie wiederum beabsichtigten Anschlag auf ihren Lohn vereiteln. Wenn die Telegraphisten eine Ausdauer bekunden, wie manche andere Arbeiter Organisationen in Strikefällen bekundet haben, so werden sie Jay Gould bei der nächsten Gelegenheit von seinem hohen Gaul herunter reißen.

Der 1. Mai 1886 ist der Tag, der von den organisirten Arbeitern der Ver. Staaten und Canada's dazu bestimmt worden ist, nun einmal den achtstündigen Werktag direkt einzuführen, d. h. nicht länger auf Hülfe Seitens der Legislaturen zu hoffen und zu harren. Keine Zeit von jetzt bis dahin sollte versäumt werden. Man sollte unverzüglich energisch thätig sein, um Alles vorzubereiten. Dazu gehört unter Anderem, daß die Arbeitgeber schon jetzt benachrichtigt werden. Wenn mit der gehörigen Regsamkeit und Umsicht vorgearbeitet wird, so ist es recht wohl möglich, daß der 1. Mai 1886 uns um einen nicht unbedeutenden Schritt näher bringt—entweder zu einer direkten Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit und damit zu einer Errungenschaft der Organisation, welche die Arbeiter nur noch begehrlicher nach immer weiteren Verbesserungen machen würde, oder aber zur Ueberhandnahme der Einsicht, daß nichts Anderes helfen kann, als eine durchgreifende Umwälzung der gesellschaftlichen Verhältnisse. Dem einen oder anderen Ziele wird der 1. Mai 1886 uns näher bringen, wofern nur jeder denkende Arbeiter seine Schuldigkeit thut und zwar von jetzt an, wohlgemerkt, mit verdoppelter Anstrengung, bezüglich Organisation und Agitation. Auf die Vorbereitung, die, wie gesagt, schon jetzt beginnen muß, kommt jedenfalls Alles an. Wird demgemäß ohne Zeitverlust und mit unermüdlicher Ausdauer gearbeitet, dann dürfte [illegible]i 1886 wohl berufen sein, in der Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung als ein merkwürdiges Datum zu figuriren.—Progreß.

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

WHO WILL GET THE MOST MEMBERS THE NEXT THREE MONTHS?

An Open Offer to All.

Upon suggestion of the General Secretary, the Executive Board of the Brotherhood does hereby offer the following valuable books as prizes under the conditions named, to be competed for by the members, and open to all local Unions under our jurisdiction.

FIRST PRIZE.—Riddle's "New Elements of Hand-Railing," worth $7, and Riddle's "Wonders of the Slide Rule," worth $3. Two books, together valued at Ten Dollars.

SECOND PRIZE.—Riddle's "Carpenter and Joiner Modernized," worth $7.50.

THIRD PRIZE.—"The Artisan," a valuable work by Robert Riddle, worth $5.

(As to the merits of these books, see advertisement of Riddle's Books on 8th page of this journal.

The first prize goes to the member who secures the largest number of new members for his Local Union up to Dec. 1st, 1885.

The second prize to the one who secures the second largest number.

The third prize to the one who secures the third largest number.

This offer is open from September 1st, 1885, to December 1st, 1885—three months. All returns must be in this office, at the latest, by December 15th, 1885. The F. S. of each Union shall report to this office the three members of his Union who sesures the largest number of initiations, also the number secured by each respectively.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Aug. 12. Charters granted: Brunswick, Ga., Waterbury, Conn. Claim No. 60, Mrs. Lena Keck, Philadelphia, Pa., brought up. Letter read from Dr. J. H. Bishop, Carversville, Pa., (Physician in attendance on Mrs. Keck, prior to her death.) He testified that Mrs. Keck was ailing with Bronchitis for a period of five months in 1882, and in his opinion she has not been well since: he then attended her. Bro. Keck was a member of the B. only 7 months prior to his wife's death. There being no law to the contrary, the claim was approved.

Resolved, that the attention of the Union be called to the imperfection of our laws governing wife funeral benefits, and that they exercise due caution in the admission of married men whose wives are afflicted with any chronic disease. Also that the attention of the next convention be called to the necessity of amending our Endowment Laws.

Claim 61, Hermann Tauscher, Boston, Mass., died of accidental drowning. Claim approved, provided there was found to be no contributary negligence on part of deceased.

Claim, Mrs. Mary Stewart, Wash. D. C., papers read.

Union No. 1, in arrears for assessments, legally notified of same and suspended from benefit in accordance with Sec. 9, Art. 14, Page 15, of our Constitution. In view of these facts, claim not approved.

Communication from G. P., enclosing complaint from Union No. 1, charging E. B. with violating the constitution in regard to levying assessments. G. S. instructed to ask the G. P. to call upon Union No. 1, to specify wherein there is any violation of the constitution, to define the section and specify the particulars.

Communication from Union 43, Hartford, Conn., also from New Britain, Conn., in regard to the cases of Bros. Jas. P. Parry, and Dennis Clifford, both in arrears to Union 43, and desiring to join Union 97. Ruled that they can do so by complying with the former decision of the E. B., by paying 4 months' dues, fines, etc., and also taking out a traveling card and paying three month's dues in advance, and complying with the law governing traveling cards. A letter from Bro. Jas. P. Parry was also read in regard to the matter.

That all cases of a similar character happening in the Hartford Union or any other Union shall be governed by the above ruling.

Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for July read; accounts found correct; report approved. Assessments 59, 60 and 61 ordered.

Charters granted: Thomasville, Ga.; Memphis, Tenn., and Meriden, Conn. Hermann Tauscher claim No. 61, found correct. Claim from San Francisco, Cal., for Henry Eberling's death, laid over to inquire why it has been held back so long and for further information.

Fifth Annual Report of G. S. read and referred to Auditing Committee.

Letter from Cohoes N. Y. Union 99, showing the situation there. Ordered filed.

Letter from Victoria, B. C., showing that Joshua [illegible] and, Treas., and Samuel Anderson, Trustee, of Union 48, Victoria, B. C., suspended, still [illegible] funds of Union 48 in their possession. G. S. ordered to make efforts to recover the monies.

That the suggestion of G. S. to offer Riddle's Books as prizes to encourage membership be adopted.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

[illegible]—Mrs. Lena Keck, aged 22, wife of Bro. [illegible] Keck, initiated Nov. 24, 1884, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of Pulmonary Consumption [illegible], 1885. Papers received July 25, 1885. Laid over for investigation and approved Aug. 12, 1885.

[illegible]—HERMAN TAUSCHER, age 23, initiated [illegible], Union 43, Hartford, Conn., died of accidental drowning while bathing July 5, 1885. Papers received Aug. 7, 1885.

NOTICE.—Assessments 59, 60 and 61 have been sent out to the local Unions, and the remittings, 13 Lombarton St. should be sent in promptly to this office.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgements, we have received the proper acknowledgements and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 53, Mrs. Mary A. Fabraga, Chicago, Ill. $50 00
No. 54, John A. Kennedy, Cheyenne, W. T., 250 00
No. 55, Stephen Wilkins, Los Angeles, Cal., 250 00

Total..... $550 00

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Monckton's, Tredgold's, Riddell's and Standard Works on hand at bottom figures.	other

Any of the above books can be had at the prices above stated, and sent postpaid to any address. Also any other books, or foreign or domestic trade [illegible]rnals in the mechanical or scientific line.

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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. CLEVELAND, OCTOBER, 1885. NUMBER 10.

Prizes! Prizes! Prizes!

WHO WILL GET THE MOST MEMBERS THE NEXT THREE MONTHS?

An Open Offer to All.

Upon suggestion of the General Secretary, the Executive Board of the Brotherhood does hereby offer the following valuable books as prizes under the conditions named, to be competed for by the members, and open to all local Unions under our jurisdiction.

FIRST PRIZE.—Riddle's "New Elements of Hand-Railing," worth $7, and Riddle's "Wonders of the Slide Rule," w h $3. Two books, together valued at Ten Dollars.

SECOND PRIZE.—Riddle's "Carpenter and Joiner Modernized," worth $7.50.

THIRD PRIZE.—"The Artisan," a valuable work by Robert Riddle, worth $5.

(As to the merits of these books, see advertisement of Riddle's Books on 8th page of this journal.

The first prize goes to the member who secures *the largest* number of new members for his Local Union up to Dec. 1st, 1885.

The second prize to the one who secures the second largest number.

The third prize to the one who secures the third largest number.

This offer is open from September 1st, 1885, to December 1st, 1885—three months. All returns must be in this office, at the latest, by December 15th, 1885. The F. S. of each Union shall report to this office the three members of his Union who secures the largest number of initiations, also the number secured by each respectively.

LISTEN TO CARDINAL MANNING.

In a sermon not long ago, Cardinal Manning of England expressed himself very forcibly in favor of shorter hours of labor. His language is thus:

I have a great respect for political economy, but there is one point on which I am sorry to say I am a very la.ie political economist, and I cannot keep pace with others. I find political economists denouncing all interference, as they call it, of Parliament with the supply and demand in any form of any article whatsoever. But the principle of free trade is not applicable to everything. Why is it not applicable? Because it is met and checked by a moral condition. I am one of those who are of opinion that the hours of labor must be further regulated by law. If the one great end of life were to multiply yards of cloth and cotton twist, and if the glory of England consists or consisted, in multiplying without stint or limit these articles at the lowest possible price, so as to undersell all the other nations of the world, well, then let us go on. But if the domestic life of the people be vital above all; if the peace, the purity of homes, the education of children, the duties of wives and mothers, the duties of husbands and fathers, be written in the natural law of mankind—then I say if the hou[illegible] of labor, resulting from the unregulated [illegible] of a man's strength and skill, sha[illegible] to the destruction of domestic life, t[illegible]e neglect of children, to turning wives and mothers into living machines, and of fathers and husbands into creatures of burden—the domestic life of men exists no longer, and we dare not go on in this path.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THE COAL MINERS have formed a National Union independent of the Knights of Labor. They met in convention last month for that purpose.

A VIGOROUS BOYCOTT of the Daily State Jornal, Jefferson City, Mo., has stopped that sheet from having its work done by convicts in the Missouri State Penitentiary.

WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS all the Saw mills in Saginaw Valley, Mich. are running on the 10 hour system. The new 10 hour law went into effect on Sept. 1. and that and the strike of the mill men has led to the observance of the ten hour rule.

D. C. BLINN, of Bay City, Mich., will travel through Canada the next two months in the interest of the eight hour movement for May 1, 1886. We wish there were one hundred such missionaries all through the United States from now until next May.

LAST MONTH, conventions of the following trades organizations were held: International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders at Milwaukee; Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen at Philadelphia; the Cigar Makers' Int. Union at Cincinnati.

HE Is a Philanthropist who contributes to the public good. He contributes to the public good, who aids in lessening the burdens of life generally. And he lessens the burdens of life (more than any other man) who does most to shorten the day's toil or lessen the hours of labor. S. V. R. TUTHILL.

THE MEMPHIS Evening *Ledger* has yielded to a boycott and now hires union printers; the Daily *States* of New Orleans will be the next to bow to the boycott, which has already cost them over 6000 subscribers and thousands of dollars in advertising. Meanwhile the boycott on the N. Y. *Tribune* continues, and Whitelaw Reid has been "knocked out" as a delegate to the late Republican State Convention.

THE EIGHT HOUR DEMAND.

The proposition to strike simultaneously all over the country for the eight hour law, or to make eight hours the standard day's labor, just as ten hours is now, has its noted precedent in the great English strike for ten hours. It is a remedy we advised long since; that a date be selected upon which all trades shall insist upon eight hours being the legal day of labor. In the State of New York the Trades Assembly has recommended the 1st of May, 1886, as the date. That is far enough ahead to be good notice, so that if any toes be tramped on it will be the fault of their owners. The same date should be adopted throughout the country, and as soon as possible, in order that no injustice shall be done employers through lack of timely notification.

With improved machinery and processes the workingmen have not improved in the matter of hours, hence there is seen increased production and decrease of the number employed. The only remedy—the only means by which all may have a share of the work going **and steady opportunity to earn a living—is by the reduction of the number of hours which shall constitute the day of labor. Wages will adjust themselves afterwards, just as they did when ten hours was substituted for twelves and twelve for fourteen.**—*Labor Tribune.*

TRADE NOTES.

IN NEW YORK bricklayers are *advertised for* at $4 per day of *nine hours!* This is the rapid result of a reduction from ten hours.

THE HATTERS' National Union will shortly introduce a union label, which will enable workingmen to distinguish between a fair and a foul hat.

LET THE carpenters and mill men open a vigorous warfare on all opposition to the nine hour system. Interviews go to show that it can be carried with a little push and energy.—*'Frisco Union.*

IN NEW YORK, the House Framers Union call upon all the building trades to help them in forcing non union men to join, as the union has resolved to unite with all other trades in carrying out the eight hour rule in May, 1886.

WHEN SCABS take the places of union carpenters in New York they have to pay $10 fine along with $5 initiation fee before they can join the union and on most of the jobs they must now either join the union or be discharged. The union of the building trades in one league is death to scabs.

IN NEW YORK, the union carpenters make it a rule to strike on one job after another against non-union men on the ground that such men are dangerous to the best interests of the trade and tend to pull down wages. And in all such strikes the union carpenters of New York are successful.

A CORRESPONDENT asks us when the first "strike" occurred. We cannot tell exactly, but it is recorded that one occurred in Egypt several thousand years ago, when a lot of brickmakers, under the leadership of a young hothead by the name of Moses, laid down their tools and struck out for the Promised Land.—

SOME MEMBERS think that if they come to a meeting once every month or two, and keep their dues squared up that this constitutes their full duty as union men. In all kindness we wish to say to such brothers, that such a course is not right. The prompt and regular attendance of every member is essential to keep up interest and life in the organization.

OF ALL THE TRADES in the United States, according to the census of 1880, the carpenters and joiners show the largest number of workers, 373,143. Of these fully one-fourth are farmers as well as carpenters. The miners come next with 234,228; boot and shoe makers, 194,079; blacksmiths, 172,726; cotton mill operatives, 169,771; tailors and tailoresses, 133,756; painters and varnishers, 128,556; iron and steel operators, 114,539; machinists, 101,136.

LABOR FESTIVALS.

Throughout this land the custom of keeping the first Monday in September as a General Labor Holiday is becoming more universal. On Sept. 7, last, in many cities parades of the trades and labor unions were made and large numbers took part in them. In Chicago 8000 men of different trades unions turned out and made a creditable display, notwithstanding the Anarchists made a counter demonstration the day previous. **In New York, 15,000 men were in line, and in Baltimore on Sept. 12, over 4000 men marched through the streets. In Cleveland and other cities picnics were held. But in the course of time the first Monday in September will become the great universal National Holiday among** Workingmen.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

WE WANT short, newsy items for this journal, and Corresponding Secretaries should fill up the trade blanks for that purpose.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT of the General Secretary has met with the unqualified and hearty endorsement of the local unions.

FROM MANY UNIONS letters have come to our G. S. in praise of the Brotherhood Pins as they are generally admired. The pin is considered neat and tasteful and costs only 25 cents each.

IN SENDING MONIES to this office, all amounts less than $5 can be most cheaply and conveniently sent per *Postal Note* instead of money order. No monies should be sent loosely in letters.

HOW MANY of our unions favor adopting the eight hour system next May? This question will be submitted to all our unions this month for a general vote, so as to instruct our delegates to the Federation of Trades next December.

ALL CLAIMS for Benefits due by the Brotherhood as far as approved are paid up to date, and with the help of the local unions the E. B. and General Officers propose to henceforth pay off every claim the very next day after it is approved. We believe this meets with the endorsment of every union and every member of our Brotherhood. All we ask is the prompt action of every union on each assessment sent to them.

A TOOL INSURANCE is one of the benefits that at no distant date will be adopted by the Brotherhood. In case of complete loss of tools by fire we should pay a benefit of $25. no more, nor no less. No benefit to be paid for a partial loss of tools, nor for any loss by theft. This can be done at very little cost and with the dues of every local union placed at 50 cents per month. It can be done easily, and a small general sick benefit can also be paid.

ON DEC. 8. NEXT: the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canadas will meet in Washington, D. C. Our Brotherhood will be entitled to 2 delegates.

GOVERNOR HILL of New York has forbidden the use of convict labor in the construction of the new south wing of the State Reformatory at Elmira N. Y. The work was being done by contractors who were employing convicts and paying the State only 75 cts. per day for them. The convicts have since been replaced by honest free labor.

PROFESSOR RICHARD T. ELY of Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. writes us that he is preparing a book on labor organisation, also a lecture, entitled "A Plea for Labor Organizations". He would be glad to receive any reports, pamphlets or other matter relating to the subject and we ask our readers to favor him. Professor Ely is a pronounced and influential advocate of trades unions and labor societies and commands a large audience among the thinking and educated of the land.

DURING the past two years it has cost the International Cigar Makers' Union over $210,000 to support members during **strikes and lockouts, of which there have been 152; 69 of these have been successful, 69 unsuccessful, 3 have been compromised and others are still in progress. These strikes affected 3,152 men. This is from the report of A. Strasser, President of the union.**

THE CARPENTER.

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CLEVELAND, OCTOBER, 1885.

EIGHT HOURS.

By I. G. Blanchard.

We mean to make things over, we're tired of toil for naught;
But bare enough to live on, never an hour for thought:
We want to feel the sunshine, we want to smell the flowers,
We're sure that God has willed it, and we mean to have eight hours.
We're summoning our forces from shipyard, shop, and mill,
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will!

The beasts that graze the hill-side, the birds that wander free,
In the life that God has meted have a better lot than we.
Oh! hands and hearts are weary, and homes are heavy with dole;
If life's to be filled with drudgery, what need of a human soul?
Shout, shout the lusty rally from shipyard, shop and mill;
The very stones would cry out, if labor's tongues were still!

The voice of God within us is calling us to stand
Erect, as is becoming the work of his right hand;
Should he, to whom the Maker his glorious image gave,
Cower the meanest of his creatures, a bread-and-butter slave?
Let the shout ring down the valleys, and echo from every hill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will!

Ye deem they're feeble voices that are raised in Labor's cause?
Bethink ye of the torrent and wild tornado's laws!
We say not Toil's uprising in terror's shape shall come,
Yet the world were wise to listen the monitory hum.
Soon, soon its deep-toned rally shall all the nations thrill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will?

From the factories and workshops, in long and weary lines,
From all the sweltering forges, and from the sunless mines—
Wherever toil is wasting the force of life to live—
The bent and battered armies come to claim what God doth give,
And the blazon on their banner doth with hope the nations fill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will!

Hurrah, Hurrah, for Labor! it SHALL arise in might;
It has filled the world with plenty, it shall fill the world with light!
Hurrah, hurrah, for Labor! it is mustering all its powers,
And shall march along to victory with the banner of Eight Hours!
Shout, shout the echoing rally 'till all the welkin thrill—
Eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for what we will!

STAND BY YOUR UNIONS.

P. F. Fitzpatrick, President of Iron Molders' Union of North America, in the Molders' Official Journal, gives this most excellent advice, which we know, if heeded, all labor organizations cannot help but profit by it:

We have never been more seriously impressed with the importance of thorough organization than during the recent trials through which we have passed.

It must be equally apparent to all who are cognizant of the events which the last few months have forced upon us, for without the backing which organization and discipline affords we should now be in a deplorable condition. From this course alone can we derive hope and courage when the hand of the oppressor falls heavily upon us. The strength it confers to combat unjust exactions or to resist impositions of any kind makes men more tenacious of their rights, and causes them to be ever watchful against improper innovations.

Without organization we have no fountain from which to draw sustenance in the hour of trouble; and who will deny the fact that conscious weakness "makes cowards of us all?" What man can stand up boldly against the avarice and oppression of the age, when his hopes of success are based upon his own individual efforts? One by one would be forced to succumb to the power of capital, and step by step he would be reduced to obedience in unrequited servitude, until he would be powerless to break the chains which held him in servile bondage. But cheered and aided by an organized host, having the same interests, feelings and destiny in common, he feels himself a man—a freeman, jealous of his rights and brave in their defense. Hence, workingmen should feel that association and organization is the vital power of self-defense.

IS NOT LABOR A COMMODITY?

In a back number of The Carpenter I observe our friend Jos. A. Labadie endeavors to show that Labor is not a commodity, prefacing his statement with a lament that sometimes the plainest common sense is disregarded. He deprecates the use of the term commodity, in relation to Labor, as used even by labor papers and reformers, and then wants to know by what system of reasoning they can prove that Labor is a commodity.

Mr. Labadie then defines Labor as power, force exerted through the human body, mentally and physically, and says: Anything that is a commodity must have length, breadth, thickness and weight. Labor, he contends, does not possess any of these qualities. It is the producer of commodities, and how can anything produce itself, he asks. To classify it as such is to classify creator and created as one and the same thing which, he states, is an absurdity. After some illustrations he asks whether there is not some difference between the material worked with, and the physical and mental force engaged in altering the *form* of the material. He concludes that it does not follow that Labor is a commodity, because its price is regulated by the same law that regulates the price of undisputed commodities any more than a baby and a log of wood are the same, because the law of gravitation acts on both alike if they are dropped from a house top.

We think that we have fairly stated Mr. Labadie's argument against considering Labor as a commodity.

It is curious that the flaws in his argument should have escaped a mind so solicitous of a correct definition of certain words.

First he disputes that Labor can be a commodity, because a commodity must have length, breadth, heighth, etc. "Labor is a force," he says.

Can that force be exerted any other way except through a *body* having length, breadth, heighth, etc.? Is it not inseparably connected with a *material* something?

It could be reasoned by the same logic he uses, that horses, mules and all animals, are not commodities, because *their* labor is a force. His principle does not and cannot be limited to human beings, because he says "Labor is a force," and anything manifesting this "force" comes within the principle.

He may retort that they cannot labor unless guided or taught, unless controlled. If so, then the labor of any human being that is guided, taught or controlled brings it in the same category.

Labor does reproduce itself, and the same law that governs the value as well as the price of every commodity, *under the existing system*, governs it as well—cost of producing, cost of maintenance.

Sociology is the science that wishes to separate the commodity character attaching to human labor from its human character. Mr. Labadie sees that labor *ought not* to be classed as a commodity, and therefore erroneously concludes that it *is not* such even under the wages system.

How can the creator and the created be classed as one? he asks. But they are, under the wage system. There is no difference, in the capitalistic economy, between the carpenter and his house or the lumber he uses, no difference between the farmer and his wheat, no difference between a human being and a machine or an animal, in the market. Nay, so sternly does cost of production, cost of maintenance, profits on capital, rule under the present system, that when human beings become less profitable than commodities they are discharged, even though starvation ensue; when sheep walks become more remunerative than tenant farmers, the latter are evicted in Scotland and Ireland. Why should Labor, or as Mr. Labadie defines it, force, be something else than a commodity, under the present system, and yet it be admitted that the same law that regulates undisputed chattels, also be recognized as regulating its *price*. Since the law of gravitation acts the same on a baby or a log of wood it is natural to reason that both these bodies have something in common influenced equally by that law. So with human labor. Since the same law that regulates the price of pig iron is admitted to regulate even the labor of human beings—and Mr. Labadie admits this—it is natural to reason that these two facts have something in common. So they have under the wage system. Else why should competition be controlled by organization? Else why should machinery supplant human labor if this inanimate labor force were not cheaper than human labor force. The capitalist don't care a snap whether this labor force is exerted through a human body or an animal body, or an automatic body, called a machine. All he looks to is cheapness and quickness, and any contrivance or labor force that can furnish these two attributes cheaper than the laborer can furnish his body or force, will be used in preference always under the system of private production.

Under the system of private production man's human character is a secondary matter; he is permitted to live for the sake of the products he can create. Men exist for things, not things for men. The created is *greater* than the creator. The commodity more important than the man.

Nay, the *price* of this labor force fixes the condition of the human being to be deprived of the necessity of food, clothing and shelter, its price would come down so as to exclude these "luxuries," but as its animal nature will not permit of this, the pressure of competition is to force it to put up with the poorest food, poorest clothing and poorest shelter on which life and the reproduction of the species can be maintained.

But the human character which attaches to labor can enable it to hit upon a way by which it can emancipate itself from its commodity character just as the baby, when it becomes older, can protect itself against the inconvenient or dangerous influence of the laws of gravitation to which it is subject in common with the log.

When labor owns or possesses the capital necessary to employ it, the necessity of selling its force for wages, and thus giving the capitalistic class a profit, is done away with. Then production will be carried on for the sake of satisfying the natural wants of humanity, not as now, for mere speculation to accumulate wealth.

But so long as capital is owned by a class who make it private property, so long will labor be compelled to sell its force to that class for wages or a price, just so long will that class buy labor as they buy any other commodity, as cheap as they can; or as ignorance, disorganization and competition will let them.

And, therefore, I deduce that as long as it exists under the wages system, human labor is a commodity.

But because the present system degrades humanity below the chattel, it is wrong. And as this wrong can only be abolished by labor getting control of capital so as to employ itself, it should be the aim of every unionist or humanitarian to see that this idea be spread among the people. Capital must pass into the possession of Labor, so that it may rid itself of its commodity character, which now degrades it. Unionism must be the body through which to accomplish that idea; and this the principle animating it, to be thoroughly successful.

Wheeling, W. Va. John Ehmann.

How To Make the laboring man work less and have more will have to be considered. For in spite of all social science and all the dry theorizing which is flung at us from the different churches and societies in the course of the year, I still maintain that the ideal civilization which is to come, and which is the effort of every man to hasten, is all wrapped up in that one principle—that the mass of mankind should work less and enjoy themselves more. Every thirty years since Christ died—every 30 years has been an advance so marked that any man can see it. Europe is treading toward the day when the mass of men shall work less and enjoy more, and that is the goal at which we aim and our only object in this movement is to hasten the progress of humanity in that direction.—*Wendell Phillips.*

In January 1885, all the Journeymen Bakers Unions will meet in convention at Pittsburgh, to form a National Union. They now have a well edited weekly journal, the "Bakers Zeitung" of New York.

OUR CIVILIZATION.

In a recent sermon in New York on "Smartness and Dishonesty", the Rev. R. Heber Newton said:

"Our civilization makes selfishness the main strife of society. It makes poverty possible, and this puts the haunting fear of poverty into every man's heart. The struggle for existence which this engenders blunts the conscience. It crowns Force and Fraud as the natural rulers of the earth, makes Mammon the god, whose elect sons are the smart men whose culture is an education of the knavish traits. We have a nobility growing up whose crest is the dollar, whose manners are often the fruit of an ignorant mind.

"How is the popular ideal to rise higher than the standard it buys in the court of King Capital? As never before wealth is multiplying with marvelous rapidity. Our pre-occupation with material concerns has left us little leisure for the cultivation of the intellect. Until of late, literature, art, and music have had little chance to grow upon our soil. Society has thus been left without the enobling influence of general culture. In the absence of higher ideals, material pleasures and material ambitions have ruled. A groaning, elaborately-decorated supper table, gorgoous dress, an aping of the style of European aristocracy, palaces rivaling those of the Old World—these have been the aspirants of society, and our highest enconium of an entertainment has been "It was got up regardless of expense."

WORKING BY THE SQUARE.

There has been for years a standing joke among carpenters, which related how a new hand, when asked by the boss whether he had, in planing up a lot of "stuff" worked by the square, replied that he had, "that the square was by his side upon the bench the whole time." It would seem now that that old story is about to lose its point, for one Mr. William W. Preston, of Coldwater, Mich., has patented a "plane-guide", which is described as a sort of attachment to the plane, whereby the edge of the board can be squared or bevelled at any angle without applying the try-square or bevel at all.—*Balt. Labor Free Press.*

BALTIMORE HOD CARRIERS.

In Baltimore there is not an organized labor association whose principles of unity and cohesion are more literally adhered to than that of the hod carriers. The members of this organization carry the hod (and there is no more laborious work), and carry out the principles taught in their union as well. The saying, "Independent as a hod-carrier," has long since passed into a proverb. These men of color, for the white hod-carrier has become obsolete, pass laws in their union to be implicitly obeyed. They propose to hold a picnic or give an excursion; who'll go? who can spare the time or the price of a ticket? Such questions are not asked. Go or not go, every member of a hod carriers' association is put down for his allotted contribution, and he pays it, or else he's fired out. And to be fired out means something in a hod carriers' union. These men, who sweat and groan under a heavy load ten hours a day, may lack education, but there seems to be applied in their case a law of compensation, for they appear to be instinctively endowed with a spirit of independence in following their calling that no opposition can break down. The pay of a union hod carrier is $2.50 per day. Some might deem these figures as excessively high, as compared to that received by skilled mechanics in some trades. But these carriers are for the most part organized. A white laborer with pick and shovel thinks he is getting fair wages in this city when he is paid $1.25 per day. At Mount Clare we are creditably informed a laboring man gets but 97 cents for his day's labor, It costs something like $10 to become a member of the hod carriers' union, but the association is protective and beneficial.—*Baltimore Free Press.*

A Monster Meeting of all the trades and labor unions of Philadelphia was held in Industrial Hall on Sept. 26. The object was to protest against the illegal arrest of strikers the bail in such cases having amounted to $20,000 in 3 weeks.

THE WESTERN S[illegible]—Continued.

Cincinnati, O.

Union No. 2 is growing steady and is at the present time in a better condition than any time since it was organized. The eight hour question is the main topic for discussion at the meetings and is ably handled by the members. Now that cooler weather has set in the open meetings will be revived to give non-union carpenters an opportunity of gaining some information about organized labor. Ten dollars has been sent to the Decatur Ill. Union 88 to aid them in their struggle. Trade moderate, mostly the Union men at work, but there are too many non-resident carpenters in the city which keeps wages down. The Council of the Building Trades is going to be a success; and our committee is busy going around to the various unions of the building trades and are meeting with encouragement. Now a word about union men starting to be bosses. A good many have started in the past two or three years—some take withdrawal cards and some do not, They claim they have no time to attend the meetings and such as those of course are too busy making money hiring scabs. But the firm of Ellick, Sprague and Baker are not of that kind. They will not hire a scab but will be union men until they are under the sod. The Mutual Aids in this city attached to Unions are of great benefit to the Unions, as the oftener we get together the more we help each other and advance the cause.

Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter.

Trade moderate, mostly small additions and repairs; wages $2.50 to $3.50, several idle, though all union men at work. We anticipate a very dull winter. Bro. S. W. Irenberg, our C. S., lost his beloved wife Aug. 21; she died of Mountain Fever quite suddenly and Union 64 grieves with him in his loss. Some few contractors have been "kicking" against the nine hour system on Saturdays, and after agreeing to give it, they tried to go back on their promises. The result is, we resolved to boycott them and on Sept. 5, we adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That we will hereafter withdraw our trade from all business houses that employ contractors or give them their carpenter work to do who do not give their carpenters the hour on Saturday; and be it further

Resolved, That we will refuse to handle any lumber bought of any lumber firm which takes contracts and refuses their men the one little hour on Saturday night.

The two Assemblies of the Knights of Labor endorsed our resolutions and assisted us in the boycott. The next Saturday after that two of these contractors told their men to stop on 5 o'clock Saturdays. The Union proposes, to stand solid by the nine hours Saturdays. I think when we get a little stronger we will tell some of the Scabs of Cheyenne, what we are telling the Chinamen to-day, and that is to leave the Territory as we have no use for them. There is quite an excitement here on the Chinese question, all the labor societies have boycotted them and have ordered them to leave the territory and they must go. We mean business and don't you forget it. We are starting a Co-operative Association.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

San Francisco, Cal.

Union 22 has not sent any correspondence for publication this month.

San Rafael, Cal.

Trade quiet; only two jobs under way at present and 'Frisco men have them and bring their men with them; thus we are left in the cold. In spite of all this we have maintained wages at $3.50 per day, and in spite of the efforts of our only scab boss to reduce them to $3.

Los Angeles, Cal.

Trade uncertain, union men all employed anyhow. Wages $2.50 to $3.50. Hours of labor for union men 9 hours per day. Union 56 has touched bottom and is now on the increase. The determination to hold on to the nine hours in spite of the hard times was the cause of some falling off. The prospects are good for holding it now. Bro. A. Vinnette organized the hod-carriers last month. Times are looking up a little but it will not last beyond the harvest. The monopolists have made a corner on Grapes, (that is the owners of wineries) and they only pay $8 a ton for Grapes as against $17 last year. Men who have paid from $1 to $5 an acre for land and planted vineyards are now getting squeezed. This scares off other investors and the workingman, who cuts but a pretty small figure in this; why he can emigrate a little further west, if he be so inclined, embark on the broad Pacific and steer his craft in search of some island where population (according to Malthus) has not yet increased beyond the power of subsistance.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

St. Catherines, Canada.

Trade stagnant, most of our members are scattered working in various cities, the majority at Niagara Falls. Every prospect of a dull Winter; wages $1.75 to $2.

Toronto, Canada.

Trade is still quiet with no encouraging prospects What was the workingmen's hope last spring the Court House and Parliament Buildings seem as far off as ever. The latter owing to the insufficiency of the sum voted for their erection, and the former is delayed for the same reason. Strange, though a number of non-union men are looking for jobs, union men manage to get pretty well employed.

Hamilton, Canada.

Trade fair with plenty of men to fill the demand. I would advise carpenters to stay away from here, many idle now and the number will be increased when the fall rush is over. Wages 12½ to 20 cents per hour for 55 hours work. Fellow workmen: All those who have gained the half-day on Saturdays should be careful and refrain from doing a job on that afternoon or taking tools home on that day as soon doing jobs and taking the work from the employers may depend on it the bosses will soon take note of it and that a man will soon find himself [illegible] black list and without a job, and will be of small

FEDERATION OF ORGANIZED TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

TO ALL TRADES AND LABOR UNIONS IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS, GREETING:

Fellow Workmen: The most important era in the history of the labor movement is upon us. The question now is: Shall we meet it prepared or unprepared? Shall we trust to some chance event to establish the 8 hour work-day, or relying on our own powers prepare for the struggle and wrest victory from those who ignorantly or selfishly oppose the adoption of the 8 hour system on May 1, 1886. With the wage workers united on this point and equipped with funds enough to weather the storm for at least one month, the scales of victory will turn in our favor. Labor acting as a unit, the same as capital, is all powerful, and can enforce its just demands by peaceful, lawful means. Unity of action and a sufficient fund to hold the wolf at bay for a short time is all that is needed. The movement to be successful must embrace all classes of wage workers, so that producers shall produce no more until their terms are peacefully agreed to and their object achieved. Workmen, your duty to yourself. your families and posterity is clearly defined. Lay by a certain sum, say $3.00 per week, invest the same in the necessaries of life before the dawn of May 1, 1886, and be in a position to defy defeat.

So much for individual duty. Now for the Trades and Labor Unions. Let each organization select a strong committee to make a thorough canvass in their respective employments of all workmen, union or non-union, pledging as many as possible to support the adoption of the 8 hour day from May 1, 1886. If we are ever to secure the benefits of reduced hours of labor, which means steadier work, better pay and longer lives for the workers, let us make some sacrifice. Now is the time for action.

Twenty years of peace in such a land as ours, no pestilence or plague, no large standing army or costly naval equipment have taxed our people, and the hard task of labor is not lightened though all the fields of industry are filled with labor-saving machinery and the streets filled with idle men. It rests with the workmen, with the Trade and Labor Unions to reduce the hours of labor and equalize the burdens of toil.

With unity of action and twenty dollars saved for provisions by each workman, we can hold our own and win the struggle. Let us do it. We must prepare!

GABRIEL EDMONSTON, Secretary.

PAINTERS' STRIKE IN HALIFAX.

By request of the House Painters' Association of this city I address you in connection with the trouble we have. 22 of our House Painters representing three shops, have been on a strike here for (4) four weeks. The trouble is what we call the "boy question." Some time ago the association decided to limit the number of boys to learn their trade in each shop to three (3) at any one time, but as some stores had paper stores attached, it was decided to allow them the privilege of two errand boys at their own request, and they not to have any connection with painting. This summer Mr. Vinecove, one of the boss painters, worked his two errand boys at the business with the men and on being asked to withdraw them he refused, therefore the men struck and with the exception of six (6) scabs who went back after two weeks, are still out. The above explains the matter. The object of my writing is this: Mr. John E. M. Taylor, boss-painter, one of the masters whose men are out, leaves here on Saturday for Boston for the purpose of engaging painters to come here to work. Now, sir, knowing your great interest in the Trades Union cause, I would ask you in behalf of the association I have the honor to represent, to publish our cause and assist personally to prevent men coming here to be duped into a false promise of steady work which they will not receive in this city. Another Boss painter has discharged his six men this week because the association have opened a paint shop to enable those out of employment to get work. They are still out and I think he is only testing them, as some of the bosses are trying hard to burst the society. Halifax painters are now put to the hardest test they ever had since we organized. Hoping you will endeavor to use your influence in our cause, I remain, fraternally yours,

JAMES J. O'DONNELL,
President Journeymen House Painters' Associa'n,
206 Barrington St.

Halifax, N. S., Sept. 11, 1885.

"HE STUCK."

The sticking qualities of the colored hod-carrier in Baltimore are good. We say "colored," for it is a rare exception to find a white man in the profession today. What is here meant by "sticking qualities" may be illustrated by a little incident which happened during a strike among these laborers, some time ago. Two carpenters were discussing the aforesaid strike in a shop, when a colored woman entered and began gathering a basket of shavings and chips. Presently the woman looked up and said: "Is you of de union?"

"Yes," replied one of the men, "we belong to a trade union."

"You's right, you is; my ole man (meaning her husband) is union; and he's on de strike wid de rest."

"He is a union hod-carrier, then?"

"*Deed*, he is."

"Do you think he'll stick?"

"STICK?" repeated the hod-carrier's wife, STICK! you jest bet he'll stick. If he didn't, he couldn't libe wid me, honey; God knows he couldn't."

He stuck; the strike was won; and it is fair to presume that he is living on good terms with his old woman, and that they both enjoyed themselves at Loch Raven Monday, where the union hod-carriers held their picnic.—*Balt. Labor Day Press.*

THE RUSHING FOREMAN.

"Here, don't give but two blows to drive that 8-penny" and then, without stopping to see whether the confused workman gives one or a dozen blows to drive the next nail to its head, the RUSHING FOREMAN stumbles over a bunch of shingles in his hurry to tell another man—"Better file your saw sharper so you won't be all day cutting that *jice*."

Another workman who has just finished a 3-inch mortise through a very tough pine knot, and whose perspiring brow proves that he has been hard at work, happens to be met while, for a few seconds, he is wiping off the perspiration with—"Are you going to stand there all day doing nothing;" and before the astonished workman knows who has spoken, the RUSHING FOREMAN has disappeared around the corner of the building.

Foremen of this character are extremely obnoxious to workmen. Beginners or apprentices are made so nervous that, for some little time after the suddenly spoken words, they are unable to do anything, and, in many cases, it takes half a day for them to regain their equilibrium. Old stagers, however are worthy of attention by a looker-on after the visit of a cyclone foreman. We can not adequately express the mingled contempt, hate, go-to-the-devil look, that overspreads the countenance of the true mechanic. The plans of the latter are entirely upset by the unwarranted remarks of the foreman. But the greatest evil befalls the apprentice, for he is led to believe that a great noise and show of work is all that is necessary to please the boss; and so nails, are sent home with two blows, utterly regardless that the head of the hammer makes many indentions in the wood, which, before painting, must be smoothed off, thus giving treble work, simply that the term *rusher* may be applied to their names.

Another great trouble with the kind of foreman under consideration, is his inability to give explicit directions just how he wants to have work finished. His mind is so intent on having all the work going on at a locomotive gait, that he turns from the boss of the framers before he has explained his wants, to tell the laborers what he wants done in their line; and then with a hop, skip, and jump, he is up in the second story trying to show the workmen there how partitions are to be set; then while gently mopping his forehead with his shirt sleeve, he prides himself upon his ability to give distinct orders, if necessary, to twenty different men in as many minutes

The rushing foreman also inculcates another bad habit among the workmen. While he is around, the men feel strung up like a newly wound clock, but when he is away, a natural relaxation follows, and a positive don't-care-if-I-don't-work feeling is experienced, that, in a short time, becomes a habit, and, necessarily, leads spectators to exclaim, "That gang of men needs watching."

A few such foremen as we have described may be found in every city. They command no respect from the men under them, and, as a rule, they do not get as much work done, as a man who is less noisy and demonstrative.—*California Architect.*

WAGES AND WHISKEY.

A laboring man recently wrote a letter to a German paper in which he tells his observations in reference to the relation between drink and the amount of wages. From 1872 to 1877 he was employed in a large manufacturing establishment in Leipzic. During the years 1873 to 1875, when wages were, according to the prevailing notion, comparatively high, very little whiskey was consumed, the workingmen being all satisfied with their ordinary allowance of beer; but when in 1874 wages began to fall, the men commenced to drink whiskey and in 1876, when wages were down to one-half of what they had been in 1873, more whiskey was consumed in one month than there had been in the whole year of 1873. Similar reports and statistics from all parts of the world go to prove that low wages, invariably, result in hard drinking among the laboring classes and principally of whiskey, gin and similar beverages. If temperance people, so called, wish to make themselves really useful, one of their first steps should be to work at having all wages raised to the highest possible notch.

THE POWER OF THE LABOR ELEMENT.

If there were no other indications of the growing importance of the laboring classes, the constant efforts of politicians to conciliate and befriend laboring men would be evidence sufficient.

The importance of the labor element grows just as fast as grows education. Teach a man what his power is and where he belongs, and it will not take him long to resolve to use the power to place himself where he belongs.

Politicians as a class are keen-witted and far-seeing. They have found out long ago that which laboring men as a class have not yet fully found out, namely, that organized labor is destined to rule the nation.

It is simply a question of organization. The power is there; all that is needed is the proper alliance of the power. The anxiety of political parties to have the laboring men on their respective sides ought to teach every laboring man his individual importance. What political party can be successful in this country without the labor vote? None. Think of the power, then, labor already has.

The great problem of the future is, how shall labor be organized? What will be the proper objects of such organization? It will take a great effort to effect such organization, and great wisdom and self-control to carry out its objects.

Think of these things, men of labor! The future has much thought, much anxiety in store for us, but it holds also the promise of great power and great elevation. If politicians recognize our importance, we should not be slow to recognize it also. We are rapidly advancing to the condition when a simple demand on our part will meet with ready compliance. We must meanwhile educate ourselves to demand only that which is right and to make that demand so unmistakably that refusal to comply therewith will not be thought of.

Laboring men must learn to occupy the highest place of right and justice. Justice wins at last. At the bottom of everything lies education. Learn what is right. Organize to do it.

—*Firemen's Journal.*

TOOLS AS BAGGAGE.

A case, especially interesting to those who have to travel and carry tools, has just been decided by the Iowa board of railroad commissioners.

In April last, one Dusey made complaint that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy refused to carry a chest containing his carpenter tools and clothing, as baggage on a passenger train. The commissioners decided that it should have been carried as baggage. A motion for a re-hearing was filed by the company, which was argued by attorneys for the road. They claimed that the company had the right to make rules excluding all articles except wearing apparel from baggage to accompany a passenger, and under this right the refusal to accept carpenters' tools was justifiable. The commissioners decided to adhere to their former ruling. They admit the right of the company to make reasonable rules with regard to the management of their business, but a rule which excludes articles declared by authoritative decision of the courts, the character of baggage would be in derogation of the law. A reasonable quaniity of mechanic's tools in a trunk, box or chest with his clothes, to the weight of one hundred and fifty pounds, constitutes baggage, and is entitled to baggage principles. If a passenger should, by fraud or concealment, attempt to have tools, or valuables not having the character of baggage, carried, the case would be different, and the carrier would be relieved from liability. But each case would have to be determined on the facts therein.

THE MODERN theory of the eight-hour question is beautifully substantiated by Alfred the Great in the practices of the ninth century. He codified the English laws, formed a national representative assembly and protected the rights of the common people, and the object[illegible]en life was to divide the day in[illegible] parts; the first to regal duties, the[illegible] to religion and study, and the [illegible] repasts, exercise and sleep, thus exemplifying the benefits of moderated labor and study.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, OCTOBER, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canadas, being the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	One Year.
One inch	$ 75	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00
⅛ Column	1 00	2 25	4 50	8 00
¼ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
½ Column	3 00	6 50	14 00	26 00
One Column	5 00	12 00	24 00	45 00

Liberal discount on standing contracts and for larger space.

None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	per 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
German " " "		50
Blank Bonds, " "		5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

☞Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on death of wife must be made in the manner above stated.

AND STILL THEY COME!

During September our Brotherhood has added NINE new unions to its jurisdiction. Charters have been granted as follows: Union 109, Galveston, Tex.; 110, Owosso, Mich.; 111, Lawrence, Mass.; 112, Lynn, Mass.; 113, Parsons, Kansas; 114, Memphis, Tenn. (colored); 115, Bridgeport, Conn.; 116, Thomasville, Ga. (Colored); 117, Massillon, Ohio. We have also gained over 600 members more than last month. This is certainly encouraging. All we ask is for every member to do his duty, and our Brotherhood before long will take a leading place among all the trades unions of America.

SUSTAIN THE LABOR BUREAUS.

In the collection of statistics and facts bearing upon the condition of the working classes, the various State Labor Bureaus of Statistics are performing a valuable service, but the efficiency of these Bureaus is very often largely destroyed by the apathy, indifference or pure "cussedness" of the working classes—the very ones who are most to be benefitted by the investigations. For unorganized workmen to act in this way might be naturally expected; but for organized labor to stand by in utter indifference to the work of these bureaus and refuse or neglect to give them information, is certainly criminally shameful. We appeal to our members and to all classes of labor to come to the aid of these labor bureaus and assist them in making labor's wrongs and labor's condition known to the world. Such an effort costs but little and can do great good! Call for blanks from these bureaus and fill them out. Also apply to the Commissioners in each State for their reports, and you will get them and this will show you take some interest in this work.

WHO WILL TAKE First Prize for bringing in the most members before Dec. 1, 1885?

SEE ADVERTISEMENT of Andrew's Saws on our 8th page. Special offer to our members.

MOST OF OUR REPORTS this month from various cities, indicate that the prospects for work in the Carpenter trade this Fall are in favor of a fairly busy season. Even now trade is considerably better than it was this time last year. The general run of wages, however, is from $1.50 to $2.50, which is fully 20 per cent lower than four years ago. And this decrease in wages has been due to the lack of thorough organization in the trade, and in many cities, were it not for the existence of our local unions of carpenters, wages in the trade would have decreased still more.

ALL LOCAL UNIONS of the Brotherhood must send the result of their vote to this office, before Nov. 1, 1885, on the question of strike benefits in connection with the Federation of Trades. Our Brotherhood has been connected with the Federation ever since it was founded in 1881. And the Federation serves to unite the various National and International trades and labor organizations such as the Cigar Makers, Printers, Amalgamated Engineers, Cabinet Makers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Granite Cutters, Lake Seamen, Tailors, etc. The Cigar Makers have adopted the strike benefit amendment of the Federation by a great majority.

THE MARKED REDUCTION IN THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Hand in hand with increasing earnings has gone a corresponding reduction in the hours of labor. It is a positive fact that the working hours are shortest today in countries where wages and productiveness are highest. While the working week in England averages 54 to 56 hours, Germany's and France's week still average 72 hours, with many industries at 78 hours. Massachusetts has fixed 60 hours by statute without having experienced any incursion by competing neighboring states, which still adhere to longer hours. It has been the common experience, whenever tried, that shorter hours enable the workman to put more energy into his work. In the early part of this century, in English cotton factories, the week extended to 74 hours; from 1883 it was reduced to 69 hours. From this it went gradually to 60 hours, and in 1874 to 56½ hours, which may be considered the normal working time of the week in Great Britain, although there are trades where 50 to 52 hours is the rule, notably in the building trade. In the United States the extent of the working day in cotton mills is quoted by Mr. Atkinson as having been 13 hours in 1840. This was gradually reduced to 11 hours, and since 1883 to 10 hours in Massachusetts, with other states beginning to move in the same direction, the State of Rhode Island having adopted ten hours a day within a month of this writing. In speaking of the building trade and of the normal working day of 8 hours in the latter part of the middle ages, Thorold Rogers says: "Employers were very likely to discover that the laborer's resistance to an excessively long day was not entirely personal, but that the work might suffer from the workman's weariness and exhaustion."

The excellence of the work, lasting through ages, when more recent constructions have disappeared entirely, is even a more eloquent proof of the soundness of the economic views of our forefathers than the voices which are raised from the grave of yellow parchment. Germany, then at the head of Europe in commerce and manufacture, the economic ruler of the world, the banker and trader of Europe, held to the same rules during its high tide of prosperity. All of which shows that reasonable hours are not at all incompatible with great activity and productiveness; nay, that they are a necessary condition to their achievement.—*Boston Herald.*

THREE KINDS OF UNION MEN.

In his *Monthly Circular*, under the above heading, Mr. Robert Knight, General Secretary of the Boiler Makers' and Iron Shipbuilders' Society, of England, administers a wholesome lecture to the members of his own and all other associations. Mr. Knight says:

"There are three classes of unionists, and in every society it would be very easy for an observer to classify them if needed. The first class is composed of the intelligent members of the union. They attend all the meetings; they take an active interest in everything that concerns the society; they fill the offices, serve on committees, and do all the work necessary to keep the Union running smoothly. They know what is going on; without them the society would cease to exist, and knowing this they are men enough to do the work necessary to keep it moving, realizing that the downfall of the Union would not only injure themselves, but would also injure a majority of the members who form the other two classes. These men deserve all the honor and encouragement that can be given them, and all the benefits the Union can confer on them; but instead too often they are abused and reviled by the others The second class might be called the "careless crowd." They are not naturally bad; they would dislike the Union to fall and die, but they dislike still more to spend an evening once per month for its welfare. They may visit the rooms once or twice a year to pay up, but if they can get their dues carried for them it is quite a relief. A meeting is a terrible bore to them, and they would rather play a game of "dominoes," or "seven up," or talk politics, than attend a meeting. It surprises you to know what an amount of business they have on their hands: they have not one spare evening in the whole year if you ask them to lend their presence. These men think and feel that they are good union men; they know that there are a few who will attend the meetings and do all the work, and by simply paying their dues when they are called for they think they do their whole duty. The balance of the Union are the growth of the last class, and the dues called for by the Union is looked upon by them as a terrible tax. They firstly neglect to pay, then secondly may get notice of arrears, but latterly are suspended and expelled. They feel bad over it perhaps for a day or two, and then they say they don't care. It seems strange that although all are alike under the same obligation, all are alike interested, all suffer or gain as the Union is weak or strong, yet two-thirds of them will not devote an hour or two per month to that upon which the measure of their butter and bread depends. They may be designated by three words—First, Intelligence; second, Selfishness; third, Dead to Duty. "Whoever the cap fits is at liberty to put it on,"

TWO POWERFUL UNIONS.

Among the most powerful world-wide Trade Unions whose headquarters are in England, are the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

We have before us the twenty-fourth annual report of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, through the courtesy of James S. Murchie, of Manhester, England, General Secretary of the society. This organization is justly considered one of the greatest and most ably managed Trade Unions in the world. Mr. Murchie has been Secretary for many years. It has now 431 branches scattered throughout the world—472 in the British Islands, 24 in this country, 5 in Canada, 8 in New Zealand, 16 in Australia and 4 in South Africa—and had a total of membership of 25,186 on April 1, this year.

During the year 1884 the net income was $296,585; the net expenditure, $289,665; leaving a cash balance of $286,265, or an increase of $6,915. The total funds, buildings and other property stands at $316,350. These amounts may not seem to be very great, in considering number of members, and show more than anything else that strict economy and judicious management are exercised. But when we consider the aggregate sums that have passed through the Society's hands during the twenty four years of its existence, there is shown what the shilling a week amounts to, and what workingmen can do by their own exertions.

Since 1860 there was paid out in unemployed benefit, $960,550; tool benefit, $82,375; sick benefit, $777,660; funeral benefit, $144,745; accident benefit, $88,750; superannuation benefit, $40,080; trade privileges or strike benefit, $342,695; benevolent grants, $56,225; grants and loans to other trades, $10,915: total $2,503,995.

THE ENGINEERS.

The thirty-fourth annual report of the Amalgamated Engineers of England has just been issued. The Union has 430 branches, distributed in various parts of the world, 42 being in the United States. It has a membership of 50,681, and received £157,484. 15s 3½d., or about $787,425, in dues and assessments during the year, and paid out $864,205, showing that business was extremely dull, the Union paying out-of-work benefit. In January, 1884, there were 1,893 members out of work, and the number gradually increased to 4,090 in December. The cause of the depression in this particular trade was attributed by Secretary John Burnett to a collapse in the steamship building, which had become a speculative mania in England in 1882 and 1883.

Notwithstanding the depression in business, the Union increased its membership by 263, and it is singular, when compared with American Trades Unions, that since 1857—the date of the amalgation, when it had 11,829 members—the membership has steadily increased, and never, as in all Unions here, decreased in times of panic or depression. The Union has an accumulated fund of $813,810. During its thirty-four years of existence it has paid out in sick, superanuation, accident, funeral, out-of-work and other benefits nearly twelve million dollars. Its Secretary has been in that position for many years.

FROM OUR MAILS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

Somerville, Mass.

Trade good; wages $2 to $2.50. Union 24 making headway.

Holyoke, Mass.

Dull. 250 carpenters in city and 75 out of work; wages $1.50 to $2.50.

Hartford, Conn.

Work dull, but all union men are employed. Union 43 is increasing steadily in membership.

Providence, R. I.

Work fair; a good many non-union men out of work; wages $2 to $2.75. Work brisker than at this time last year.

Lawrence, Mass.

Union 111 has made a good start here and Bro. Silas Dwire, of Haverhill, Mass., has been the means of starting us.

Meriden, Conn.

Union 49 has elected its full staff of officers on Sept. 1, and is now in good running order. We are meeting every Tuesday night for the present.

Boston, Mass.

Trade moderate; wages average $2.50. Union 33 growing and making efforts to organize suburban towns. Charleston, Chelsea and Brockton are now being worked on and will soon have unions.

Lynn, Mass,

Union 112 is organized here and we have every reason to believe we shall make this Union a grand success. We have got some good stock to start with. Bro. Jos. G. Clinkard of Union 33, Boston, deserves a great deal of credit for organizing this city.

Haverhill, Mass,

Union 82 is active and we are at work helping to organize surrounding towns. We sent 2 delegates up to Manchester, N. H. to help them organize. Bro. Dwire took Lawrence, Mass. in charge. There is one contractor there who has not paid his men in three months.

Manchester, N. H.

We have discussed the matter of forming a Union here ever since Gen. Sec. P. J. McGuire visited us last March, but in this corporation-ridden town very few workmen have the nerve to say they own themselves. However the prospects are brighter now than ever before in favor of a carpenters' union. We held a few preliminary meetings on the subject. Trade dull.

New Britain, Conn.

Union 97 progressing favorably. New members initiated at every meeting and it is only a question of time when we will have all the carpenters in the city. The new unions formed by Union 97, in Meriden and Waterbury, are doing well and promise to be among the strongest in the Brotherhood. Eleven of the members of Union 97 went to Waterbury to help install the Union there, and all speak very highly of the hospitality of the Waterbury Union. Work is dull here, we have too many of the craft here, and the outlook is not very promising. Average wages $2.25, although there are many getting less. Our Union took the initiative in forming a Trades Assembly here, and the result so far is all that could be expected. Delegates from seven labor organizations have presented credentials, and there are a few others to hear from yet. The delegates are all live men, who are imbued with the principles of reform, and we believe that the formation of the Assembly argues well for the cause of labor in this city. One of the grievances of our trade in this city is the practice which of late has grown too prevalent, of letting contracts to out of town contractors, who invariably brought their help with them, and let the carpenters of this city remain idle. This matter was taken up by the Trades Assembly at the last meeting, and a resolution passed, unanimously, asking the members of the several organizations represented to boycott all buildings let to out-of-town contractors. As the Trades Assembly represents about one thousand organized workmen, who understand the power of the boycott, and know how to use it, it is probable that in the future our members will be employed in preference to outsiders.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

Washington, D. C.

No trade correspondence from Union No. 1 has been sent to the G. S. this month.

Oneonta, N. Y.

Trade good, but prospects are it will soon flatten out. Wages $1.50 to $2.50. Union 101 is getting along splendidly; new members every week.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Union 3 still growing. Trade very dull, not much prospect of improvement. We have about 200 carpenters here and one-third are idle. Wages $1.25 to $2.50.

Germantown, Pa.

Trade fair; wages $2.75 per day and the rule is 59 hours work per week. The branch here has made application to Union No. 8 for permission to have a separate Union in Germantown and Chesnut Hill.

Scranton, Pa.

Trade practically dead in this city just now, and the best men in the city are not getting more than $2.25 compared with $2.50 last year, and they think themselves very fortunate to have that. The few that are working out of three or four hundred men in this city, I don't believe half of them are busy and those that are, are run like slaves, in fact worse.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Trade dull, many country carpenters crowding into the city and a large number idle union men however manage to keep fairly em[illegible] wages $2.50 to $2.75, the latter figure [illegible]

Walking Delegate, Bro, J. [illegible]

his position and since then no one has been secured to fill it. During last Winter Bro. Dey while acting as Walking Delegate rescued many a job from the hands of "scabs" which they would have been willing to take at $2.00 and union men were put in their places at far higher wages. The result was, the non-union men were crowded so they had to join the Union and although the winter was extremely dull, Union No. 8 kept up at the highest notch and union-men were well employed. This demonstrates the value of the work that was done by Bro. Dey and hence he deserves this tribute. However, the office was considered by some to be too costly, but for all that it was very beneficial.

Baltimore, Md.

Union 29 is still holding her own and taking in new members, slowly 'tis true, but what we do take in are good men and we keep them, which is better than getting them faster and dropping them nearly as fast, though of course we would like to induce them to come in a good deal faster than they do. We have raised our initiation fee again, it is now $5.00. Monthly dues the same, 50 cents. The union turned out strong in the labor parade Sept. 12, and was specially complimented by the Chief Marshal on their numbers and appearance. We would have liked to had our brothers of Union No. 1 with us, but our notice was too short. Trade is fair with all union members employed at present. Oriole Assembly 1649, composed strictly of housecarpenters, and Union 29, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, have jointly addressed a circular to builders and mill operators. The circular sets forth that members of the above organizations will not hereafter work on any job where a carpenter is employed who is not a member in good standing of one or the other of these associations or a member of the Stairbuilders' Union, nor for an employer who may attempt to work laborers at the trade, using tools, nor will a member be allowed to do piece work unless he furnishes the material. The circular also sets forth that cabinet makers from the factories will not be tolerated to put up work in buildings where union carpenters are employed.

Troy, N. Y.

Dull at present; wages $1.75 to $2.75. The bosses are cutting prices to get work, so it is now impossible to get a job at a paying price. Carpenters work by the hour here and work only 8 hours on Saturdays. We are agitating the question of scaling wages, and we are going to give our employers three month's notice from Jan. 1, next. Union 78 is going to have a public meeting hereafter the first meeting night of each month. The carpenters of this city have taken united action with the support of our contractors, against a firm in this city, Green and Waterman, who make it a specialty to go around and get the hard wood finish in our best houses and then hire cabinet makers to do the work at far less wages than carpenters. This firm gets the work by misrepresenting that carpenters are not competent to put up hard wood finish. So we have resolved that no union carpenter will be allowed to work on a building where the firm of Green and Waterman have any part of the building to finish. The encroachment of the Sash and Blind Manufacturers has also been dealt with and we are now boycotting any sash and blind factory that takes any part of a building except sash, doors, blinds and mouldings, and they get 30 days to fill all unexpired contracts. We refuse to use any material that comes from any firm in violation of this rule.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Galveston, Texas.

Union 109 has been formed here and we are now in thorough working order. The prospects are good for a strong union here.

Memphis, Tenn.

Trade good; fair prospect for Fall. Wages $2 to $3. Union 40 is growing finely. We initiated 10 new members in one meeting and they still keep coming.

Mobile, Ala., Union 89.

Union 89 is doing well, increasing every week; all members take a great interest in the meetings. Wages $2.50 to $3; work fair. Our initiation fee is $3 from Oct. 1, 1885. All union men at work.

Brunswick, Ga.

We are getting along nicely. Union 42 had a public meeting lately and it was addressed by Bro. D. F. Sleeper, formerly of Cleveland, O. Wages $1.50 to $2. Trade fair. All union men at work.

Mobile, Ala., Union 92.

All the members of Union 92 are at work, and on October 6, Union 92 gives a reception at their Hall corner of St. Louis and Lawrence Streets. Trade quiet, wages $1.50 to $3.00. There are 300 carpenters in Mobile and 100 idle. Union 89 and 92 visit each other every meeting. They work together in a brotherly manner.

New Orleans, La.

Union 37 is working hard to get first prize for the most new members. Times are picking up; all our members at work—no first-class hands idle. Wages $1.50 to $3, while good men get $2.50 to $3. Piece work is doing its usual damage to the trade..

Union 16 reports trade fair; city crowded with strange carpenters; wages $2 to $2.50. Wages for piece work: Weather boarding 75 cents per square, Flooring 75 cents to $1.00, Sheeting 35 to 40 cents, Framing 75 cents to $1, on light buildings.

Charleston, S. C.

Trade fair; nearly every carpenter at work owing to the great damage done here by the heavy storm at end of August. But it has filled the city with carpenters who have swarmed in from the country towns and keep wages down at rates of $1.50 to $2.50. Another evil is the number of boys or lads employed at the trade here; they swarm on all the jobs.

A Card to Carpenters of Charleston.

BROTHER CARPENTERS:—May I ask you a few questions? Can you show me the man who does not want the very best of wages in the trade? No, every man wants the best of pay. Now, do you expect to get it by standing off and letting a few of your fellow workmen strive against a majority of non-union carpenters who are ready to work for almost nothing? No, of course not. Then come in among us and join Union 52 and we will be able in the future to uphold our wages and accomplish many other aims. W. H. BURGESS, C. S.

Oxford, N. C.

At last the ten hour system is adopted here among the carpenters in place of the old rule to work from sunrise to sunset. Last month we secured it through the hard efforts of Bro. J. O. Ruth, formerly of Raleigh Union 71. Work is brisk with plenty of men for the work.

Louisville, Ky.

Trade moderate, not many out of work, all union men are employed. Wages $1.50 to $2.50. Union 7 meets at Beck's Hall every Friday night, and promises to double its membership, though we now number 200 members. We have expelled a few of our members for wrong doing and their names are in the Black List on the 8th page of this journal.

Vicksburg, Miss.

Union 32 is duly organized, and now the colored carpenters are organizing and will soon apply for a charter. There has been considerable work here this summer, but at present it is dull and the city crowded with idle men. Wages $1.75 to $2.50, and work is pretty well wound up for the season. The town is overrun with "scrub" workmen as the demand this summer was so great that draymen and field hands turned out en masse with saw and hatchet until "the woods are full of them." So carpenters better steer clear of here.

THE WESTERN STATES.

Muskegon, Mich.

Trade very dull; wages $1.50 to $2; many idle.

Dayton, Ohio.

Wages $1.25 to $2.50; trade poor but picking up. Union 104 doing well.

Owosso, Mich.

Union 110 is in working order and has elected a full set of officers.

Eau Claire, Wis.

Trade dull; wages $1.25 to $2.50. Over half the carpenters here are idle.

Sedalia, Mo.

Very dull; wages $1.75 to $2.75. Out of 250 carpenters in the city 100 are idle.

Detroit, Mich.

Trade quiet, all union men at work and Union 11 gaining in members every week.

Columbus, Ohio.

Union 61 will hold a public meeting Tuesday, Oct. 6, at Union Hall, 22 East Main Street.

Kiowa, Kansas.

Work is paralyzed completely; too many carpenters and wages down to hard pan $1.25 to $2 per day.

Leavenworth, Kansas.

Very dull; many idle; wages $2 to $3. Railroad shops on short time, 44 hours per week at 22½ cts. per hour.

St. Paul, Minn.

Trade fair; work picking up. Wages $1.50 to $3. Fully one-fifth of the trade idle. Union 87 progressing right along.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

We have started Union 108 here and have a live set of men and every promise of having one of the best unions in the west.

Bellaire, Ohio.

Very dull; fully one half out of work; wages $1.50 to $2. If the lockout in our glass works were settled times would improve here in our line.

Evansville, Ind.

Union 90 is doing well—still getting new members. We had a large pic-nic at Salt Wells Park. Work is picking up—not many union men idle now

St. Joseph, Mo.

Trade fair; work increasing. Wages $2 to $2.75. Out of 450 carpenters in town 200 are idle. Union 91 meets every Wednesday night at K. of L. Hall. Growing in membership every meeting.

Jackson, Mich.

Trade dull; 300 carpenters in town, 80 of them idle. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. Union 26 increasing and we have formed a Co-operative Building Association, but have not got any building started yet.

New Albany, Ind.

Union 19 meets every Saturday night and is solid. We consider the Brotherhood the best society in the country and every carpenter should belong to it. And as for our Journal, it is the best labor paper for its size that has ever been printed.

Akron, Ohio.

Moderate; wages $1.50 to $2; one-third of the men idle. Union 84 is gaining at every meeting—most all union men at work. We expect before long to have every good carpenter in this city in the union. Our Gen. Sec. McGuire spoke here at our public meeting September 28, and we had the hall jammed.

Chicago, Ill.

Union 21 is not in the condition she might be, and the sooner her members realize this and make an effort to re-build the union the better for us all. Wages are at all prices from $1 to $2.50 and the city full of idle men. A branch of Union 21 has been organized on the south side and meets at 2974 State Street every Monday Evening. Union 21 made quite a creditable showing in the labor parade here on Sept. 7.

Moberly, Mo.

The situation of the locked-out Wabash employees is such, that so far very few have been set to work as agreed. The company claims a lack of funds with which to pay men and are working the shops on short time again. But I observe that the old men who have been set to work are about the only ones who work short time, for nearly all the "scabs" work till 6 o'clock. I have not given up the idea of forming a union of carpenters here when matters become settled.

Martins Ferry, Ohio.

Very dull, no prospect of any change for better; wages $1.50 to $2; many idle. Union men all at work and get the preference over non-union men.

Sandusky, Ohio.

On September 3, our General Secretary, P. J. McGuire visited this city and organized Carpenters Union 107 of Sandusky. His address has been the means of leading the printers also to organize a union.

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Union 65 is prospering and work is fair. Bro. Geo. W. Harris, was very grateful to the Union and to the Brotherhood for the $50 benefit sent on death of his wife. He thanked the Brotherhood in a neat little speech, and desires that his acknowledgement of thanks be published in THE CARPENTER.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Union 34 had a very large public meeting at Windom Hall, Sept. 16, and we have been very busy initiating new members every week, and we now number nearly one hundred members. On Sept. 19 our Union was incorporated under the State laws Wages average $2.25. We meet every Friday Evening at 125 Nicollet Ave.

Decatur, Ill.

Union No. 88 desires to return its thanks publicly to Union 2 of Cincinnati, for its donation of $10 to aid our locked out members in the Wabash railroad shops. Many of these men sold all they had to buy bread. We have started a Co-operative Building Association and it is progressing finely. We have taken several good contracts and employ five or six men steady. The store we have also pays well. Trade fair; wages $1.50 to $2.25. All union men now at work.

Toledo, O.

Trade not brisk; prospects good. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. Fully one-quarter of the carpenters in Toledo are idle. Union 25 is gaining. This Fall we will build her up to a good standard. We buried one of our new members Bro. Chas. J. Lorenz, on Sept. 6. Union 25 turned out 70 strong and made a grand display to the discomfiture of those who said we never would amount to anything.

Springfield, Mo.

Trade fair, with prospects better for Fall work, wages $1.50 to $2.25, a few idle. Union 102 meets every Tuesday night in Grand Army Hall and we will double our numbers before the first of the year. Our journal,—THE CARPENTER—is a welcome guest here. There is a good surplus of Carpenters in Springfield and there is a large stock of saw and hatchet men. Contractors figure low and then make use of these men, because they are cheap. However all our union men are at work at fair wages.

Denver, Col.

Trade very bad, and no prospect of improvement; fully one-fourth of the trade is idle, wages $2.00 to $3.00, very few get the latter price. We are strongly in favor of eight hours, but some think it is a hard job now to make a living on 10 hours work, so it will be worse at eight hours. But they don't see, that if we work 10 hours right along wages will keep coming down until in a few years we will get even less than eight hours pay for ten hours work, where if we reduce the hours we will be getting 10 hours pay for the same work before long. Union 55 proposes to have a class of instruction in Geometry and Drawing this Winter.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Trade very quiet, wages $1.25 to $2.00. There is more work now than two months ago but all small jobs and work is unsteady. We are getting along slowly in the growth of unionism; we are overrun with non-resident carpenters that have no idea of becoming residents and have homes in the small towns and raise there own produce and keep a cow, pigs, etc. and calculate to go home as soon as the winter sets in and enjoy the fruits of the summer toils, and again on the return of spring put in an appearance here again fresh from both rest and embarassment financially, and so it goes from year to year. They have more money at $1.50 per day than a resident has at twice that amount; there must be something done to organize the small towns, or the residents of the larger towns will be reduced to pauperism.

St. Louis, Mo.

Trade moderate, about one-fifth of the carpenters here are idle. Wages $1.75 to $3; average $2.50 to $2.75. We quit at 5 P. M. Saturdays. Union No. 4 now numbers nearly 250 members. We are holding regular public meetings with good success and the initiations keep on at the rate of 10 to 20 every week. We have splendid material in this union, and we have discovered that Saturday night is not the night for a meeting. Several meetings to form a Building Trades League have been held; at one meeting eight unions of the building trades were present. Union No. 4 meets every Monday evening at Lightstone Hall, 11th Street and Franklin Ave. In addition to the general prize offered by the Brotherhood, Union No. 4 offers a prize of a Gold Pin to the member who proposes the greatest number of new members in Union No. 4 during the present quarter. The eight hour movement for next May is also being vigorously agitated by Union No. 4.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

In Cleveland, Ohio.

Union No. 11 is making steady progress and still adds to her membership at every meeting. Trade fair, wages $1.25 to $2.25. The city is flooded with "jack-leg" carpenters and the contractors are cutting each other to pieces to get work. Several very successful public meetings have been held by Union No. 11, at which Gen. Sec. McGuire was the principal speaker. Union No. 11 has made an active agitation for the adoption of the Saturday Half Holiday in order to give steadier work to the men in the trade and on Saturday, Oct. 3, 1885, the system goes into effect. The bosses have been interviewed by the committee appointed for that purpose, and the principal contractors and over 70 firms signed their names and pledged themselves to grant the demand. The men ask it without pay for the lost time. The support of the Clergy has also been secured.

Continued on Page 3.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, f good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGUIRE, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready ar- monize and cooperate with them for our o.. common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GE NERAL OFFICE RS.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St. S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

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(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members and particularly for the benefit of our traveling brothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted by a *. In the majority of Unions the two offices are combined.)

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MEMPHIS, TENN.—L. J. Kennedy, 7 Poplar St. *H. V. Place, 44 Orleans St.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—(Colored.)—R. Davis.

MERIDEN, Conn.—C. A. Ray, 10 South 2d St.

MIDDLETOWN, O.—P. S. Williamson.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—G. G. Suelflohn, 741 Booth St.

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MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92. J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.

MORRIS, MINN.—P. A. McCarthy, Box 146.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—C. H. Storms, Box 1523.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—A. D. Shegog, 705 Fatherland Street.

NEWARK, N. J.—J. D. Murphy, 20 Morton St.

NEW ALBANY, IND—J. A. W. Koonz.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—*Michael O'Neill, Box 373. Thos. H. Kehoe, Box 373.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—Room 27, Insurance Building, Chapel St.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA. — A. C. Buillard, Locust St. near Josephine.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White)—Robt. Patterson, Park House, cor. Ferdinand and Walnut St.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 37, (Upper District)-J. J. Sullivan, Fulton St., near Harmony.

NEW TACOMA, WASH. TER.—S. D. Garrison.

OAKLAND, CAL.—*J. F. Gallin, 1419 9th St. —C. Caldwell, cor. 20th St. and 22d Ave., E. Oakland.

OMAHA, NEB.—W. J, Reeves, South 13th and Vinton St.

ONEONTA, OTSEGO CO., N. Y.—C. L. Ward, Box 424.—*Frank Deuel, Box 456.

OWOSSO, MICH.—Webb H. Barnes, Box 179.

PARSONS, KAS.—N. Gilmore.

PATERSON, N. J.—Labor Standard Office.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—W. P. Reed.—M. J. Keating, Box 641.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—James Dey, 665 North 10th St. *Con Thorn, 705 Lebanon St.

PHILIPSBURG, CENTRE CO., PA.—J. D. Ritter.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—D. Crawford, 265 Webster St.

PORTLAND, OREGON.—Gordon Smart, 213 Montmery St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—T. W. Walsh, 8 Codding St.

RALEIGH, N. C.—William Manely.

RICHMOND, IND.—C. E. Courtney, 95 Ft. Wayne Ave.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—*Jas. Seville, 346 Clifford St.—E. M. Blakeslee, Box 288.

RUSHVILLE, IND.—J. C. Gregg, Box 553.

SANDUSKY, O. -H. S. Schumacher, 1115 Madison St

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.—L. E. Pake (Colton).

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—*N. L. Wandell, 2 Hayes St. —Edw'd Oliver, 345 Waller St.

SAN RAFAEL, CAL.—Stanley P. Moorhead, Box 677.

ST. CATHERINES, CAN.—*James Carty. — H. Bald, Box 36.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.—H. C. Carson, 110 South 16th St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 4, John Cook, 2249 Warren St.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 5, (German,) W. Gerstenberg, 317 Russell Ave.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—*D. M. McDonald, 463 Robert St.—F. L. Chaffin, 391 E. 7th St.

SANTA ROSA, CAL.—J. Alex Thompson.

SAVANNAH, GA.—*W. B. Jenkins, Gaston Street, betw. Robert and West Broad.

SEATTLE, WASH. TER.—James Sallee.

SEDALIA, MO.—L. F. McClure, Box 647.

SOMERVILLE, MASS.—*W. J. Dowd, 84 Elm St. W. Somerville. — Joseph M. Tattan, 10 Vinal Ave.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—W. R. MacMillen, Chicopee, Mass.—*W. J. Littlefield, Box 146.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—*Augustus Thompson.—Wm. P. Bloom.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—J. D. Reeder, 325 W. Liberty St.—*Wm. E. Jones, 51 Race St.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—J. G. Snyder, 75 Oswego St.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—C. C. Adkerson.

THOMASVILLE, GA.—(Colored.)—J. A. Pritchard.

TOLEDO, O.—Chas. W. Murphy, 528 Erie St.

TORONTO, CAN.—A. Graham, 95 Peter St.—W. H. Stevens, 55 Grange Ave.

TRENTON, N. J.—Geo. R. Dafte, 250 Jackson St. *E. S. Hazard, 308 Perry St.

TROY, N. Y.—*A. Anderson, Box 145.—E. J. Lake, Lock Box 99

UTICA, N. Y.—J. H. Donaldson, 100 Seymour Ave.

VICKSBURG, MISS.—E. N. Reynolds, care of C. C. Reynolds & Co.

VICTORIA, BRIT. COL.—G. D. Roper, Box 323.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. H. Atwater, 233 13th St., S. W.—*P. L. O'Brien, Metropolitan Hotel.

WATERBURY, CONN.—Peter Crighton, 110 Mill St.—J. W. Pilling, Lester A. Heimer, 70 South Main St.

WHEELING, W. VA.—W. W. Wood, 54 Virginia St. Edw'n L. Veith, 174 16th St.

WORCESTER, MASS.—*F. A. Stubbs, 69 Eastern Ave. J. G. Vandreuil, Box 881.

SAW AND HATCHET CARPENTERS.

They are getting to be pretty plentiful of late. They always appear in greater numbers when times are dull and regular skilled mechanics are slack of work. But it may be necessary to explain to some of our readers what a "saw and hatchet" carpenter is. He is a man who has no regular trade or business, but has learned to use a hand-saw and hatchet so as to put up a tolerably passable rough board fence. He then considers himself a jack-of-all-trades; is around in season and out of season, making bids on all sorts of jobs from a chicken coop up. There is nothing he will not undertake to do, and if he can arrange to get the material on credit he don't allow any such a slight consideration as the price of the job to prevent his getting it. His hatchet is not the genuine G. Washington brand, and generally serves a better purpose beguiling the unsuspecting citizens into giving him a job, or the accommodating lumber dealer into furnishing him the material, than in the actual execution of the work.

It is true that many worthy and competent carpenters are slack of work, and the price of their labor fluctuates with the demand for their services. It is impossible to fix prices on small rough jobs or house repairs, where the saw and the hatchet abounds. They are a nuisance to the retail lumber dealer, and the dealer in building material. They ruin the business of the honest, skilled mechanic, who has served his time and mastered the trade, and produce unsightly "puckers" around the mouth of the retail lumber dealer, who, so very often has to "whistle for his pay." An instance very recently was brought to our notice where an unsophisticated property owner—a widow—asked for bids on some cheap building. The bills for the material aggregated $750, and the bids ran all the way from $800 down to $500. Of course the saw and hatchet man got the job and made whatever he could for it off the lumber man and employes, and it is natural to suppose that the widow got a poor class of cheap work. We have reason to believe that the class of workmen alluded to is not confined to any particular locality, but prevails over the entire country to the detriment of the detriment of the skilled mechanic and annoyance of the lumber dealer, besides being an imposition on the citizens. A reform in this matter is much needed. If a citizen has work that is needed at all it is worth doing well and ought to be worth a fair living price. If the dealer who furnishes the material will avail himself of the benefits of our State's mechanic's lien law, and give the property owners notice, the loss and damage inflicted by the saw and hatchet man will be greatly reduced.

—*Artisan, Nashville, Tenn.*

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

Ten hours per day, six days per week, the seventh day devoted to the service of the Almighty, thus it is that three-fourths of the workers in our large cities and towns are supposed to distribute their time. A hard day's toil must be followed by a long night's rest, and the wearied mechanic, artisan or laborer finds little time to enjoy those sweets of life which recreation alone can place within his reach. With more grain than the world can consume before the next harvest, with over-production of sugars and other necessaries of life, with markets overstocked with all kinds of manufactured goods, it does seem hard that the toilers must plod through their work from Monday morning to Saturday night with scarce an hour for relaxation. How long is this state of things to continue? This is a question more easily asked than answered. The acreage now under cultivation in the world is, according to population, nearly double that of forty years ago. Steam and machinery have, under the direction of man, increased the manufacturing power of mankind more than ten-fold. And yet society, from the banker down to the hod-carrier, find it more difficult in these days of high pressure to earn what they respectively deem a competence than did our sires or grand-sires. Periods of brisk trade and factories shut down. Is there a remedy for this anomalous condition of the world? There is, but it will be many years before selfish man will be brought to realize it. We have an increased acreage under cultivation, and an increased power to produce manufactured goods, but human beings have gained nothing thereby. Greed of gain spurs each man in his special vocation, and overproduction is the irrevocable consequence. The law of exchange is entirely overlooked, and men are sometimes forced to work beyond the limit of human endurance, and then forced to idle away their time in order that the food or other materials thus produced may find a market. The truth is, the hours of labor are now out of proportion to the needs of society, and until these are shortened we cannot hope to see the products of the factory, field and mine consumed within a reasonable period from the time of their production. Short hours of labor, reduced production, fair wages and rapid exchange, would give to the world that prosperity which is even now within its reach; short hours would give to the mechanic and laborer that leasure which humanity and Christianity demand that they shall have. With short hours, the mechanic and laborer would be physically, mentally and morally, better men, and the work they perform would be better done. Reduced production would prevent the fluctuations in trade which are now crippling commerce and handicapping enterprise. Good wages, while not lessening the fair profits of the capitalists, would enable the working classes to live more comfortably and make an ample provision for maintenance in declining years. Rapid exchange would keep business in a normal condition and enable those engaged in it to follow it with more certainty that honesty and industry would bring their just rewards.

—*London Justice.*

TRENTON, N. J.—A decision of importance to workingmen has been rendered by Judge McDermott, defining their rights under the Mechanics' Lien Law. A suit for money earned was brought by three journeymen carpenters against a contractor who made an assignment in order to defraud them. In his decision, the Judge said: "A contractor cannot surrender a claim to money earned, and thereby defeat recovery by a claimant under the Mechanics' Lien Law."

TO PUT the cart before the horse is to wait until after a cut-down, strike or lockout before joining a labor organization. Of what service would an army of soldiers be which had to get all its drill and discipline after the battle had begun? All workmen, in all avocations, should thoroughly organize and discipline themselves against the day of trouble. In this way only can cut-downs be successfully resisted when attempted by greedy employers. But one of the best effects of thorough secret organization is that it gen- er many yea's even the attempt to c-

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Oktober 1885.

Die Noth.

Die Noth! Welche Thränen erweckt nicht dieses Wort!

Seht die Masse der Unglücklichen in den Städten, auf dem Lande! Seht die unzählbare Masse derjenigen, die ängstlich und niedergeschlagen auf der Suche nach dem täglichen Brod sind, und nichts als eine trockene Kruste finden!

Die große Masse des arbeitenden Volkes kann seine nothwendigsten Bedürfnisse nicht befriedigen. Die Ersparnisse sind zu Ende und noch immer keine Aussicht vorhanden, hinreichende Beschäftigung zu erhalten.

Sollte man sich verwundern, wenn die Eigenthumsverbrechen in immer stärkerem Maße sich vermehren?

Es ist eine unglückliche Zeit!

Sieh' dort den Mann; er ist in Gedanken versunken. Es ist einer unserer zahlreichen Fabrikarbeiter; zu Hause sitzen eine Frau und vier Kinder. Warum ist er so niedergeschlagen?

Er hat keine Arbeit.

Seit acht Tagen ist er definitiv aus der Fabrik entlassen, in welche er vor fünfzehn Jahren eintrat, und in der er noch bis vor wenigen Monaten volle, dann immer weniger werdende Beschäftigung hatte. Eine große Zahl seiner Kollegen theilte dieses Loos.

Er steht im fünfunddreißigsten Lebensjahr; fünfundzwanzig Jahre sind es her, daß er in die große Armee der Lohnarbeiter eintrat. Seine Mutter starb jung, bald nach ihrer Einwanderung. Sein Vater blieb Wittwer und sorgte nach besten Kräften für die sechs Kinder, von denen er das älteste war. Er besuchte die Schule bis zum zehnten Jahre und kam dann in die Fabrik. Viel hatte er in jener, außer Lesen und Schreiben nicht gelernt. Er wußte, daß Gott die Welt erschuf in sechs Tagen, daß Adam und Eva durch das Essen von einer verbotenen Frucht (er hatte sich unter derselben stets Tomatoes vorgestellt) die Menschen zur ewigen Arbeit im Schweiße ihres Angesichts verdammt; daß Jonas von einem Wallfisch verschluckt ward, sich drei Tage in demselben herumgetrieben hatte und dann von ihm wieder an's Land — gespuckt wurde; daß Josuah die Sonne stille stehen hieß u. s. w. u. s. w.

Der Vater starb. Drei der Kinder waren vorausgegangen, so daß nur drei, zwei Knaben und ein Mädchen, übrig blieben. Der Bruder kam zu einer alten Verwandten, ging später nach dem Westen und verscholl. Die Schwester, welche gleich dem ältesten Bruder auf die Fabrik ging, ward vom Sohn des Fabrikanten verführt. Jetzt lebt sie in einer anderen Stadt in einem Hause, daß man ohne Erröthen nicht nennen kann.

Die ewige Leyer!

Unser Held nahm mit zweiundzwanzig Jahren eine Frau.

Er hat vier Kinder und ist ohne Arbeit — so steht's nun mit ihm. Seit acht Tagen hat er an unendlich viele Thüren geklopft — nichts!

Die Sklaven brauchten sich nicht nach Arbeit umzuschauen; sie hatten nicht zu fürchten für die Nahrung des andern Tags. Heute ist das anders. Heute ist der arbeitende Mensch nicht mehr direkter Sklave des besitzenden Menschen — aber er hängt an ihm mittelst des Hungertuches, und darum nennt man ihn Lohnsklave.

Acht Tage ohne Arbeit! Das will heißen, ohne Brod! Denn er war keiner von denen, die von ihrem Lohne Ersparnisse machen konnten.

Welche Zukunft steht ihm bevor? Wird er binnen wenigen Tagen Arbeit finden? Werden die Geschäfte wieder aufblühen?

Die Krisis ist noch nicht zu Ende!

Was soll aus ihm werden? Welches Loos erwartet seine Frau und Kinder! Vielleicht erbarmt sich eine der reichen Kirchengemeinden derselben, wenn die Noth am Höchsten. Dann schlägt er sich mit Almosen durch, bis die Gesellschaft seine Knochen wieder in Dienst nimmt!

* * *

Und man drückt seine Verwunderung aus, wenn man einen Unglücklichen sieht, in Lumpen gehüllt, wankend vom Genuß des wenigen Brandies, mit welchem er seine Lebensgeister angeregt; man ist erstaunt über die Zunahme der Eigenthumsverbrechen; man thut entrüstet über die Rohheit und Stumpfsinnigkeit dieser Menschenklasse.

Nichts richtet mehr Verwüstung in der Gesellschaft an, als der Mangel.

Noch ist es ein im Verhältniß zu drüben beschränkter Kreis gänzlich der Armuth Verfallener, welcher die Augen der „Prominenten" beleidigt; aber dieser Kreis wird größer und größer. Die Krisen kehren in stets kürzeren Zeiträumen wieder und richten immer größeres Unheil an.

Arbeitendes Volk! rasse Dich bei Zeiten auf, organisire Dich zum Widerstand, damit Deine Energie nicht gänzlich gebrochen wird! Du hast eine große Aufgabe vor Dir — die Beseitigung alles Unrechts, aller Ausbeutung, welche heute auf der Menschheit lastet! D.

Eine Mahnung an die Carpenters.

Der General-Sekretär der Brüderschaft der Carpenters & Joiners von Amerika, P. J. McGuire, erläßt von Cleveland aus an die Zimmerleute in den verschiedenen Städten des Landes ein Cirkular, in welchem es heißt: „Die gegenwärtigen Zustände im Zimmermannshandwerk, die niedrigen Angebote und die herabgedrückten Preise der Kontraktoren, sowie das fortwährende Sinken der Löhne erfordern es, daß die Zimmerleute zu ihrem eigenen Schutz irgend welche Schritte thun sollen. Die Zimmerleute müssen, wie andere Handwerker dies thun, sich organisiren, und sich zu einer einzigen, allgemeinen Körperschaft verbünden. Sie müssen in jeder Stadt eine Union gründen und sich unserer Brüderschaft anschließen, welche in mehr als 100 Städten dieses Landes Lokal- und Zweig-Unionen hat. Unsere Gesellschaft ist gewerkschaftlich organisirt zum gegenseitigen Schutz und zur Unterstützung der Mitglieder. Sie ist in raschem Wachsen begriffen und wir wünschen ihren Einfluß noch weiter auszudehnen. Wir bezahlen beim Todesfalle eines Mitgliedes $250 und beim Tode der Ehefrau eines Mitgliedes $50. Während der letzten drei Jahre haben wir Tausende von Dollars ausbezahlt. Wir unterstützen unsere Mitglieder auch in Krankheitsfällen, verschaffen Einer dem Andern Arbeit und suchen unsere Lage in jeder Weise zu verbessern. Konstitutionen, Cirkulare und weitere Auskunft erlangt man bei P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O."

Zur Achtstunden-Frage.

Eine allgemeine Abkürzung der Arbeitszeit über das ganze Land würde allen Arbeitern Beschäftigung geben, während gegenwärtig Hunderttausende in der erfolglosen Suche die Städte und Landstraßen durchstreifen. Das Monopol ist offenherzig genug, anzuerkennen, daß zuviel produzirt worden ist, und daß die großen Vorräthe verschwinden müssen, ehe die Räder der produzirenden Maschinen wieder in Bewegung gesetzt werden können. Wenn in flauen Geschäftszeiten das Kapital eine Reduzirung der Arbeitszeit eintreten läßt, acceptiren die Arbeiter die Situation sofort. Die Arbeitslöhne während einer Saison unter dem Achtstundensystem würden anfänglich um eine Kleinigkeit niedriger sein, als die für den längeren Arbeitstag bezahlten, aber die vermehrte Nachfrage nach Arbeitskräften würde die Löhne bald wieder auf die jetzige Höhe bringen. Die geistige Ausbildung wird unter dem arbeitenden Volke sehr geringe Fortschritte machen, solange dessen physische Kraft durch lange Arbeitszeit aufgerieben wird."

(California Architect.)

* * *

Angesichts der gegenwärtigen Lage der Dinge ist es wichtig, sich darüber klar zu sein, auf welche Weise eine Reduzirung der täglichen Arbeitsstunden möglich gemacht werden kann. Wir glauben, daß die praktischeste Methode die ist, wenn die Arbeiter es selber thun und sich in keiner Weise auf die Gesetzgebungen verlassen. Das nationale Achtstundengesetz kann unter der bestehenden Bundes-Constitution nur Anwendung auf die Regierungsangestellten finden. Der Congreß hat kein Recht zu bestimmen, wie lange z. B. die Schuhmacher und Spinner in Massachusetts arbeiten dürfen; das ist Sache der Staatsgesetzgebung, und alle Staats-Gesetzgebungen dahin zu bringen, würde eine lange Zeit nehmen. Es würde viel schneller und in jeder Beziehung leichter durch die Arbeiter-Organisationen zu Wege kommen. Die Frage der Verkürzung des Werktages ist eine einfache. Jedermann kann die daraus erwachsenden Vortheile leicht erkennen, und wir glauben, daß das Interesse, welches man in der ganzen civilisirten Welt für die Achtstunden-Bewegung an den Tag legt, in der Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages resultiren wird ehe noch viele Monate verstrichen sind.—Haverhill, (Mass.) Laborer.

Ein Beispiel von einer Union, die während der Krisis nicht an Mitgliedern verloren, ja sogar zugenommen hat, bietet die „International Typographical Union." Während der Krisis von 1873—79 sank die Mitgliederzahl dieser Union herunter bis auf wenig über 4000. Im letzten Jahr dagegen, trotz der herrschenden neuen Krisis, hat dieser Gewerkschaftsverband 5000 neue Mitglieder zugenommen und das Total der Mitgliedschaft beträgt nun 18,000.

Allerlei.

In Pittsburg wurde kürzlich eine Trades Assembly gegründet, in welcher die dortigen Gewerkschaften durch 70—80 Delegaten vertreten sind. Derartige lokale Vereinigungen von Gewerkschaften sollten in allen Städten in Angriff genommen werden, wo solche noch nicht bestehen.

Der Arbeiter-Congreß in Belgien hat am 22. August seinen Anfang genommen. Es waren auf demselben 68 Gewerkschafts-Vereinigungen durch 110 Delegirte vertreten. 50 der Vereinigungen traten sofort dem neugegründeten Verbande bei, und es ist zu erwarten, daß derselbe binnen Kurzem noch weitere Ausdehnung gewinnen wird.

Wie das Organisationswesen der Arbeiter auch noch während der Krisis fortschreitet, zeigt u. A. die Thatsache, daß die Brüderschaft der Carpenters und Joiners während des Monats Juli neun neue Lokal-Unions gewonnen hat. Nämlich an folgenden Orten: New Albany, Ind.; Louisville, Ky.; Sommerville, Mass.; Jackson, Mich.; Dayton, O.; Vicksburg, Miss.; New Orleans, La. [oberer Distrikt]; Brunswick, Ga.; und Minneapolis, Minn. — Wir gratuliren den Carpenters zu diesen erfreulichen Fortschritten ihres Verbandes.

Um den Durchschnitts-Arbeiter politisch und ökonomisch unabhängig zu machen, ist es nothwendig, daß er mehr freie Zeit, ohne Sorge um das tägliche Brod, habe. Er wird dadurch selbstständig denken lernen. Denken führt zum Austausch der Ideen mit Anderen und zum Anschluß an Andere, zum organisirten Handeln. Viele, die jetzt aus Mangel an Verständniß oder wegen physischer Abspannung den Vereinsversammlungen fernbleiben, würden fleißige Besucher derselben sein, wenn sie mehr Mußestunden hätten. Agitirt deshalb für die Verringerung der Arbeitszeit.

Ein Gewerkschaftsverband, der riesige Fortschritte macht, ist die „Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America." Gerade zu einer Zeit, in der man kapitalistischerseits schon in der Hoffnung lebte, die Gewerkschafts-Agitation würde aus Verzweiflung am Erfolge aussterben, hat obiger Verband in einem Monat (Juli) neun, im August sechs und im September wieder neun neue Zweigvereine in verschiedenen Staaten ins Leben gerufen. Wenn auch die Verhältnisse mächtig zur Organisation drängen, so ist doch in diesem Falle ein großer Theil des Verdienstes der agitatorischen Wirksamkeit der Beamten in der Brotherhood zuzuschreiben, an welcher viele Andere sich ein Beispiel nehmen sollten. (Ein Unionist.)

In jeder Stadt, in welcher zwei oder mehr Gewerkvereine sind, sollten sie sofort durch Delegaten mit einander in Verbindung treten, um eine energische Agitation für den achtstündigen Arbeitstag in's Werk zu setzen und praktische Vorkehrungen für Einführung desselben am 1. Mai 1886 zu treffen. Zu diesen Vorkehrungen gehört auch, daß sie versuchen, neue Unions in solchen Gewerken zu gründen, welche bis jetzt noch nicht organisirt waren. Die Gewerkschaften haben schwer zu kämpfen gegen das wohlorganisirte und mächtige Kapital, wenn sie ihren Zweck erfüllen wollen. Sie müssen sich diesen Kampf dadurch zu erleichtern suchen, daß sie ihre ganzen Kräfte immer auf den zunächstliegenden wichtigsten Punkt richten, und dies ist gegenwärtig die Erlangung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages.

Zwölf Gebote für Arbeiter.

—Du sollst nicht denken: „es geht auch ohne mich in der Versammlung."

—Du sollste nicht bei einer Versammlung Dich vorzeitig „drücken".

—Du sollst nicht in einer Versammlung gar zu viel und über Alles sprechen. Bedenke, daß es auch im schönsten Musikstück Pausen geben muß.

—Du sollst nicht capitalistische Zeitungen kaufen, so lange Arbeiterzeitungen um ihre Existenz zu kämpfen haben.

—Du sollst nicht Dich einen „Unionmann' nennen, wenn Du nicht wenigstens ein Arbeiterblatt hältst, und mehr als eins, falls es Dir möglich ist.

—Du sollst nicht vergessen, daß Arbeiterblätter, nachdem man sie gelesen, weiter gegeben werden sollten, damit Andere sie lesen. Arbeiterblätter sind für unsere Sache zu kostbar, um zum Einwickeln benutzt zu werden.

—Du sollst nicht Bücher und Schriften, welche Dich in Bezug auf die socialen Verhältnisse aufklären und Dir den Weg zur Besserung Deiner Klassenlage zeigen können, bei Seite schieben, um dafür erfundene Geschichten—oft recht dumm erfundene! — zu lesen. Die sociale Wissenschaft, endlich von den Arbeitern verstanden und praktisch angewendet, wird das irdische Jammerthal umwandeln in ein Paradies.

—Du sollst nicht—das Obige vergessen!

PAYMENT FOR ESTIMATES.

All who conduct business upon the contract plan are sensible of the loss of time consumed in figuring upon work. It seems to be necessary to figure on several times as much work as is secured, and accordingly a very large proportion of the time spent in figuring must be considered a dead loss. Estimating is very particular work, and it requires the services of an expert. In many instances the highest priced and most experienced man in the establishment is kept busy upon work of this kind, and his position, as many of our readers know, is far from being a sinecure. Of late there has been some discussion among leading contractors and builders as to the justice of remuneration for time consumed in figuring on work. Builders are driven to a consideration of this matter from the fact that many schemes which are put on foot are altogether visionary in character. A capitalist may be determined to erect buildings on a certain plot of ground, provided their cost can be made so low as to give him a stipulant income upon the investment. Instead of depending upon the estimates of his architect, he invites competitive builders to figure upon the plans, never intimating to them, however, that the matter is experimental altogether, and that possibly they may not be built. We have known of cases where speculators have had several sets of plans figured upon in this way, finally abandoning the project altogether. It requires but little argument to show that in such cases a gross injustice is done to the men who spend their time and gave their skill in making the estimates.

In the Northwest, notably at St. Paul, a proposition is under consideration that the leading contractors form an association, to the end that some means of securing pay for labor of this kind may be agreed upon. The ground is that contractors have as much right to pay for their paper-work as the architects. They claim, with great show of reason, that it requires time, study and brains to qualify a person for estimating, and insist upon it that he should receive a fair recompense for it. A similar effort has been made among architects to secure them against the loss incident to the preparation of plans in competition. Competitions are organized upon the basis of securing to the owners a large number of studies of a given structure, with the necessity of paying for only one or perhaps three at the outside. The benefit of the best ideas of the dozen or 20 competitors is obtained without any remuneration to those advancing the ideas.

Several plans have been suggested for accomplishing the ends which the contractors have in view. One of these is that all figures on buildings to cost above a stipulated amount be paid for only to the unsuccessful competitors, the successful one having his remuneration included in the contract awarded to him. The writer who advances this suggestion claims that if architects knew that figuring was to be paid for upon some such a basis they would be more careful in selecting bidders, and would prefer those of acknowledged ability and responsibility, and would not allow men who are irresponsible to make bids at all. The weeding out of irresponsible contractors would seem to be an end in which every responsible builder is interested.

The same principles could be made to apply in the case of sub-contractors. In short, there would seem to be no real difference in position as between the sub-contractor and the general contractor, save only in the amount of work to be done. Sub-contracts are frequently of the greatest importance, and the builder's contract, is in fact, only the sum total of the sub-contracts.—*Carpentry and Building.*

A Few Days ago the twentieth Eight Hours' demonstration was held with an imposing labor parade in Australia; and the employers, who in this country would have held aloof, joined heartily in the celebration. Some manufacturers gave dinners to their men after the parade was over, and the general t[illegible] dull of their addresses was that the [illegible] num- had received as much benefit of [illegible]ed their movement as the employ[illegible] Brotherh[illegible] man could work ten [illegible] day, and work wel[illegible]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

SEPT. 1.—Warrant drawn for claim No. 56.

SEPT. 9.—Charters granted: Sandusky, O., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and Galveston, Texas. Claim J. H. Sands, Houston, Texas, laid over for information. Claim for disability, John Woodward, Council Bluffs, Iowa, laid over for full particulars as to cause of disability. Letter from Houston, Texas, Union 66, laid over from previous meeting taken up. The question was "Can a man become a member, who is not working at house carpenter work or bench work, although he is a good house carpenter by trade?"; The E. B. decided on this point, that Sec. 2, page 9, Art. VIII, is the rule governing such cases, and further recommends that no person be admitted to membership unless working with tools at the trade, and there is no provision in the constitution to the contrary. The second point was: "If a man leaves the trade and goes to Car Building or Saloon Keeping, can he remain a member?" On this the E. B. decided that a man who goes to work at car building can retain his membership, but any member who enters saloon keeping shall be called upon to take his withdrawal card.

Claim 62, Mrs. S. W. Irenberg, Cheyenne, W. T., approved.

Letter from Leavenworth Union 73 asking if a union pays its capita tax and all other demands of the B., except the death assessments, will the Union be suspended from the B. or only from Death and Disability benefits. The E. B. decided that no union can be exempt from payment of death assessments, and when one month in arrears for death assessments, shall be suspended from benefits in accordance with Sec. 9, Page 15, and then when three months in arrears for the same, shall, after one month's notice, be suspended and forfeit its charter as required by Sec. 4, Art. 7, Page 9.

Leavenworth Union 73 asks also: Can a member pay his dues and taxes and be exempt from paying his death assessments? Resolved by the E. B. that under the Constitution no member can be exempt from contributing to the endowment fund.

Letter from Bellaire, O. asking can a contractor who is a member of the B. employ a non-union man under instructions, after the same has been rejected for membership in the union on the grounds of incompetency? Decided that the E. B. can find nothing in the Constitution to prevent the man from being hired under instructions. The action of the G. S. was sustained in declining to receive the report of Union 22 for July which showed 430 members had been suspended for being only one month in arrears to that union.

Warrants drawn for Benefits Nos. 57, 58, 59 and 60.

SEPT. 15.—Order drawn for $250 for benefit 61. Letter read from Worcester Mass. Union 93, asking if Deaf Mutes can be admitted to membership. Resolved by E. B. that they can see nothing in the Constitution to prevent it, provided the Deaf Mutes comply with all requirements of our Constitution.

SEPT. 23—Charters granted: Owosso, Mich., Lynn, Mass., and Lawrence, Mass.

Claim in death of J. H. Sands, Houston, Texas, brought up again and various papers read. Case laid over for further information.

Claim No. 63, John J. Woodward, Council Blufis, Iowa, for disability, approved.

Claim No. 64, Mrs. John Simpkins, Philadelphia, approved.

Letter from Martins Ferry, O., about Bro. Geo. Anderson, admitted without any understanding that there was any limit to the age of members admitted to the Brotherhood—there being none in the Constitution, the E. B. decided that under the circumstances Bro. Anderson be retained as a member. Resolved, that hereafter no person shall be admitted to membership in the B. who is over 60 years of age, and that this rule be binding on all the Unions.

Letter from Joshua Holland, Victoria, B. C., former F. S. of Union 48, received, giving a full financial statement in detail, showing 2 cents on hand. In view of the facts the E. B. resolved that the report be accepted and efforts to recover the moneys due the B. be discontinued.

Letter from Pensacola, Fla., showing that Union 74 is in good condition and will not disband. Vote of thanks of the E. B. given to the Union for their steadfastness and devotion.

Letter received from Alex. Anderson, Sec'y of Mitre Assembly K. of L., Troy. N. Y., explaining the difficulty between them and Cohoes Union 99. Letter ordered filed.

Letter read from Chicago, Ill., showing Union 21 to be in poor condition financially and decreasing in membership, while its late treasurer holds funds of the union and has not squared up. Resolved by E. B. that we call upon Union 21 to see that the monies due it are paid at once without further delay, or take legal measures to recover the same.

Letter from G. P. read, reporting that Union No. 1 refuses to furnish any bill of particulars in its charge against the E. B. of alleged violation of constitution and that said union "ignores the E.B. and General Officers."

Warrants drawn for Benefit No. 62

SEPT. 29.—Warrants drawn for Benefits No. 63 and 64.

BLACK LIST.

MARTIN L. SNYDER,—expelled from Union 61, Columbus, Ohio, for communicating to outside parties what transpired in the meeting.

D. E. YATES,—expelled from Union 88, Decatur, Ill., for violation of obligation and for hiring non-union men and making false statements to the Decatur Trades Assembly. Age 40, dark complexion, very large fleshy man, and is now running a butcher shop! He has also been expelled from the Workingmen's Club of the city,

W. H. MORGRET,—expelled from Union 88, Decatur, Ill., for retaining money of the union, that ought to have been sent to the G. S. and for selling his household goods and deserting his family. He [illegible] West.

ALAMEDA, [illegible]ISLER,—expelled from Union 7, Louis- [illegible] Boyle, [illegible] not settling for 30 picnic tickets

ALBANY. N. Y.—F. S.

ALLEGHANY CITY, [illegible] J. E. [illegible] expelled [illegible] bard St.

[illegible] Ky., [illegible] [illegible] picnic of the Union.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 62.—MRS. ANNA S. IRENBERG, aged 40, wife of S. W. Irenberg, initiated May 14, 1884, Union 64 Cheyenne, W. T., died of Climatic Fever, Aug. 18, 1885. Paper received Sept. 6, 1885. Approved Sept. 9, 1885.

No. 64.—MRS. JANE SIMPKINS, aged 46, wife of John Simpkins, initiated May 19, 1884, Union 8, Philadelphia, Pa., died of Bright's disease of the Kidneys Aug. 10, 1885. Papers received Sept. 15, 1885. Approved Sept. 23, 1885.

DISABILITY BENEFITS.

No. 63.—JOHN J. WOODWARD, age 49, initiated Aug. 12, 1884, Union 70, Council Bluffs, Iowa, disabled by fall from ladder, right shoulder and arm permanently disabled. Papers received Sept. 5, 1885, referred back for full particulars Sept. 9. 1885. Approved Sept. 23, 1885.

NOTICE.—Assessments 59, 60 and 61 have been sent out to the local Unions, and the remittances should be sent in promptly to this office.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgements, we have received the proper acknowledgements and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 56,	Robert C. Sands, San Rafael, Cal.,	$250 00
No. 57,	Mrs. Jessie Barker, Hamilton, Can.,	50 00
No. 58,	Mrs. Mary Ann Beaton, Oakland, Cal.,	50 00
No. 59,	Mrs. Cordelia Harris, G. Rapids, Mich.	50 00
No. 60.	Mrs. Lena Keck, Phila., Pa.,	50 00
No. 61,	Herman Tauscher, Boston, Mass.,	250 00
	Total,	$700 00

A CARD OF THANKS.

The following letter has been received by Mr. A. Vinette, C. S. of Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., in reply to one sent by him to the undersigned, enclosing draft for $250, the benefit that accrued from her late husband's membership in the Carpenters' Brotherhood:

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., Sept. 1st, '85.

MR. A. VINETTE—*Dear Sir:* Your favor containing draft just received, for which accept my heartfelt thanks. It is a great help as my husband was ill so long. He was a good husband and always a good member of any Order to which he belonged. His loss is irreparable, but I feel thankful to you and the Order for your kind words of sympathy and the assistance you have given myself and children. Enclosed please find receipt, Respectfully and gratefully. MRS. D. P. WILKIN.

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GOULD'S AMERICAN STAIR BUILDER	3 00
BELL'S CARPENTRY MADE EASY	5 00

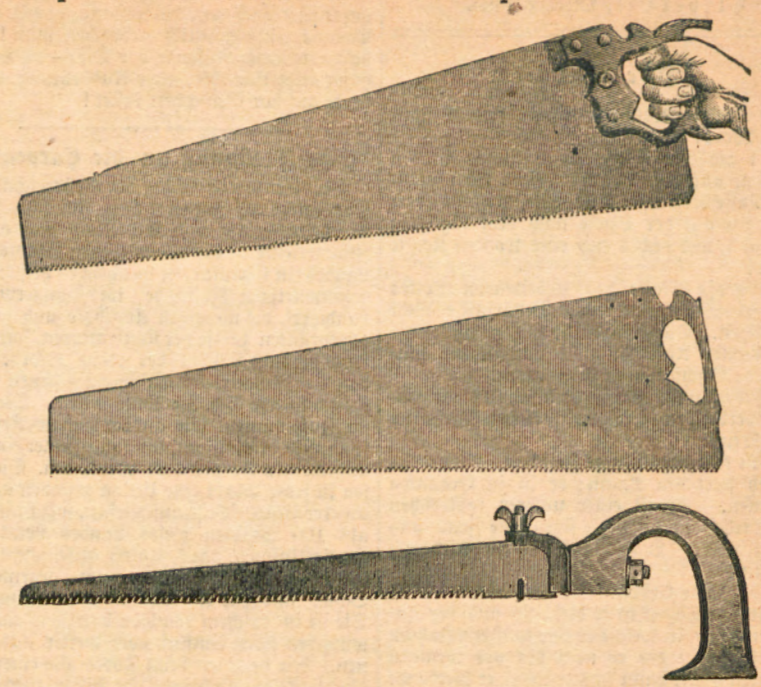
Monckton's, Tredgold's, Riddell's and other Standard Works on hand at bottom figures.

Any of the above books can be had at the prices above stated, and sent postpaid to any address. Also any other books, or foreign or domestic trade journals in the mechanical or scientific line.

P. J. McGUIRE,
Box 180, Cleveland, O.

ANDREWS' PAT. HAND AND COMPASS SAWS.

Special Offer to the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.



In order to introduce our improved Saws, we offer for the next six months our Hand and Compass Saws at the following reduced prices:

20 inch,	22 inch,	24 inch,	26 inch,	28 inch,
$1.10.	$1.20.	$1.30.	$1.40.	$1.60.

Notwithstanding the extreme low prices, these saws are fully warranted and any proving defective in any particular will be exchanged or money refunded and all express charges paid. From cuts it is readily seen how the blade extends into the handle so as to balance it nicely in the hand and make it hang light and easy and not strain the wrist. A full sweep can be taken from end to end without danger of catching in work. The blade running entirely around the hands strengthens and prevents it coming loose. In Compass Saws and Handles we lead. Our Compass Saw Handle will do duty for a dozen blades, no holes being required to fasten to handle. The blade can be turned to any angle desired. Every carpenter should have one. Price, with 12 inch blade, 50 cents.

Any further information about our saws we will cheerfully write, and will be pleased to send circulars.

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Barnes' Pat. Foot and Hand Power Machinery.
BUILDERS' SCROLL SAW 15.00

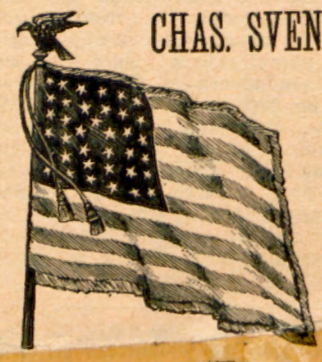
This machine will pay for itself in two days at prices common with steam power mills for scroll work. We have a complete outfit of machinery suited to builders' use--Hand Circular Rip Saw, Combined Cut-off and Rip Saw, Scroll Saw and Borer, Former, Mortiser, Tenoner, Lathes, Etc. They are labor and money-saving to builders. We sell them with ample time allowed for trial in the shop of the purchaser. You can order them of your dealer in supplies--if not, order direct from our factory. Send for illustrated catalogue free.



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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. No 11. CLEVELAND, NOVEMBER, 1885. Published on the 15th of each month.

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

REMEMBER the vote on the eight-hour system closes in our local unions on Nov. 15, 1885. All the returns must be in this office by that date.

SECRETARY'S order books and Treasurer's receipt books, all in proper form for local unions, can be had of the General Secretary, 25 cents each.

WE WANT short, newsy items for this journal, and Corresponding Secretaries should fill up the trade blanks for that purpose. Our journal has no room for long-winded articles.

IN SENDING MONIES to this office, all amounts less than $5 can be most cheaply and conveniently sent per *Postal Note* instead of money order. No monies should be sent loosely in letters.

ATTEND your union meetings regularly and do your duty as union men. To come once in awhile and pay your dues and then think you have done your duty is far from keeping your obligation.

CHARMS for watch chains can be procured from the General Seeretary. Price $1.25. These charms are gotten up in splendid style and of elaborate make, the best rolled gold plate and admired by all who have seen them.

PINS—Our General Secretary just received a large supply of Brotherhood pins, and will furnish them to the local unions. On account of our Brotherhood having purchased the dies for these pins we are enabled to furnish them at 25 cents each—actual cost price. The pin is well worth one dollar.

DISCUSS in all the unions the subject of adopting a tool insurance as one of the benefits of the Brotherhood. In our next convention this question will be presented and the unions should be prepared to act on it intelligently. It is proposed to adopt a benefit of $25 in case of complete loss of tools by fire.

PRIZES—At the end of this month the contest will close for the prizes offered to those who will get the most new members. The good results of this step are evident in the largely increased membership of all our unions during the past few months. The struggle is very close between some unions. Come, pull up now!

A GENERAL sick benefit has been much talked of in many local unions, and it is a question of great importance to our members. For the more our Brotherhood covers all the vicissitudes of its members, the stronger it will become. We should adopt a small sick benefit of $3 or $4 per week for 13 weeks' sickness, or if that is not agreeable then an accident benefit of $5 per week for 13 weeks' disability wherever occasioned by injuries received while at work at the trade. The majority of our unions now have their own local sick benefits.

WE NOTICE in the Wheeling *News Letter* that a State Charter has been granted the "Wheeling Planing Mill and Lumber Company" to do general planing mill and building business in Wheeling. Among the incorporators we observe the name of Bro. Geo. L. Mulin, of Union No. 3.

BUDDENSEIK, the New York contractor who was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary for constructing unsafe buildings and thereby endangerlng hundreds of lives and actually destroying some, has secured a new trial. His crime was such a dastardly one that it is hoped a heavier penalty than before may be put upon him.

TRADE NOTES.

VICKSBURGH, MISS., is to have a carpenters' union composed of colored men.

THE LARGEST shaving ever made by a wood-working machine is forty-two inches wide, seventeen feet long and of uniform thickness.

ON NOVEMBER 3d, Carpenters' Union No. 2 held a monster mass meeting at Arbeiter Hall, Cincinnati, O., and the eight hour system was advocated.

WAGES IN the lumbering camps of Michigan this winter are to be $13 per month. If a man refuses to accept this, he will be paid off and no other employer will employ him.

IN NEW YORK the trades organizations are making a vigorous canvass in favor of eight hours next May. The Painters, House-Framers and Cabinet Makers are particularly active.

THE CENTRAL Labor Union of Philadelphia has honored Carpenters' Union No. 8 in the election of Bro. James Orrick as President and Bro. C. H. Tweedy as Sergeant at Arms.

A GRAND STRIKE has been made by the Nail Manufacturers Association; they have raised the price of nails lately and yet the police were not called out nor was the state militia out under arms.

THE DEMAND for labor-saving machinery has stimulated the inventive genius of the country to such an extent, that in a first-class saw-mill now, one man performs the labor that required four or five a few years ago.

THE CARPENTER, a monthly journal for carpenters and joiners, is one of the best publications for that class of workmen printed, and should be in the hands of every shover of the jack-plane. Published at Cleveland, Ohio.—*Labor Record.*

THE UNITED Order of Carpenters, a local Union in New York, we are pleased to note, has allied itself with the Central Labor Union of that city, and has sent delegates to its councils. The next step it should take is to connect itself with our Brotherhood, and thus break down its present lines of exclusiveness.

A LARGELY attended meeting of all trades and branches of labor to encourage the eight hour movement was held in Boston, Oct. 1. Great preparations are also being made for an immense demonstration of all labor societies and trades unions at Washington, D. C., on the occasion of the Congress of the Federation of Trades when it meets next December.

ONE OF our Exchanges, the *Mechanic's Journal* of South Norwalk, Conn., prints this item: "Mr. Sanger, the Bridgeport carpenter who built Mr. Mathewson's house on West Avenue, has thrown up his contract before completing the job. It seems he figured too low and the longer he worked the poorer he got." There are a good many more who have fared the same way of late, and it serves them right for their cut-throat bids.

IT WOULD be better for the working class generally to accept a smaller sum of wages and gain the eight hour workday than to get an increase under the ten hour system. It is the unemployed that fix wages and no matter if you work fifteen hours a day, wages will remain low and have a tendency to sink, so long as unemployed, idle men are "on the market" to compete for work. Capitalists hang up a loaf of bread and whoever will do the work, and take the smallest bite, is rewarded with the privilege of toiling.—*Ohio Valley Boycotter.*

BOYCOTT NON-UNION NAILS.

The Ohio Valley *Boycotter*, of Wheeling, W. Va., says: "A determined effort will be made on the part of the Trades Assembly of Wheeling, to boycott the nails made in black sheep factories. Thousands of circulars are being sent to the Trades Assemblies of other cities, to lodges of the Knights of Labor, and to the Carpenters' Brotherhood. This fight will be kept up until the market is taken away from those mills refusing to pay the Union scale.

The carpenters form the bulk of our nail consumers and with their co-operation this could easily be carried out. We shall publish the names of black sheep nail mills in our boycott list until they again pay the recognized Union scale.

The following is the list of non-union nail mills:

Belmont, Wheeling.
Riverside, Wheeling.
Wheeling (Top Mill) Wheeling.
LaBelle, Wheeling.
Benwood, Wheeling.
Laughlin, Wheeling.
Bellefont, Ironton, Ohio.
Kelly, Ironton, Ohio.
Norton, Ashland, Ky.
Western, Belleville, Ill.

USE HAND-MADE CANS.

The Federation of Labor of Baltimore has endorsed the trade-mark can of the Canmakers' Mutual Protective Association, and recommend a boycott on all cans not bearing the canmakers' trade mark. The trade mark is stamped in the bottom of each can in circular form, as follows: "Hand-Made, C. M. M. P. A." These are the only safe cans in which to preserve hermetically sealed food, as the machine-made cans contain acids which are injurious to the health.

IN DETROIT, 3000 workingmen paraded on Oct. 6, representing 30 trades and labor societies. Carpenters Union No. 10 also participated.

THE STRIKE of the workmen in the Pullman Car Works, Pullman, Ill., reveals a shocking condition of affairs, with low wages and bad treatment, which knocks off all the philanthropic varnish that has been daubed upon that "model" town.

CARPENTERS' UNION No. 66 is one of the strongest trade organizations in the city. They hold weekly meetings at which much interest is manifested. The benevolent features of the Carpenters' Union are among the finest connected with any organization.—

Labor Echo, Houston, Tex.

FROM THE Southern States there are every indications of a favorable growth for our Brotherhood in that section. Unions of colored Carpenters are being formed and they are connecting themselves with the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and as the majority of carpenters in the South are colored men and good mechanics, we gladly welcome them to our fold.

ON OCT. 16, the representatives of the mine owners and working miners, of the coal regions of various states, met in conference in Chicago for the purpose of joining in an effort to secure uniform and living wages and to reach a thorough understanding with a view to diminish the terrible and costly strikes, which have effected that trade. This is one of the first effects of the formation of the Miners National Union.

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

WE GREET the *Labor Standard*, Paterson, N. J., on its seventh anniversary, and wish it long continued prosperity and many more years of life to serve the cause.

IN THE course of time the first Monday in September will become the great universal National holiday among workingmen. A score of cities now celebrate that day as a Labor Holiday.

THROUGH the murderous system of long hours of work, the railroad telegraph operator in the Hackensack Meadows, New Jersey, committed the error, which led to the terrible railroad disaster last month.

THE ANNUAL British Trades Union Congress was held in Southport, near Liverpool, England, last month, and there was a large number of delegates. Fraternal greetings were sent from the Congress to the Trades Unions of America.

ON THE occasion of opening the new building of the Kaufman Bros., Clothiers, Pittsburgh, Pa., 10,000 workingmen assembled in the streets in front of the building and made a very effective boycotting demonstration. The building was erected by scab labor.

AT THE convention of the Wood Carvers National Union in Boston last month an amendment to their constitution was adopted, looking to the establishment of eight hours as a normal workday. A resolution to merge the unions into the Knights of Labor was defeated.

ONE OF THE ablest, spiciest and best edited journals that comes to our office, is the *Budget*, Manchester, N. H. Its illustrations and cartoons are effective and the existence of the paper as a staunch labor journal is a thorn in the sides of the mill kings of New Hampshire.

HAT MAKERS' National Union held its convention in Philadelphia last month. Every district was represented; the eight-hour system was endorsed and a union label adopted which is now ready for use and will be supplied to all union hat factories in time for the Winter and Spring hats.

THE SYSTEM of weekly payment of wages is at last making headway in the corporation towns of New England. The news comes to us that in Massachusetts and New Hampshire the tide is setting very strongly in that direction. In Lowell, Mass., and Nashua, N. H., the manufacturing corporations have recently adopted the system of weekly pay days.

GEORGE W. CHILDS, proprietor of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is one of those employers, who believes in paying the highest wages to his workmen and at the same time is an ardent upholder of trades unionism. Out of compliment to him, the International Typographical Union has made him an honorary member, and Columbia Typographical Union of Washington, D. C., has also placed him on its honorary roll.

IN BURLINGTON, Iowa, the second Annual Convention of the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen closed on Oct. 28. This new organization is growing very rapidly so that it now completes the chain of labor organizations in the railroad service of the country. The four organizations in the railroad service are: The Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Brotherhood [illegible] men.

THE CARPENTER.

Entered at the Post-Office as second-class matter
Published at No. 19 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O.

CLEVELAND, NOVEMBER, 1885.

THE OBJECT OF LIFE.

I live for those who love me,
For those I know are true;
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For all human ties that bind me,
For the task by God assigned me,
For the bright hopes yet to find me,
And the good that I can do.

I live to learn their story,
Who've battled for my sake;
The patriot crowned with glory,
The martyr at the stake.
Bards, prophets, heroes, sages—
The noble of all ages,
Whose deeds crowd history's pages,
And Time's great volume make.

I live to hold communion
With all that is Divine,
To feel there is a union
'Twixt Nature's heart and mine;
To profit by affliction,
Reap truths from fields of fiction,
Grow wiser from conviction,
And fulfill God's design.

I live to hail that season,
By gifted ones foretold,
When men shall live by reason,
And not alone for gold;
When man to man united,
And every wrong thing righted,
The whole world shall be lighted
As Eden was of old.

I live for those who love me,
For those who know me true,
For the Heaven that smiles above me,
And awaits my spirit, too;
For the cause that lacks assistance,
For the wrong that needs resistance,
For the future in the distance,
And the good that I can do.

—*An Old Poem.*

ENGINEERS' BROTHERHOOD.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers opened its twenty-second annual convention in New Orleans last month. 285 delegates being in attendance. This Brotherhood never enters into a strike without great provocation and always tries to settle the trouble by arbitration. It has gone through many battles amid smoke and fire, as other younger and weaker unions are now doing. It is not more than a decade ago when the present grand chief, Arthur, was branded as an agitator and blacklisted by the very corporations that are now willing to negotiate with him. In those days the brotherhood was condemned, and it was worth a man's situation to be known as a member. On this subject the Railroader says: "The great Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, having safely passed through the fiery ordeal of the strike period of the first years of its existence, has arrived at a time when its demand for arbitration always receives respectful attention, and, as a result, all differences between railroad companies and the engineers are peacefully adjusted. So, after all, the brotherhood with the words, "The Right to Strike," written upon its banners' has found how arbitration may be advantageously resorted to."—

Sedalia Labor Union.

STORRS AND THE MILLIONAIRES.

The late Emory A. Storrs, eminent Chicago lawyer, was being chaffed by a lot of millionaires one time at Saratoga hotel piazza, on account of his poverty, when he turned upon them as follows:

"You rich fellows appear to think that money-making is an intelligent process, and that the wealth acquired by you proves that you are a very superior kind of men. You are very much mistaken. There is nothing intellectual about acquisitiveness. It is merely an animal trait. It is less highly developed in you, gentlemen, than it is in the chipmunk. The beaver is very much your superior in this regard. Where are the rich men in history? There are two who live in the legends of literature. One Dives, on account of his fortunate connection with a pauper, and the other, Crœsus, because his name has been used by poets as a synonym for great wealth. Gentlemen, where are the stockholders who built the Parthenons. Doubtless in their day they sat around in Athens and spoke of the fine work that Phidias was doing for them. But, gentlemen, where is Phidias? He went on in this quaint way for fully half an hour, and when he had finished even the millionaires did ALL seem to think they had the best of it.

PHILADELPHIA BRICKLAYERS' HALL.

The Bricklayers' Union, Philadelphia, dedicated their new hall on Oct. 19. It is a very handsome edifice, built at a cost of $5,200, and is free of all incumbrance. The Union is the strongest in Philadelphia, numbering 2,500 members. *The Tocsin* of that city thus describes the new structure:

"The building has a frontage of 41 feet on Broad Street, is 79 feet deep and 58 feet high to the top of the cornice. It contains two large halls, two spacious society rooms, reading room and library, and five small rooms for storing the property of organizations, which meet in the building. The first floor will be rented out as a store. The interior of the two large halls is finished in oak and bird's eye maple. The wainscoating is variegated tile work with pebble-dashed walls. Handsome hanging chandeliers adorn each room. The Broad street front is of selected pressed brick, laid in red mortar, with Scotch red stone trimmings. The style of front is plain in the first and second stories, and in the third story in herring bone style. The Olive street entrance vestibule is lined with handsome enameled brick. Immediately above the doorway is a fancy Scotch stone arch, with two handsome copper bay window extending over it. The entire building is heated by a new and improved heating apparatus.

WERE THEY FREED?

"Well, Uncle, what do you think of the situation?"

"What situation, sah?"

"Do you think the Africans of American descent are really free?"

"Free! No sah; dey's not free. But when da wah wuz ober, I jumped up and cracked my heels togedder, scratched my hed and screamed out: Jawge, yous free—you is! You's a free man fo' sartain! An' for 'bout ten long yeahs I kept sayin' ter myself—Jawge, you's a free man; you's a free man! But things didn't git no better fast, an' den I begin ter sa'—kinder easy like—Jawge, I dunno 'bout dat; I dunno as you's so mighty free arter all. Den—'bout five yeahs ago—I come to Californy, an' when I'd been heah a few months, I say: Jawge, you's a dam ole fool; you is! You's a heap mo' slave now den you was afo' de wah! An' de only consolation you's got is, dat the po' white folks is slave, too, jes' as much as you is!

"Then you think we are all slaves, do you, Uncle?"

"I knows we is; all but de rich men."

"Well, how do you think it will end? Do you think the people will long submit to such a state of things, or shall we have another war?"

"We's gwine to hab wah, sah. De 'Merican people will free demselves as soon as dey git dar eyes open a little. Don't you be oneasy 'bout dat, We's gwine to hab wah!" repeated the old man warming up, "an' befo' long, too—an' when it comes, I tell you, rich men 'll run mighty fas' ef dey git away. Dat' my notion, sah!"

Here I left the old man.—

Corr. F. S. Star.

THE CIGAR MAKERS' CONVENTION.

The most notable Convention ever held by the International Cigar Makers' Union was held in Cincinnati early last month—82 delegates were in attendance and much good work was done. On and after Jan. 1, next the union will inaugurate the nine-hour system in all shops and after May 1, the rule will be to work only eight hours a day. Any member who violates the rule will be expelled. The strike laws of the organization were perfected and the death benefit increased to $50. All arrangements have been made for a unity of the Progressives with the Internationals, which will then make this trade the best organized and most powerful in the United States, with the exception of the Amalgamated Iron and Steel Workers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. The next Convention will be held in Boston in 1887. We congratulate the Cigar Makers on the re-election of Adolph Strasser as President of the International Union, for he has been faithful to their interests and loyal in their service.

ARE WE PROTECTED?

The politicians have told us a good many nice things about the protection of American labor when they wanted us to vote for their candidates at the last election. They asserted that workmen in this country were better off than the laborers of any other land. But the furniture workers are not as dull as the politicians seem to believe, and therefore we desire to show that the politicians are wind-bags. It is true that furniture imported to this country is paying 36 per cent. of its value as custom duty, it is likewise true that last year furniture to the amount of not more than $300,000 has been imported to the United States. Furthermore we admit that from 1864 to 1872 we had what is called "good times" in this country, and furniture workers were earning enough to live decently with their families, and save something for old age; some even were enabled to buy a homestead. But those who did save anything had to deprive themselves and their families of a good many comforts which they and theirs ought to have enjoyed. A workman who desires to live like a human being, and who strives for enlightenment and physical and moral advancement cannot save anything from his wages even in "good times." In 1873 a big change came over our country. Work was no longer steady. Business commenced to be dull everywhere. Those who had employment were compelled to strain their every nerve in order to fill the bill set before him. The boss became a taskmaster, and his foreman acted like a slave-driver. Everything had to be done in a hurry. The uncertainty, brought about by a financial and commercial crisis made the bosses wildly speculate. The consequence was overproduction in all branches of industry. The furniture branch was suffering with the rest. By an intricate and cruel system of division of labor, skilled workmen were replaced by cheap hands, and the labor market was overstocked with unemployed people.

And what becomes of those who are thrown out of work? When their little savings are exhausted, when their credit is gone they roam about the country, seeking employment without finding it—they become tramps.

And tramps are put into prison in this beautiful country where wealth abounds and poverty is a crime; for, else why should they imprison employment-seeking workmen even if they are without means of existence? And tramps in prison are good for capitalistic speculators. Their producing power can be easily made available—most of our States have laws according to which it is no crime or misdemeanor to make prisoners work at half or even less than the wages the free workman receives for his labor. The prisoner's labor is hired out to enterprising contractors. To remove one's factory to a penitentiary is a good thing, for the State furnishes the building and feeds the worker, and the manufacturer needs fear no strikes, or organization of the dumb creatures who willingless and powerless work and do his bidding. He pays from 40 to 60 cents per day for the labor of the imprisoned "tramps," and if this beautiful system could be expanded to the necessary dimensions, it would soon conquer the entire market; it would drive every other boss, who has to hire unimprisoned wage-slaves, out of business in less than no time. No matter what would become of those who are not imprisoned yet, and who would not be needed even in prison, as the market could be supplied without them. The speculator does not allow the laborer's welfare to enter into his calculation—it is immaterial to the capitalist how many human beings will starve and go to destruction if he only, the great manager and calculator, doubles and triples his capital!

And the workman? Doesn't he see and observe this? Is he blind? It seems so. Many of our colleagues in the districts where piece and contract work are introduced have been beguiled by their bosses into not seeing nor hearing anything more. They are given small pieces of land and little houses for which they pay in instalments and in this way become not more and not less than the direct property of their tormentors; for a man with a house bought on instalments through almost the space of a lifetime is chained to the ground like his master's watch-dog.

It is surprising that such men's ear are deaf to the gospel of organizatio. But, as times will become worse, and as many of those who thought that they were provided for, as long as they expect to live, will then be driven from home and workshop, it is to be hoped that they will then come to their senses.

And now, in concluding, we would like to ask—what is the difference in the condition of the American Furniture worker and that of his European colleague? According to the reports and statistics in our possession the condition of the furniture worker in this country is in no way any better than that of men in the same branch of industry in Europe; but *the European workman knows that he is oppressed, while his brother in America thinks he is free and protected.* And if the American worker receives higher wages he has to pay higher prices for what he eats and drinks, and his "landlord" steals more from him in the shape of "rent" than the European land-robbers and tax-gatherers do. Besides, work is harder and more exhausting here than in Europe.

And all this is the result of twenty years' protection for the Furniture Industry in the United States!

Away with such miserable sham! Let us protect ourselves by organizing our entire trade. Let every man join our ranks and then we will need no other protection! We shall be able to take care of ourselves, and there will no longer be those who now reap what we are sowing.—*Furniture Workers Journal.*

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

At the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, held at Hamilton, Canada, the former board of officers were re-elected with the exception of Thos. B. Barry of Saginaw, Mich., being added to the Executive Board in place of Jos. B. Buchanan of Denver, Col., who could not attend.

The following is the official statement of General Secretary Turner as to the growth of the Order during the year ending June 30, 1885: New Assemblies organized, 741; reorganized, 31; lapsed, 164; District Assemblies organized, 19; lapsed, 2; Local Assemblies in good standing, 1,610; members in good standing, 104,066; in arrears 7,329. The increase in membership during the year was 75 per cent which would leave the membership about 60,000 the year previous. The financial statement shows a balance on hand of nearly $15,000 in the general fund or about 14 cents per member. This report shows that out of 4000 Assemblies organized only 1610 are in good standing, and out of over a million members initiated, only 104,066 are in good standing.

In his annual address to the delegates General Master Workman Powderly gave them some very wholesome advice and recommended many valuable measures. He set his foot down firmly against the practice of some Knights who are ever busy disorganizing trades unions. He opposed the formation of distinctive trades organizations in the order and recommended that they be discouraged in the future. He declared against the movement to establish the eight hours next May on the ground that the people are not ripe for it.

FREDERICK TURNER, General Secretary of the Knights of Labor, in his annual report to the General Assembly last month, very properly says: "Eight hours will become an universal fact when those who labor are willing to recede from the demand for ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. Let those who toil determine that they will work *only* eight hours, regardless of the wages feature, and in a very few months the question of wages will right itself through the necessary employment of the surplus workmen in consequence of shortening the hours of toil. This to my mind appears to be the only method by which shorter hours can be obtained." We congratulate the Order on its wisdom in re-electing Bro. Turner as General Secretary. He is by no means an untried man, and we gladly pay testimony to his worth and zealous ability as an officer.

PROGRESS IN THE SHORTER WORKDAY MOVEMENT.

The last number of the New York *Furniture Workers' Journal* in an article urging on the eight-hour movement, thus summarizes a part of the progress which has been made in the struggle for the establishment of shorter hours of labor:

The organ of the glassworkers, the *American Glass Worker*, said the other day that their organization had legalized the eight-hour workday in all window glass works under their control, and that there were but two factories in the United States, where window glass is being produced not under their control. They made an agreement to this effect with the representatives of the American window glass manufacturers.

The New York Plumbers' Association, an organization grown up during the last two years, resolved two weeks ago, that they would work but nine hours from now, and since that time this is the regular working time for the toilers in that branch of industry in New York.

The bricklayers of New York have carried on a protracted strike to introduce nine hours, and an agreement with their bosses has been made to the effect that that should constitute a regular day's work.

The framers of New York are working nine hours per day for the last two years in spite of the attempt of their employers to break this rule.

In California the organized carpenters introduced the nine hours' work day about two years ago, and they have preserved it so far.

The Carpenters of Cleveland, in consequence of the agitation made by union 11, have introduced the Saturday half-holiday, whereby over 200 idle workmen found employment; and all the principals employers, save one, have signed the restrictive agreement.

The dry goods clerks, the furniture salesmen, and the grocery clerks of New-York have, by organizing, succeeded in closing the stores several hours earlier than it was the custom heretofore; or, where they have not succeeded as yet, they are very near it.

In Australia the eight-hour system has been in successful operation for years.

In regard to our own trade the movement has commenced along the entire line. In the city of New York Furniture Workers' union No. 7, the Trades union of the furniture workers, the Turners' union, both of the Carvers' unions, the Upholsterers, Pianomakers and Machine workers' unions have appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying on the agitation upon a mutual plan. Several mass meetings have been held already; and further steps are being discussed by the committee. The furniture workers of Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, in fact nearly all over the country, are actively agitating the eight-hour question—and what is true of the furniture workers is true in greater or less degree of almost all other labor organizations. A few more months of zealous activity will bring us the eight-hour work-day, and therein a strong lever for improving our economic condition.

THE ONE great problem of to-day, it seems to me, is the cry of the poor against the encroachments of the rich, and the one great marvel is the blindness of the strong, who fail to see and to recognize that the outrages they perpetrate upon the defenseless, the crimes they commit against the weak, the grinding of the poor in the mill oppressor, sows seeds which will, ere long burst and grow and flourish to proportions so tremendous that the strongest weapons must quail in their presence, and the most substantial defenses will be swept before them as leaves by the autumn gale.

Jo Howard, in Boston Herald.

THE LABOR reformer who makes labor reforms secondary to partisan interest, whether democrat, republican or greenback, is a fraud and should be so labeled. The highest politics is the betterment of the condition of the workers of the country, and who so sacrifices the interest of these workers in order to gain a partisan advantage for any political party, deserves the contempt of every earnest friend of organized labor.

Michigan Workman.

AMATEUR CARPENTERS.

It is an excellent thing for any man, whatever his business in life may be, to acquire a fair degree of mechanical skill and familiarity with tools and machinery. Such knowledge never comes amiss, even if its possessor is so fortunate as to be under no necessity of ever earning means of livelihood; just as a thorough practical acquaintance with the minutest details of housekeeping is valuable to any woman, though she may be surrounded by luxury all her life and have a servant to wait on her at every turn.

But it does not follow, by any manner of means, that an amateur or half-trained workman is profitable to his employer, even at half-price, or at any price. Experiments of that kind are oftener made, it would seem, in the various branches of carpenter work than in most other trades—for the reason, probably, that it is easier and more common to pick up in a desultory way a superficial knowledge of carpentry than of other callings which do not in fact require so much skill and judgment for their thorough mastery. To become a good carpenter, capable of estimating a job fairly and performing it honestly, is a matter of not a few weeks or months, but of years of diligent and conscientious work. And while the temptation is very great, in awarding the contract for a job, to give it to the lowest bidder without due regard to the probability of getting the worth of one's money, it is generally found, that a single lesson of that kind is sufficient. In a broad sense the rule that "the best is the cheapest" holds good in carpenter work as in nearly everything else.

A vigorous protest against the employment of what it calls "saw and hatchet carpenters" is made by the *Southern Lumberman*, which imputes to them not only want of skill, but want of honesty as well. As an illustration, it mentions a building contract which one of that class of carpenters offered to take for $500, while the material alone came to $570. Somebody was badly cheated of course, and probably the lumber-dealer, the workmen, and the owner of the building all suffered more or less. Incompetency and false pretense in all trades and professions should be steadily discouraged; and the only way to put an effectual check upon them is to give the preference invariably to the trained workman, who has earned and can rightfully wear the title he claims.—*Mechanical News.*

STOP RUSHING.

The "hurrah" and "rush" of American practice in the workshop or on American buildings, is surely destroying skillful workmanship. To do good work requires time, and no man can make a good honest piece of work with the lash of the foreman pressing him on to "hurry up," "hurry up." The writer of this has known of more than one case where first-class workmen have been elbowed out of existence by men who did not know half so much, but who have the fatal knack of always appearing to be in a hurry. In these days—in the building trades at all events—there seems to be in most instances no incentive to become a good workman. It is not the quality but the quantity of work a man can do that gives him value in the eyes of his employer. All this has a tendency to make indifferent workmen and to fill up the ranks of the building trade with half-trained men, botches and pretenders.—*Builder and Woodworker.*

RUST REMOVERS.

1. Cover the metal with sweet oil well rubbed in, and allow to stand for 48 hours; smear with oil applied freely with a feather or piece of cotton wool, after rubbing the steel. Then rub with unslaked lime reduced to as fine a powder as possible.

2. Immerse the article to be cleaned for a few minutes, until all the dirt and rust is taken off, in a strong solution of potassium cyanide, say about ½ ounce in a wine-glassful of water, take it out and clean it with a toothbrush with some paste composed of potassium cyanide, Castile soap, whiting and water, mixed into a paste of about the consistency of thick cream.

A UNION WITH DISCIPLINE.

In speaking of the Baltimore Hod Carriers' Union, the *Labor Free Press* of that city says: When a majority of the members of a hod carriers' union in Baltimore say "excursion," an excursion comes off on the day appointed, provided the elements don't conspire to make a postponement necessary. If the wheels of industry dependent upon the force of these laborers must cease to go round on "excursion day," they have to cease to rotate, and that is all there is in it. The hod-carriers' unions put a fine of $2.50 upon all home-stayers on an occasion of the kind. These fines, when imposed, are paid, too; or the delinquent is fired out of the society; and to be expelled means something. It means that the $10 paid in as initiation fee, that dues and assessments paid over in the past are as so much money thrown away, and that a good job at society wages is not to be expected. These general holidays of the hod-carriers involve a loss to a large number of mechanics employed on buildings; bricklayers, plasterers and sometimes even the carpenters are thrown out of work on these gala days. But we have no fault to find with the union hod-carrier on that account. His work continuouly is of the most laborious kind, and he should have his day off; and he has it.

UNDER ALL FORMS of government the ultimate power lies with the masses. It is not kings nor aristocracies; nor landowners nor capitalists, that anywhere enslave the people. It is their own ignorance. Most clear is this where governments rest on universal suffrage.

Henry George.

An Australian paper gives the following account of the eight hour anniversary this year in Victoria:

At 1 o'clock his Excellency the Governor and several members of the Ministry, who visited the grounds, were entertained at a banquet by the anniversary committee. The banquet, held in a large marque erected on the ground, was attended by his Excellency the Governor, the Premier, Chief Secretary, Attorney General, Ministers of Defence and Customs, as well as several private members of Parliament, and the President of the Chambers of Commerce and Manufactures. About one hundred trade representatives were also present, the chair being occupied by Mr. R. Miller in his capacity as President of the Eight Hours Demonstration Committee. A number of toasts were proposed, and his excellency the Governor paid a high tribute to the success of the eight hours' movement in Victoria, and expressed the hope that the union existing here between the commercial and manufacturing interests foreshadowed other unions in the empire—more particularly that of imperial federation. His Excellency's reception was a most cordial one. The Premier in the course of his speech also eulogized the beneficial results arising from the general application of the eight hours' principle to all kinds of work, and urged that it should be extended to shop keepers.

ACCORDING to the last monthly report of the Amalgamated Carpenters, trade is very dull all over Great Britain and overstocked in New Zealand and Australia. They have 439 branches and 25,720 members, 1,260 of whom are on unemployed benefit, 541 on sick benefit, and 151 superannuated. J. S. Murchie has been re-elected General Secretary for the fifth time by an overwhelming majority.

"You have to work pretty hard," said a good-natured old gentleman to a car driver. "Well, I should smile, but I have no reason to complain." Why not? "Because my boss is so liberal that he gives me nearly eighteen hours to do my day's work in, while you poor bankers have to crowd your work in about four hours."—*Ex.*

IT IS a matter of history that Labor and Trades Organizations, in so far as they have pursued lawful methods of agitation, have been the most potent influence in the determination of economic progress. Strikes, properly conducted, are only a disagreeable remedy for a defective labor system, but they are, at least, a fairly efficient one.—*Northwestern Architect.*

FOR THE GOOD OF THE UNION.

"I decline", is a phrase that is often heard from a member that is nominated for an office in the Union, or appointed upon a committee. "You decline what?" Do you understand what you are doing when you pipe out: "I decline"? Do you decline serving on some committee that is part of the machinery, decline to help in the good of the Union? Decline to help your Union in the capacity of an executive or administrative officer? Decline to perform any duty allotted to you by the President? You do! Then, why? Do you not know that there is not another member that can do as well or better then you, provided, you do your duty. Look at your Constitution, look up the points belonging to your duty in the position you have been elected or appointed to, and is it not your duty to do whatever you are appointed or requested to do by your President?

Every member has his part to perform. Your part then as the true brother you profess to be is to do your share of union work. Come now candidly, havn't you been resting on your oars long enough? Just because some of the others are doing the work and seem to like it it is no reason why you should allow or make them do your part or share of the work too. If you go to work you will enjoy it as heartily as they. If you cannot get a chance to help pull the car of progress, then get behind and give a long, strong and steady push, and ere long you will have the consciousness of having helped it on to victory.

When your president announces "Good of the Union"; be prepared to do something; do not sit with your hands folded, feet crossed, and your mouth closed during the entire meeting; do not expect to be perpetually fed, for it is no ones special duty to see to it that you are well entertained, when you will not even attempt to do anything. If you will go to your Union on meeting night, be prepared to take some part which will interest others, you will become interested yourself and you will not consider your Union meetings dull.

Under such circumstances they could not possibly be dull, or prosy to you. Do not be an iceberg in your Union, for you will have most of the ice for your own share. Will you do your duty? Resolve, then, that you will never ask to be excused or decline to act well your part, unless you have very good reasons for declining. I will close these few lines with the earnest wish that every member who has read these remarks, will impress them deeply in his memory for future use.

AUG. J. METZGER.
Member of Union 87.
St. Paul, Minn.

THE NINE-HOUR DAY.

Since the Plumbers of New York enforced the nine-hour rule last week, only the painters and carpenters of all the building trades, have now to be brought up to its enforcement. It will be more difficult for the painters and carpenters than it was for the plumbers, as these trades are not so well organized. It will be tried however at no distant day.

John Swinton's Paper.

THE BOTTOM OF POLITICS.

It is the unjust distribution of the products of labor that lies at the bottom of the political question before the country. The oppression of labor is becoming as grinding in the United States as in Europe. With all our machinery, doing fifty times the work that was done fifty years ago, workingmen should not suffer from poverty. With a just distribution of the products of labor there would be enough to give all a home and eight hours for work, eight hours for study and eight hours for rest. What is the power that is centralizing all this wealth in the hands of the men that do not work? This is the question that confronts us to day.

Rev. Dr. De La Matyr.

ST. CATHERINES.—U[illegible] struggles along with dull no danger of dissolvics [illegible] de dead, no prospects ed their of being any better and [illegible] our members work within a radius of de cu[illegible] here.

TORONTO.—W[illegible] death work and Union [illegible] ated, oor, y or d.

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, NOVEMBER, 1885.

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One inch	$ 75	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00
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¼ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	? 100	$5 00
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Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
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THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY-UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, nd relation of the claimant o the deceased. It st be signed by the Presid our F. S. and five abers in good standing an orn to before a y Public.

ALL s for funeral benefit on had t wife must ALLE in the manner above st

NEW UNIONS.

During October our Brotherhood added seven new unions to its fold, viz: Union 118, Manchester, N. H.; 119, Newark, N. J.; 120, Ansonia, Conn.; 121, Danbury, Conn.; 122, Germantown, Pa.; 123, Wichita, Kan.; 124, Syracuse, N. Y.

AN ITEM has been going the rounds of the labor press lately, emanating from Philadelphia, to the effect, that a new organization of Carpenters has been started in that city, composed of former members of Union No. 8 of the Brotherhood, and that it numbers one hundred and fifty members. From this one would infer, that 150 members had withdrawn from Union No. 8 to start this new union. But that is not the case, for Union No. 8 now numbers as many members in good standing as she ever did before this new union was started. And the truth is that the new union is a small handful of malcontents who want a union without any benefit features—a mutual admiration society with 10 cts. a month dues. How long such a society can exist is quite easy to determine.

SATURDAY HALF HOLIDAY.

The Saturday Half Holiday is now pretty firmly established in the carpenter trade of Cleveland, O. Employers and contractors are very favorable and the clergy and daily press have rendered good service in molding public opinion in favor of the measure. Carpenters' Union No. 11 and the Cleveland branch of the Amalgamated Carpenters acted hand in hand in all the steps taken and in all the meetings in behalf of the movement. On October 3, the date fixed for the system to go into effect, it was a surprise to see how generally the system was adopted. Many contractors closed down the jobs on short sighted men who wanted to continue working. And where at first the men agreed to lose the half day's wages, many bosses are now paying for it, and it is only a matter of a little while until wages for the 55 hours a week will be equal to what was formerly paid for 60 hours a week. This helps on the eight-hour movement, practically.

HOW TO GIVE WORK TO THE PEOPLE.

There are over nine million workingmen in this country to-day; seven millions to do the work, leaving two millions out of employment. The problem of to-day is, how are these two millions to find employment? There is but one way: seven million men work ten hours per day; therefore, it takes seventy million hours' work to do the required work per day. Now, if those seven million men were not allowed to work over eight hours per day, an aggregate of fifty-six million hours, there would be left fourteen million hours to be divided among the residue, and on the assumption that there are only nine million workingmen in this country to-day, then there would be two million men unemployed among which to divide the remaining fourteen million hours, giving to each man seven hours work. Wage-workers, can you not see in this that with eight hours for a day's work, none need to be without work? Then, May 1, 1886, let every wage-worker refuse to work over eight hours per day from then on, and the victory is ours, thus avoiding untold miseries.

CREDIT is due to the Halifax Critic for the article "A Difficult Problem" which we published last month as from the London *Justice*.

TO MANY CORRESPONDENTS.

From many unions, from the far South as well as the far West and North-West, come entreating letters asking our General Secretary to visit them and speak at public meetings and organize new unions on the route. Were it at all possible he would only be too happy to accept these cordial invitations and render the assistance asked for.

But it is at great personal sacrifice that he undertakes any trip. His routine duties in the office of General Secretary are even now more than one average man can attend to, and they compel him often to labor away into the "wee hours of night."

Hence he does not feel at liberty nor is he in position to accept all the invitations sent him. But wherever he sees that the Brotherhood can be strengthened and weak unions made firm, even though it requires personal loss, he has endeavored to visit that section which needed his presence most, be it East or West, and at the same time has attended as best he could to his correspondence while on the road. Remember this is no light job!

There is a limit to a man's exertions and to individual sacrifice. Railroad fare must be paid, hotel bills must be met and the General Secretary has paid about all that he can stand, and has not only overtaxed his physical strength, but has also taxed his pocket so far that he feels he cannot keep up the strain any longer, in justice to himself and family.

Wherever he visits a union he feels they should contribute to the expenses if they can afford it, for the gain is their's. Several unions have voluntarily done this; but the majority imagine that there is special provision made by the Brotherhood to cover the financial expenses of the General Secretary whenever he goes out for organizing purposes. This is not the case at all. And under the circumstances the Executive Board feel diffident about voting away the funds of the Brotherhood for such purposes. The only authority in that direction is a resolution adopted in our last convention "That the E. B. shall cooperate with the local unions for the purpose of carrying on an effective system of organization."

So in the future if the General Secretary is called on to visit any local union it is hoped that the unions visited will pay part of the expenses. And further it must be borne in mind that if the General Secretary had any clerical assistance in his office he would be able to go out and organize at times, and oftener than at present, without the embarrassing cares which now attend snch work. Hence due allowance must be made if the General Secretary can not visit every union and every section of the country.

WE ARE UNDER OBLIGATIONS to the following named Journals for publishing our circular in behalf of the organization of new unions under our jurisdiction: *Labor Union*, Sedalia, Mo.; *Irish World*, New York; *Budget*, Manchester, N. H.; *Cigar Makers Journal*, New York; *Labor Journal*, Kansas City; *Southern Artisan*, Richmond, Va.; *Labor Herald*, Fort Wayne, Ind.; *Granite Cutters' Journal*, Philadelphia, Pa.; *Examiner*, Hartford, Conn.

BRO. THOS. H. KEHOE, Cor. Sec. Union 97, New Britain, Conn., is elected a member of the Connecticut Legislature. In Tom Kehoe the workingmen of New Britain will have a faithful and able representative. His record in the labor movement is sufficient voucher for that.

DATE OF PUBLICATION CHANGED.

Hereafter this journal will appear regularly so as to reach the unions on the 1st of each month. The General Secretary finds it utterly impossible to issue it on the first of the month, as the monthly trade reports of the various unions in most cases do not come into the General Office until long after the first of the month. Besides that, the amount of papers due to each union can not be known until the monthly report of the F. S. is received at this office. The change in the date of publication begins with this number, and Secretaries of local unions are urged to send in their reports more promptly.

TWO-THIRDS of the Unions of our Brotherhood voting on the question of strike benefits in connection with the Federation of Trades, have voted "Yes"—in favor of the strike benefit amendment to the Federation Laws. The detailed result will be communicated to the Unions.

CROWDED OUT.—Owing to limited space and pressure of matter this month we are compelled to crowd out many important items of correspondence, also several obituary notices, and a very interesting article from the pen of Bro. J. D. Bailey, Los Angeles, Cal. Next month they will appear.

THANKS.—General Secretary McGuire feels under special obligations to the Central Trades Assemblies of Newark, N. J., Amsterdam, Utica and Syracuse, N. Y., also to the Cigar Makers' Union of Danbury Conn.; and Rome, N. Y., for assistance in arranging public meetings. Thanks are also due to O. A. Fairchild, Ansonia, Conn.; Julius Ebe, Danbury, Conn.; Geo. J. Byron, Newark, N. J.; J. F. Busche, Jr., New Haven, Conn.; and Aug. Kessler, Albany, N. Y., for efficient aid in preparing meetings in their respective cities. To the daily press in each city, whose reports without exception, were favorable and quite complete, also to the many friends and kindly brothers—too numerous to mention—the heartfelt thanks of our G. S. are due for courtesies received.

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 65.—J. H. Sands, age 50, initiated July 7, 1884, Union 66, Houston, Texas, died of Consumption Aug. 22, 1885. Papers received Sept. 2, 1885, laid over for information and finally approved Oct. 7, 1885.

No. 66.—Henry Sieloft, age 52, initiated Oct. 2, 1881, Union 21, Chicago, Ill., died of Enlargement of Liver Sept. 1, 1885. Papers received Oct. 5, 1885, laid over for completion of papers, and finally approved Oct. 31, 1885.

NOTICE.—Assessment 65, (covers 66 too,) has been sent out to the local Unions, and the remittances should be sent in promptly to this office.

BLACK LIST.

J. G. KENNEDY,—expelled from Union 98, Sedalia Mo., for directly and knowingly violating his obligation and revealing the proceedings of the union to outside parties.

J. CULLY,—expelled from Union 58, Omaha, Neb. for hiring non-union men at low wages and letting out piece work and injuring the trade.

ION L. HORD,—expelled from Union 104, Dayton, O., for embezzling funds as Fin. Sec. that he should have sent to the G. S.

OUR GENERAL SECRETARY ON THE ROAD.

Last month our General Secretary started out on a three weeks trip through the East for the purpose of adding new unions to our fold and of strengthening those now in existence in the cities on his line of travel.

While on the road he addressed 19 public meetings and formed seven carpenters unions under jurisdiction of our Brotherhood, viz: Newark, N. J.; Ansonia, Conn.; Danbury, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Utica, N. Y.; Rome, N. Y., and Syracuse, N. Y. Besides that he got new unions under way in Albany, N. Y.; Shenectady, N. Y.; Elmira, N. Y. and Binghampton, N. Y.

Not only did he address meetings in all the cities above named (excepting Elmira and Binghampton) but he also spoke in Bridgeport, Waterbury and New Britain (Conn.)—Holyoke, Springfield and Worcester (Mass.)—Troy, Cohoes, Amsterdam and Rochester (N. Y.) The result is a large addition to the membership of the unions in those towns. He also visited Westfield and Pittsfield (Mass.) with a view to start unions.

By looking over the correspondence in this month's journal from the places visited, it will be noticed that great interest was manifested in the meetings and a thorough awakening of the carpenters has taken place. Unions that were struggling for bare existence have been placed firmly upon their feet, and taken all in all the results of the trip are beyond the anticipation of even the most sanguine.

FROM OUR MAILS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SOMERVILLE.—Trade medium; wages $2 to $2.50. Not many idle.

LYNN.—Union 112 now numbers over 100 members and is destined to be the banner union of the State. Every member is enthusiastic.

SPRINGFIELD.—Our public meeting here on Oct. 21 has given us a great boom. The able address of our G. S. has given courage to our members and Union 96 is now initiating members by the wholesale.

WORCESTER.—Union 93 held a large public meeting Oct. 20, and the Aetna Glee Club favored us with songs. P. J. McGuire delivered an address which has fortified our union and added to its roll of members.

HOLYOKE.—Trade picking up, some idle wages $1.25 to $2.50. Sub-contractors are taking piece work that will give them $1.25 a day. P. J. McGuire spoke to a crowded house Oct. 19, and the effect of it is evident in the stream of applications that came into Union 95 at its next meeting. A large delegation from Springfield was present.

LAWRENCE.—Union 111 is looming up far better than anyone ever expected. It is the only trade or labor union in town, and to Bro. Silas Dwire of Haverhill great praise should be given for his good work here and in Manchester, N. H. in starting unions, and to Mr. L. C. Dow, this union feels under a great debt of gratitude for his active interest in her behalf.

BOSTON.—Union 33 is doing bravely and our entertainment netted us fully $100. Work is not very brisk. A delegation from this city visited Lynn and got that union into working order. Bros. W. J. Shields, J. G. Clinkard, W. J. Dowd, L. W. Davidson and Harvey Lane made addresses. The Lynn union now numbers over 100 members, and the hard work of starting it is to the credit of Bro. Clinkard.

HAVERHILL.—Business fair; wages $1.75 to $2.50. Prospect better. Getting off an hour earlier on Saturday the past season has been one gain for us, and by next Spring we ought to be strong enough to demand better wages. If we can get all good workmen into the union, we can have things our own way. Union 83 is gaining strength and composed of good workmen. We do not intend to take any "saw and hatchet" carpenters if we know it.

CONNECTICUT.

ANSONIA.—On Oct. 14 four hundred thronged to hear the G. S., and we now have a carpenter's union in this lively town.

NEW HAVEN.—Arrangements have been made here to form a union of the Brotherhood. P. J. McGuire paid us a visit on Oct. 18.

WATERBURY.—Business fair; wages $2 to $2.50. Union 44 is shooting up since our G. S. spoke Oct. 16. We got 14 new members and 12 more applications.

DANBURY.—The Opera House was packed from pit to dome with all trades to listen to the G. S. and at the close 43 carpenters stepped forward to form a union.

MERIDEN.—Trade middling; wages $1.75 to $2.50. A delegation from Union 49 went up to New Britain in a "bus" to hear our G. S. on Oct. 17, and it repaid us well.

BRIDGEPORT.—The mass meeting Oct. 13 in St. John's Hall stirred up the trade to take hold of our union in better shape. Thanks to P. J. McGuire's address. We now feel sure of pulling through.

HARTFORD.—Work is quite dull, wages $2 to $2.50; a good many idle; union men fairly employed. Union 43 is getting along in good shape. The G. S. gave this city the "go-by" deeming it more important to work up adjacent towns not so well organized as we are.

NEW BRITAIN.—Union 97 got 11 propositions at its next meeting after our G. S. spoke Oct. 17. His address was listened to by a crowded house and it has woke up all other trades as well as ours. At midnight we drove him to Meriden in order to make railroad connection for New Haven.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Trade middling; wages $2 to $2.50 all our men employed. Union 94 growing steadily and its members are taking a live interest in it.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—Trade fair; union men all at work; wages $2 to $3; quite a number of non-union men out of work. A grand trades demonstration will take place here on Dec. 8, in favor of 8 hours and in honor of the Congress of the Federation of Trades. A vigerous boycott is being waged against Gibson & Bros. (Printers) for refusing to pay union wages. The Chicago Panoramic Co. is erecting an immense building, exclusively a union job. The Post building will soon be completed—the work was done entirely by union men, also the New National Theatre.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN.—Trade not very brisk; wages $2 to $2.75; we have a union starsed here under charter of the Brotherhood and with consent of Union No. 8, and we propose to push right ahead.

PHILADELPHIA.—Trade dull; the city is full of idle "chips"—union men, however keep fairly employed. Wages $2 to $2.75. Traveling Carpenters better steer clear of this city as work will be dull this winter. Union No. 8 is on the upward grade; despite reports that so many former members have started new unions and left No. 8. Outside of a few chronic "kickers", Union No. 8 has not lost any members and she is stronger now than she ever was, for she is composed now of the right kind of men. The German Branch will have a ball on Thanksgiving night.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—On Oct. 12, P. J. McGuire spoke here and organized Union 119. Trade dull. Wages $2 to $2.50.

TRENTON.—Union 31 begins to look more promising with fair chances of success; Trade middling; wages $1.75 to $2.50. The prices here in planing mills are very low, owing to competition with manufacturers in Williamsport, Pa.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Union 29 is pushing away ahead. We have gained quite a number of new members the past month, most of them are members of the K. of L., and having seen the practical benefit to be derived from the Brotherhood, sensibly enough joined hands with us. Trade fair, $2 to $2.50.

NEW YORK.

ONEONTA.—Work fair; wages $1.50 to $2.50. Union 101 adding new members.

UTICA.— No. 122 has been formed here by the G. S. on Oct. 27. Trade fair, wages $1.50 to $2,25.

BUFFALO.—Business very dull, wages $1.75 to $2.50. Union 9 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday evening.

ROME.—Trade flat; no new work, wages $1.50 to $2.00. P. J. McGuire addressed a large meeting here October 28, steps were taken to form a union.

ELMIRA.—Steps have been taken to organize a union now after election. Work not brisk, dull all season, a good many now out of work. Wages $1,50 to $2.25.

ALBANY.—A public meeting was held Oct. 22 and P. J. McGuire set forth the necessity of forming a carpenters' union. Before long the proper steps will be taken to do so.

COHOES.—Union 99 has had quite a growth since P. J. McGuire spoke here on Oct. 25. His lecture in the Eldorado Rink that Sunday evening drew out fully 1,000 people. Wages $1.25 to $2.50. Trade very dull.

SYRACUSE.—On Oct. 29, a carpenter union was organized here by P. J. McGuire, started with 31 Charter members. The City Hall was jammed to hear the G. S. and he left a deep impression in this city. Wages $1.25 to 2.25. Trade middling.

TROY, N. Y.—Trade middling, wages $1.75 to $2.50, quite a number idle. All members of Union 78 are at work. Our G. S. spoke here on Oct. 24th and on the afternoon of Oct. 25th, and his address was a masterly effort in behalf of our Brotherhood.

AMSTERDAM.—Union 6 meets every Monday evening in Insurance building. Trade middling; wages $2 to $2 25, union men have the preference. Our General Secretary spoke in the Opera House on Oct. 26, fully 1600 people present, and his address has given us a good push and has helped all other branches of labor too.

ROCHESTER.—Union 72 wrote a letter to the Bartholomay Brewing Co., notifying them that they were having their carpenter work done by a contracter who hired non-union men. The fear of a boycott settled the matter and the contractor now hires union men only after discharging his scabs. Our G. S. delivered a splendid address on Oct. 30 to quite a large audience.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING.—Trade dull, no prospect of being better this winter. Wages $1.25 to $2.50. Union 3 growing slowly.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Trade dull; union men all at work, wages $1.50 to $2.25, fully 2,000 Carpenters in town and many of them idle.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH.—Union 57 is still holding firm; wages $1.75 to $2.50.

BRUNSWICK.—Work scarce, several idle. Wages $2.00 to $2.50.

THOMASVILLE.— Wages $1.00 to $2.50. Trade fair and prospects good. All union men employed and Unions 106 and 116 are growing nicely.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.—Business fair, all union men employed; work is picking up but the city is flooded with strangers looking for work. Wages $1.50 to $2.50.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Dull, prospects not good for winter. About 140 carpenters in town and one-quarter of them idle. Wages $1.75 to $2,50. A good deal of piece work has been going on. We are taking steps to organize the colored carpenters here. Union 74 is solid and gaining members every meeting.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE.— Union 89 gained 28 members last month. Wages $2.00 to $3.00. Our Union meets every Friday night, south-east corner Dauphin and Jackson Sts. We now have four-fifths of all the white carpenters in our Union.

Union 92 growing steadily and good workmen joining us, so we feel proud of our members. Trade quiet.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS.—Trade reviving, wages $2.50 to $3.00. Union men all at work. Union 40 growing. Bros, L. J. Kennedy and C. W. Perry elected delegates to State Labor Convention. A Trades Assembly has been formed in this city. The Bricklayers declare they won't lay a brick on a job where there is a non-union carpenter. Union 114 is also in a thrifty shape and declares it hopes to see the time when they will have every colored mechanic in its ranks. At a recent labor picnic in this city, Bro. L. J. Kennedy was presented by Union 40 with a handsome gold medal for his indefatigable services in behalf of the Union. The medal in design bears the emblem and motto of the Brotherhood.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Trade fair; Union 37 growing nicely and all members at work; wages $1.75 to $3, lots of piece work and many idle. The Exposition is dragging along slowly and has sold the exclusive right to build platforms for exhibitors to Wilson & Co., who now have a monopoly of the work.

Union 76 begins to prosper and on Oct. 24, celebrated its first anniversary by a banquet to which Union 37 and representatives of other trades were invited. Various toast were given and responded to and a jolly good time prevailed. The figures on piece work in this city, as published last month, are a little too high. Weather boarding and flooring are let out at 50 cts. per square and less, some at 25 cts. per square, and other piece work in proportion. By working 13 hours a day they can make one dollar a day at piece work.

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Union 66 is doing good work and is very highly respected by all other trades here. Trade dull.

GALVESTON.—Union 109 takes like hot cakes down here. We will number one hundred members before long. Our regular meeting nights are 1st and 3d Mondays of each month. We are receiving none but the best men in town. Trade is fair, very little new work, mostly jobbing. All union men at work, wages $2.25 to $2.75. Cost of living very high.

SAN ANTONIO.—We have no Carpenters' Union here but are desirous of starting one. There are not less than 100 carpenters here and fully one-half of them have been idle during the past year. Wages $1.25 to $2.25, few get $2.50. By sub-contract and piece work many make no more than 50 cents to $1.00 per day, The city is overcrowded and traveling "chips" better steer clear.

MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD.— Trade middling, wages $2.25. Membership increasing.

ST. JOSEPH.—Trade fair, but only a spurt—improved since last month. Wages $2,00 to $2.50, work only 9 hours as a rule on Saturdays. All union men employed.

ST. LOUIS.—Trade moderate, wages $1.75 to $3.00, a good many idle. Union men fairly employed. The 8 hour movement is taking good hold in this city. Union No. 4 is booming in membership. The street car strike failed.

SEDALIA.—Dull, union men nearly all employed, many non-union men have left here for want of work. Wages $1.75 to $2.75. Bro. McClure and a few of our brothers have gone into contracting and are doing well but it does not alter their union principles.

THE WESTERN STATES.

NEBRASKA.

OMAHA.—Trade fair, wages $1.75 to $3.00. Prospects fair.

KANSAS.

CHANUTE.—Work scarce; all small houses; wages $1.50 to $2.50. House rent high.

WYOMING TER.

CHEYENNE,—Trade medium, wages $2.50 to $3.50. Union 64 growing. We are working hard for the 8 hours next May and let all do the same. Resolutions of regret in the death of Mrs. Anna S. Irenberg, the wife of our esteemed Fin. Secretary, have been passed by Union 64.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Trade dull; wages $2 to $3; a great many idle and quite a number have left town for want of work. Union 55 prospers nicely; our last monthly sociable was a complete success and our blackboard exercises in Drawing and Geometry are taking well with the members.

IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS,—Union No. 70 still stands firm and all union men at work as trade is middling good.

DES MOINES.—Union 68 is prospering finely and has influence in keeping up wages. Some can't see far enough to see the benefits of union, but we have a solid band of men who have kept the flag flying, and now we are getting lots of good mechanics to join us.

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK.—Trade not good, all cheap houses one-third of the trade idle. Wages $1.50 to $2.

MUSKEGON.—Wages $2 to $2.50. Work picking up, will soon flatten down with cold weather. Many of our members had to leave this city to work elsewhere.

JACKSON.—Trade better than last season, wages $1.50 to $2.25. Several out of work. All union men employed. Union 26 has raised its initiation fee to $2.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.—Work fair, more than enough men here to do it. Wages $1.50 to $2.75. Nearly one-half of the men are idle. We have had several very successful public meetings, hall crowded, and Union 87 keeps on initiating new members.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Union 34 doing well; all union men employed. Trade picking up and prospects fair for winter. Wages $2 to $2.50. We have two sick members; our Union is taking care of them. On Oct. 8, we had a rousing large public meeting, at which Richard Shadrick and the Mayor of the city spoke. The Mayor and our President served their apprenticeship together.

ILLINOIS.

DECATUR.—Trade middling, wages $2 to $2.50, The Co-operative Carpenters' Association is doing well. Bro. A. Bowen is President.

CHICAGO.—Union 21 is at last looming up and its dark skies seem to have cleared. The Scandinavians have organized Branch 3, and we have held a couple of public meetings on a small scale with the result of gaining some new members. We held a meeting on Nov. 3 in conjunction with the Amalgamated Carpenters and from Nov. 15 General Secretary P. J. McGuire will spend a week in this vicinity endeavoring to strengthen us, Trade dull. wages $1.50 to $2.50.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Middling, wages $1.25 to $2.25. Trade picking up slowly. Union 15 firm and progressing nicely. The eight hour question forms the subject for discussion.

NEW ALBANY.—Trade flat, many idle, wages $1.25 to $2.25. Prospects fair. Union 19 still existing and we have opened up a new Union Co-operative shop and have plenty of work but won't hire any but union men.

EVANSVILLE.—Work good, no union men idle. Union 90 is taking good hold now among the better class of mechanics, having good attendance at our meetings, every one seems to be waiting patiently for the appearance of our monthly Journal, which is undoubtedly a sign of advance, The strike of the Weavers ended. We propose to get a Union up at Booneville, Ind. Our F. S. is steadily corresponding with some of the carpenters there.

OHIO.

MARTINS FERRY.—Very dull, wages $1.50 to $2.25 A good many out of work.

MASSILLON.—Union 117 though newly organized, promises to become very thrifty. Wages $1.50 to $2.00.

BELLAIRE.—Trade medium, wages $1.50 to $2.50. Prospects of slight improvement. All union men at work.

SANDUSKY.—Trade poor and many out of work. Wages $1.25 to $2.25. Secretary McGuire spoke here Nov. 7. Union 107 growing.

TOLEDO.—Union 25 on the gain once more; every member hard at work to build her up. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. Trade fair and some out of work.

SPRINGFIELD.—Trade dull, many idle, city overrun with carpenters. Wages $1.25 to $2.25. The Agricultural shops have started up but they pay only $1.50 per day, even to good mechanics.

COLUMBUS.—Union 61 has been making some forward strides of late. The flickering vital spark is now burning so that all thinking fellow-workmen must see it unless standing in their own light. Our membership fluctuates. A successful public meeting Oct. 8th, gave us a full house and 14 new names to our growing list. Five new members were taken in at our last meeting of the 22d. There will be another public meeting Nov. 12th. P. J. McGuire of Cleveland, will favor us with an address. Earnest and determined workers propose to keep our boat above the waves, active members who have come to stay in this Brotherhood are helping us reach up to the great archway of success in this noble effort of protecting and elevating labor. Trade is fair and few good carpenters are idle. Average wages about $2.00 per day. We are endeavoring to have unions organized in Circleville, O. and Newark, O.

CINCINNATI.—Union No. 2 has inaugarated the system of public meetings which it conducted so successfully last winter. The musical and literary entertainment for Nov. 17 promises to be a grand affair. Trade fair with middling prospects.

Union No. 2 is growing steadily and we hope to see the day when all good carpenters in Cincinnati will be members of No. 2. The meetings are now better attended than at any time since the strike in 1882 which almost dissolved the union. In looking over the past history of the union, it could not turn out otherwise than a revival of the organization, because the old standbys are men of principle who would sooner die than see their union disband, and the present success is due to them. When you have men belong to an organization who live from 10 to 20 miles away from the place of meeting, who are compelled to pay railroad fare and lay off an hour or two in order to be at the meeting, it is sure to succeed. Of such membership No. 2 can boast. It is therefore sure of success. We have also adopted a plan which proves to be a drawing card, that is to limit the time of adjournment to 10 o'clock at the latest, and if important business is on hand, to half-past ten.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

OAKLAND.—Trade quiet; prospects poor; wages $2.50 to $3.50; many at $2.50. Out of 600 carpenters, 200 are idle.

SAN BERNARDINO.—Dull, wages $2 to $3.50; work is all on small buildings; average job lasts only 4 weeks; all the work is of the plainest kind. Bro. L. E. Pake hurt himself by an accident while at work, but he is now well.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Trade is very dull; hundreds of idle carpenters throng the streets, whose only cry is: "Work we want; wages no object." Wages are down to $3 and some are working for $1.75 to $2. We advise Eastern carpenters to keep away from here or they will starve. Bro. P. M. Wellin who was elected President of Union 22 at last election of officers, has resigned that position having been appointed quartermaster at the Government Navy Yard at Mare Island.

ALAMEDA.—Very quiet, one third the men idle; wages $2 to $3.50; some bosses are trying to pull down the pay; a good many strangers in town and they take whatever is offered to them. This city is overstocked with men. Our late President, A. G. Vollmar, fell off a building and broke his leg through the carelessness of a laborer who was helping him. Several of our members have gone into the country in search of work and some of them are thinking seriously of reversing Horace Greeley's advice to young men—and are going back East again.

LOS ANGELES.—More carpenters here than can get steady employment. Our union boys are nearly all at work, but I would say that carpenters better steer clear of Los Angeles unless they want to go begging, for there is not half enough work for those that are here. Our Union 56 is getting along very nicely under the circumstances. We have a strong non-union element to fight against: we are doing our best to make the nine-hour movement a success.

Trade has revived somewhat and all union men are at work. A committee from the union waited upon the mill-owners recently and the result of the conference has been the adoption of the nine-hour system in all of them. Not long ago Frank Moore, a member of our union, fell from a scaffold and was instantly killed. He was in arrears to the union and suspended since March last. His mother and sister, of whom he was the only support, were thus left to the mercy of the cold world. Cold? no this is not a cold world when it is properly aroused. Bro. Wm. Sutherin headed a subscription list and in two days had collected the burial expenses. Poor Frank had partly paid for a lot and had bargained for lumber intending to erect a house for his mother. Bros. A. W. Scott and O'Hara resolved that his plan should be carried out. They collected $300 in cash, $150 in material, and $320 in lumber. The lot was paid off, a force of volunteers are now erecting a neat six room cottage, hard finished, and his bereaved mother will soon have a fine home, clear of debt, worth $1200. The boycott on the "Express" still continues.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Union 83 still holds firm and grows steadily. Trade dull, wages $1.50 to $1.75.

ONTARIO.

HAMILTON.—Trade medium, prospects of dull winter; wages 12½ to 20 cts. per hour, quite a number iddle and some "scabs" have allowed their wages to be cut down in a few cases.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners

OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, f good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

Whereas. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

Resolved. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

Whereas. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

Resolved, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready armonize and cooperate with them for our o_ common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

We recognize that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

We hold a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

We object to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

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FROM THE LUMBER REGIONS OF MICHIGAN.

Here are a few facts that may be of interest to laboring men and any others who contemplate coming to Michigan. Perhaps you have seen an advertisement "Wanted a large number of men to work in the lumber districts of Michigan. Good wages, steady work, pay certain." Workingmen, before you come here, be sure you have money enough to return with should you desire to. But, if you have barely money enough to get here and expect to find work in answer to such an advertisement, for God's sake stay where you are if you are earning your board, as thousands, both in the States and Canadas, have found by bitter experience these inducements to be utterly false.

Lumber Kings interested in bulling down wages send out these notices for men some month or two before the mills and booms close, knowing that if they can but induce a large number of men to answer their calls they can make contracts and wages to suit themselves.

All men who work in the woods this year are compelled to sign contracts waiving all right to any claim under the ten hour law. Two hundred men left the lumber cam s of the Missaukee Co. the 16th of this month.Men who had the manhood and courage not to sign away their rights, though they were offered an advance in wages. Think not for a moment that men are scarce in Michigan, for the reverse of this is the case,—"the woods are full of them."

There are thousands of idle men in the State and should you come and be without money, you stand a splendid chance to join the vast army of tramps, and they are well drilled too, as they tramp from mill to mill, from boom to boom, thence to the lumber shanties in the Pine Forest of the North "beating" their way on the railroad, sleeping in barns and sheds and often seeking something to satisfy the cravings of hunger of some farmer by the way side. Michigan Lumber Camps are usually full of these men, some little time before the mills shut down. Not one in a hundred knows the wages he is to receive, but as soon as the mills shut down, most of the mill hands usually find work in the woods, many of the old hands are hired by the Companies themselves and sent to the woods, and the green hands are dismissed, often without money enough to pay two week's board, with perhaps a due bill on the Company 25 or 50 miles away. True, if they don't want to go there or have not the means, some Bank will cash the order for 25 or 30 per cent. discount. Is it any wonder that men treated in this way grow desperate and resort to deeds of crime? Is it any wonder that so little sympathy exists between capital and labor and that each year the breach grows broader and deeper, until the downtrodden toilers band together for their own mutual protection, demanding the just recompense of their toil? Wages in the woods start in this year at about the following: Skidders,$26to$28 per month and board. Swampers $6 to $8 per month, Choppers and Sawyers $20 to $26. As men grow plentiful, wages are cut down 10 to 20 per cent. The Shanty Bell rings all out at 3:30 a. m., Breakfast as near 4 o'clock as possible. You get ready and start directly for your location in the woods, often waiting some little time before you can see to work. One hour for dinner, after which you work as long as any day-light is to be seen. Michigan with her vast and abundant resources, welcomes you, the rich and poor alike, but don't forget your pocket-book! If you have plenty of grit you may succeed, but you will not be very likely to get rich in a year. Michigan has many advantages, one is graves are easily dug here and as easily forgotton.

A Worker.

Muskegon, Mich., Oct. 27, 1885.

The National Carpenters' Union of Germany is making very satisfactory progress. It now numbers over 5,000 members and has branches in nearly 100 towns. In Leipzig a meeting of 2,000 carpenters was held last month to agitate for the stoppage of all Sunday work and overtime and for a daily reduction in the hours of labor.

THE SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY.

It is now some time since the union carpenters determined to rest from their labors during Saturday afternoons, and with one exception all the planing mills aud shops in this city shut down at noon on that day. The fact of this mill running the full sixty hours per week is evidence that the hands employed in it do not believe in reducing the hours of toil. When we find men at this stage of the Labor Reform agitation so selfishly blind to their own interests, we have no room to find fault with the employers for the stand they take with reference to Trades und Labor Unions.

It must occur to every thinking man that sooner or later the hours of Labor must be reduced, because with the introduction of so muchLabor-saving machinery, it is impossible that even a respectable minority of the mechanics already manufactured, saying nothing of the thousands which are being turned out annually, can find employment. Therefore, the only remedy is the reducing of the hours of Labor, and even then the remedy will not be a permanent one, but it is a step in the right direction and must be adopted. Is any man stupid enough to think that one-half or two-thirds of the mechanics are to walk contentedly around with their hands in their pockets while they and their families are slowly but surely starving to death and the one-half or one-third who are lucky enough to be employed are working full and over-time? We hope there are none stupid enough to think so for such a sight will never be seen on this Western Continent. Men are too far advanced to let their families or themselves starve in a land of plenty, and if it should come to pass that they cannot get the necessaries of life lawfully they will get them all the same and in the sight of high heaven they will be honestly gotten. If human nature was not so contemptibly selfish, the reduction of a week's work from sixty to fourty-four hours would be an easy matter, and the Saturday afternoon's rest is the entering of the wedge wich will eventually split the old system to shreds und introduce the dawning of a new era for the toiler, and on the first day of May next, when eight hours shall be proclaimed a lawful day's work throughout the length and breadth of the great republic across the border, it is sincerely to be hoped that there will be no men in this Dominion found running to their bosses, and supplicating them to run the full ten. Such a thing has been done in this ambitious city of ours, with reference to the Saturday afternoon. But we hope that before May next men will study their interests to more purpose, and not follow in the wake of the common "hog" who cares for nothing but the all important, "now," if it has swill enough for to-day, it cares not for to-morrow, or how its brother in the next stye is provided for. We are told this is human nature, and we suppose it is, in fact the action of some men shows it to be human nature, but whatever it is, it is like a boomerang thrown by an unskilled hand, it will return and wound the operator, and so it should.

Labor Palladium.—Hamilton, Canada.

To Raise and maintain wages is the great object which all who live by wages ought to seek, and they are right in supporting any measure that will attain that object. Nor in this are they acting selfishly, for, while the question of wages is the most important of questions to laborers, it is also the most important to the nation. What improves the condition of the lowest and broadest stratum of society must promote the well-being of all. Where the wages of common labor are high and remunerative employment is easy to obtain and prosperity will be general. Where wages are highest there will be the largest production and the most equitable distribution of wealth. There will invention be most active and the brain best guide the hand. There will be the greatest comfort, the widest diffusion of knowledge, the purest morals and the truest patriotism. If we would have a healthy, a happy, an enlightened and a virtuous people, if we would have a pure government, firmly based upon popular will and quickly responsive to it, we must strive to raise wages and keep them high.—*Henry George.*

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, November 1885.

Die Gewerkschafts-Bewegung.

Den folgenden Artikel entnehmen wir einem Wechselblatte, der manches Lehrreiche enthält und unsern Lesern zur Durchsicht zu empfehlen ist.

„Die gegenwärtige Periode der Geschäftsstockung, in der wir uns schon seit geraumer Zeit befinden, bietet bei allen Schattenseiten doch auch einen Lichtpunkt, der nicht hoch genug angeschlagen werden kann. Während nämlich bei früheren Krisen die Gewerkschaften fast ohne Ausnahme bedeutend zurückgingen, ja die meisten der ohne feste financielle Grundlage gebauten zusammenstürzten, sehen wir, wie dieselben diesmal nicht nur den Boden fest behaupten, sondern sogar vielerorts mit Erfolg angriffsweise vorgehen.

Der große Strike der Eisenbahnarbeiter an den Bahnen des Monopolisten Jay Gould, die erzwungene Lohnerhöhung in den großartigen Fabriketablissements von McCormick in Chicago und der Kampf der Hutmacher-Union gegen die Scabarbeit in Norwalk sind nur einige Beispiele der in letzter Zeit erfolgreich durchgeführten Kämpfe der organisirten Lohnarbeiter.

Ja, die Thatsache allein, daß im Verhältniß zu früheren Krisen den Gewerkschaften gegenwärtig nur wenig Strikes aufgezwungen werden, bildet einen sicheren Beweis für die stetig wachsende Bedeutung derselben.

Es ist das ein höchst erfreuliches Zeichen, doppelt erfreulich für Diejenigen, die seit einer Reihe von Jahren gezwungen gewesen, den Nutzen, ja selbst nur die Nothwendigkeit der Gewerkschaften anderen, sich fortschrittlich nennenden Arbeitern gegenüber zu vertheidigen, — die unzählige Male die alten unverdauten Phrasen vom „ehernen ökonomischen Lohngesetz“ und von den Gewerkschaften als „Palliativmittel, die nicht im Stande seien, die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse dauernd zu verbessern“, zu widerlegen gezwungen waren. —

Aber auch in anderer Beziehung kann dieses günstige Zeichen nicht genug gewürdigt werden, denn die wachsende Stärke der Gewerkschaften garantirt den stetigen Fortschritt der gesammten Arbeiterbewegung. Die ökonomische Freiheit bedingt die politische, nicht umgekehrt, trotz aller schönen Redensarten, und die Gewerkschaften repräsentiren den Klassenkampf, den Kampf der organisirten Arbeiterklasse gegen die organisirte Ausbeuter-Klasse, der ja alles Uebrige in sich schließt.

Alle Kraft sollte daher vor Allem darauf verwandt werden, die Gewerkschaften immer mehr zu stärken.

Diese Ueberzeugung bricht sich neuerdings mit Riesenschritten unter den denkenden Arbeitern Bahn, und die Zahl Derer, die die Gewerkschaften als ungenügend oder gar als schädlich bezeichneten, schmilzt immer mehr zusammen, zumal ja auch die Gewerkschaften nicht stille stehen, sondern stetig vorwärts schreiten in ihren Ansichten und in ihren Forderungen.

Ganz besonders den deutschredenden Arbeitern möchten wir daher dringend anrathen, fest zu ihren Gewerkschaften zu halten und sich nicht irre machen zu lassen, wenn dieselben vielleicht ihren Ideen von der socialen Entwickelung nicht vollständig entsprechen, sondern vielmehr zu bedenken, daß in Folge der ganz verschiedenen politischen Verhältnisse auch die Arbeiterbewegung in Amerika eine von der deutschländischen verschiedene ist und sein muß. Im Lande der politischen Freiheit und ökonomischen Knechtschaft muß der Kampf vor Allem auf ökonomischer Basis ausgefochten werden, und diese ist einzig verkörpert in den Gewerkschaften, denen anzugehören unbedingt erste Pflicht jedes Lohnarbeiters ist, der eine Besserung seiner Lage anstrebt.

Den besten Beweis der Macht der Organisation lieferten die New Yorker Plumber. Vor zwei Jahren waren dieselben noch gar nicht organisirt. Ihre Löhne waren ziemlich herabgesunken und reichten kaum zum Leben aus. Sie organisirten sich und strikten um höheren Lohn, verloren aber den Strike. Anfang dieses Sommers gingen sie abermals an den Strike und errangen einen Tagelohn von $3.50 bei 10stündiger Arbeitszeit. Am vorletzten Montag erklärten sie ihren Bossen, daß sie den 9stündigen Arbeitstag einzuführen beabsichtigen. Der Strike, der dieser Forderung folgte, währte nur einen Tag und heute erhält jeder Plumber $3.50 für 9 Stunden Arbeit. Vergleicht man das mit dem Lohne und der Arbeitszeit der Bäckergehülfen, dann arbeiten letztere nahezu noch einmal so lange und erhalten dafür mitunter kaum die Hälfte des Lohnes der Plumber. Wir sollten meinen, wen das von der Macht der Organisation nicht überzeugt, der kann überhaupt nicht überzeugt werden.

Allerlei.

In letzterer Zeit befassen sich die täglichen Zeiten immer mehr mit der Arbeiterfrage, natürlich nur in Form von Berichten über öffentliche Demonstrationen, Auszügen aus Reden u. s. w. Darin liegt aber ein Beweis für die Sinnesrichtung der öffentlichen Meinung. Die Predigten vieler Geistlichen, die Auslassungen von Journalisten und öffentlichen Rednern fördern Ideen zu Tage, welche vor ein paar Jahren noch als kommunistisch oder von hirnverbrannten Agitatoren herrührend geächtet worden wären. Sie bewegt sich doch!

Wenn Diejenigen, welche alle Werthe erzeugen, die Controlle über die letzteren hätten, würde es weder Ueberproduktion noch Unterconsumtion geben; man würde dann nach Bedarf produziren und den Werth der Waaren nach der an ihnen verbrauchten Arbeitskraft abschätzen, so daß Jeder, welcher sich einer nützlichen Arbeit unterzieht, ein gutes Auskommen finden müßte. Heute hat ein Arbeiter, wenn er glücklich genug ist, Beschäftigung bei einem „Boß“ zu haben, kaum genug zum Leben, und auf eigene Faust fabriziren kann er nicht, weil ihm die Arbeitsmittel fehlen. Er ist also im letzteren Falle zum Hungern oder Betteln verurtheilt.

Besucht Eure Union-Versammlungen regelmäßig, bezahlt Eure Beiträge pünktlich, versucht neue Mitglieder zu gewinnen und seid bestrebt, das Wachsthum der Carpenter-Union zu fördern.

St. Louis, Mo. Am Montag den 28. September hielt die „Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners“ in Lightstone's Halle eine sehr gut besuchte Massenversammlung ab, um ebenfalls die Achtstundenfrage zu besprechen. Die verschiedenen Redner waren sich alle darin einig, daß 8 Stunden Arbeit genügend wären und auch vorläufig die Bezahlung für 8 Stunden acceptirt werden müsse, sollte nicht die ganze Bewegung an denselben Klippen scheitern, an denen die vorher gehenden ebenfalls gescheitert sind.

Die Nothwendigkeit einer gleichmäßigen und geregelten Arbeitszeit muß so sehr allgemein anerkannt sein, daß Jeder, der sich dagegen vergeht, als ein „Scab“ schlimmster Sorte betrachtet wird.

Siegreich in Strikes trotz der herrschenden Krisis waren in letzter Zeit verschiedene Arbeiterorganisationen, nämlich u. A. die Glasbläser des ganzen Landes, die Eisengießer in Philadelphia, die Tin und Slate Roofers in New York und die Plumbers und Gassitters ebendaselbst.

Die Union-Carpenters in Baltimore haben allen Bauunternehmern und Contraktoren gedruckte Regeln unterbreitet. Sie haben gegen das Arbeiten der Unionleute mit solchen, die der Organisation nicht angehören, Stellung genommen.

Die Nägelschmiede in Wheeling sind noch am Strike. Da jedoch die Nägel infolge des geringen Vorraths einen bedeutenden Aufschwung im Preise erfahren haben, glaubt man, daß die Fabrikanten die Forderungen der Arbeiter in Bälde bewilligen werden.

Henry Georg schreibt: „Im Garten vor meinem Fenster liegt ein Stier an einem langen Strick. Während des Grasens und des Hin- und Herlaufens hat er unbewußt den Strick einige Male um den Baum gewunden, so daß derselbe nunmehr ganz kurz geworden ist und ihm nur noch wenig Spielraum läßt. Den kleinen Kreis, in dem er sich bewegen kann, hat er vollständig kahl gefressen, außerhalb desselben steht fettes, hohes Gras. Dann und wann springt er auf, reißt an dem Seil und brüllt; dann, wenn er seine Kraft erschöpft hat, legt er sich wieder nieder und nagt an den kahlgefressenen Grasbüscheln. Er brauchte nur einige Male rückwärts um den Baum zu laufen und die schöne Weide läge in seinem Bereich. Aber es fehlt ihm eben dieses Wissen. Und wie diesem Stier so geht es den Lohnarbeitern auch. Gelegentlich reißen sie einmal an dem Strick; es nützt ihnen aber nichts, denn nach der Seite, nach welcher sie ziehen, gibt der Strick nicht nach. Sie bewegen sich, wie der Stier, unablässig im selben Kreise“.....

Union-Mitglieder sollten sich gegenseitig als Brüder betrachten, sie sollten zusammenhalten zu allen Zeiten und unter allen Verhältnissen einander helfen.

Das „Gesetz“ von Angebot und Nachfrage, wie es sich unsere „Bosse“ so schön zurecht gefixt haben und danach die Arbeit bezahlen, ist unwürdig, den Fortschritten dieses aufgeklärten Jahrhunderts zur Seite gestellt zu werden. Es stellt den denkungsfähigen und willensfreien Menschen auf die gleiche Stufe mit seinem Produkt und ist darum eine Beleidigung des ganzen Menschengeschlechts.

Die beste Geldanlage.

Wir entnehmen dem “American Glass-Worker” folgenden trefflichen Artikel aus der Feder John Ehman's und empfehlen denselben unseren Mitgliedern zur ganz besonderen Beherzigung:

„Es gibt heutzutage kein vortheilhafteres Unternehmen für die Lohnarbeiter, als Organisirung von guten Gewerkschaften. In vielen Fällen haben dieselben den Lohn um 50 Prozent erhöht und rechnet man den Betrag, den man an sie bezahlt, so hat derselbe oft viel hundertfältige Zinsen getragen. Je höhere Beiträge wir an unsere Gewerkschaft bezahlen, um so größere Vortheile bietet sie uns auch. Kein Bauverein kann uns mehr Nutzen bringen, als unsere Gewerkschaft. Im Gegentheil würde derselbe Betrag, der oft an Bauvereine bezahlt wird, den Gewerkschaften zugewandt, er würde durch erhöhte Löhne, erhöhte Sicherstellung der Arbeiter etc. den Nutzen der ersteren mehr als zehnfach übersteigen.

Der Gewerkverein sollte den Zweck aller anderen Vereine umfassen, auf welche Zeit und Geld verwandt wird. Er sollte seine Mitglieder schützen in Arbeit und Verdienst, sollte dieselben unterstützen bei Krankheit, Arbeitsunfähigkeit und Arbeitslosigkeit, ja selbst ein anständiges Begräbniß seiner treuen Mitglieder sollte er ermöglichen und für die hinterbliebenen Wittwen und Waisen sorgen. Umfaßt eine Gewerkschaft alle diese Punkte, so werden die Mitglieder schon aus Selbstinteresse fest zu derselben halten und unter keinen Umständen daran denken, sie zu vernachlässigen, denn dies wäre gleichbedeutend mit Selbstmord.

Neben der Unterstützung in Krankheits- und Todesfällen sollten vor Allem die Arbeitslosen-Unterstützung einen Hauptpunkt jeder Gewerkschaft bilden. Denn so lange ein Mitglied bei Arbeitslosigkeit nicht wenigstens einigermaßen von seinen Kameraden unterstützt wird, geräth es immer in Gefahr, sich zu billigeren Löhnen anbieten zu müssen; ja, es wird damit gewissermaßen eine Prämie für Scabs ausgesetzt. Wenn Tom und Dick, die in Arbeit sind, von dem beschäftigungslosen Harry verlangen, er soll ihre Löhne aufrecht erhalten, indem er sich nicht billiger anbiete, dann müssen sie auch gerechter Weise diesen einen Theil des dadurch erzielten Mehrverdienstes zukommen lassen. Die Arbeitslosen sind es, welche die Löhne reguliren, und wenn diese, anstatt in den Fabriken herumzulaufen und die dort Arbeitenden zu unterbieten, die Lohnsätze und Regeln ihrer Gewerkschaft aufrecht erhalten, dann sind sie auch zur Unterstützung berechtigt und die Arbeitenden sollten gern eine bestimmte Summe dazu beisteuern. Die Arbeitslosen sind mit Arbeitern die an einem “lock out” betheiligt sind, zu vergleichen und verdienen deshalb die ernsteste Beachtung aller Unionleute.

In demselben Verhältniß, wie die arbeitsparenden Maschinen jetzt die Arbeiter überflüssig machen, in demselben Verhältniß sollte auch die Arbeitszeit verkürzt werden. Werden z. B. zwei Millionen überflüssig, dann muß die Arbeitszeit auf acht Stunden verkürzt werden, wenn aber fünf Millionen Arbeiter überflüssig werden, dann muß die Arbeitszeit auf fünf Stunden verkürzt werden. Hierdurch wird Allen Gelegenheit geboten, Geld zu verdienen, und sie werden in den Stand gesetzt, die Produkte der Maschinen zu kaufen und zu verbrauchen; denn die Maschinen brauchen weder Nahrung, noch Kleidung, noch Möbel oder sonstige Sachen, sie sind also nicht in der Lage, ihre Erzeugnisse selbst aufzubrauchen. Jeder Arbeiter wird das wohl einsehen, aber jeder soll auch danach handeln. Nur durch die Organisation der Arbeiter kann etwas erreicht werden, und Diejenigen, die sich weigern, sich zu gegenseitigem Schutz zu verbinden, verdienen keine bessere Behandlung seitens ihrer einsichtsvolleren Kollegen, wie der Feigling oder Verräther, der sich weigert sein Vaterland zu vertheidigen. Seid stetig bemüht für das Wachsthum Eurer Union.

Sollen wir den Arbeiter, welcher heute hungernd die Straßen nach Arbeit durchirrt, darauf vertrösten, daß die kommende Revolution alles zu seinem Gunsten ändern werde? Sind wir nicht verpflichtet, diejenigen Mittel zuerst zur Agitation zu benutzen, durch welche wir im Stande sind, die Arbeiter auf einem Niveau zu erhalten, auf welchem sie noch im Stande sind selbstständig zu denken und zu handeln? Und welches Mittel wäre geeigneter, um dem Arbeiter begreiflich machen zu können, daß ihrer Aller Interessen dasjenige jedes Einzelnen sei, als das Mittel zur Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit? Deßhalb thue jeder seine Pflicht in dieser Hinsicht, selbst wenn bis zum 1. Mai 1886 es noch nicht durchführbar sein sollte, so ist der Zeitpunkt doch nicht mehr ferne, wo die Arbeiter so weit geeinigt sein werden, daß sie sagen können: Wir arbeiten von dem und dem Tag nicht länger als acht Stunden per Tag, und unsere anderen Forderungen kommen nach.“

Weißt Du—?

— Weißt Du, daß nur die Organisation Dich befähigt, Deine Rechte geltend zu machen.

— Weißt Du, daß je länger Du arbeitest, desto ärmer Du bleibst?

— Weißt Du, daß wenn Du vereinzelt, verlacht, wenn aber organisirt, respektirt wirst?

— Weißt Du, daß die Welt fortschreitet, und daß heute andere Bedürfnisse und andere Rechtsforderungen bestehen als vor 20 Jahren?

— Weißt Du, daß, wenn Du nicht zur Union gehörst, es aussieht, als seist Du zu feige oder zu unwissend, um für Dein gutes Recht einzustehen?

— Weißt Du, daß Du es bist, der ein Recht hat die Höhe seines Lohnes zu bestimmen?

— Weißt Du, daß Dein Boß Dich nur beschäftigt, um Nutzen aus Dir zu schlagen, nicht aber aus wohlthätiger Gesinnung oder aus Menschlichkeit?

— Weißt Du, daß, wenn hundert Bäckergesellen darauf spekuliren, selbstständig zu werden, daß zugleich zweihundert Landlords, Mehlhändler, etc. etc. darauf warten, den Schweiß Deiner Arbeit mitsammt Deiner Ersparnisse an sich zu ziehen?

— Weißt Du, daß der größte Theil der Lohnarbeiter dazu verdammt ist, zeitlebens Lohnarbeiter bleiben zu müssen, weshalb es seine Pflicht ist, sein Sklavenleben so gut als möglich zu gestalten?

—Weißt Du, daß die arbeitende Klasse nichts zu verlieren, aber eine ganze Welt zu gewinnen hat?

— Weißt Du, daß die arbeitende Klasse systematisch in Unwissenheit erhalten wird, um sich untereinander zu bekämpfen und damit es seine Rechte nicht erkenne?

Der 1. Mai 1886.

Der Vorschlag, daß der 1. Mai 1886 als Datum für die Einführung des achtstündigen Arbeitstages angesetzt werden soll, bedingt die vorsichtigste Berathung. Es sollten definitive Schritte gethan werden, um sobald als möglich zu einem positiven Entschlusse zu kommen. Abzuwarten, bis die verschiedenen Staaten ein gleichmäßiges Gesetz dafür geschaffen haben, wäre Thorheit. Die Bundesgesetze sind, soweit ihre Jurisdiktion geht, dem Achtstundensystem schon seit längerer Zeit günstig gewesen. Jetzt ist es an das arbeitende Volk, für sich sebst ein solches Gesetz zu schaffen, und wir glauben, daß das besser ist, als den Gesetzgebern die Ohren vollzublasen, selbst wenn eine Möglichkeit vorläge, im letzteren Falle erfolgreich zu sein. Es ist nicht wohl, ein Eingreifen der gesetzgebenden Authoritäten zu forciren, woimmer dieses vermieden werden kann.

Jemehr sich das Volk einer „väterlichen“ Regierungsform nähert, desto mehr geräth die persönliche Freiheit in Gefahr, und ein Achtstundengesetz würde das Land dicht an die Grenze des „väterlich“ regierten Staates bringen. Man sollte sich immer vergegenwärtigen, daß eine Gesetzgebung, welcher das Recht gegeben ist, den Werktag auf acht Stunden zu reduciren, schließlich auch das Recht haben müßte, ihn auf sechszehn Stunden zu erhöhen. Wir zweifeln, ob sich irgend Jemand um diese Bestimmung kümmern würde, und ebenso wenig glauben wir, daß der achtstündige Arbeitstag, wenn durch die Gesetzgebung herbeigeführt, beobachtet werden wird. Es ist dies eine Sache, über die das Individuum zu entscheiden hat, und sie kann nur zum Austrag gebracht werden, wenn sich eine genügende Anzahl von Individuen zu dem Zwecke vereinigt. Wenn die organisirten Arbeiter beschließen, daß vom 1. Mai 1886 ab nur acht Stunden per Tag gearbeitet werden soll, dann können sie Erfolg haben. Aber nur dann wird die Neuerung Vortheil bringen, wenn unter keinen Umständen Ueberzeit gearbeitet wird, bis der Achtstundentag in der Praxis zur Regel geworden ist.“—Pittsburg Labor Tribune.

Wenn die bisher übliche Klassengesetzgebung zu Gunsten der Bemittelten noch ein paar Jahre andauert, wird dem Volke bald die letzte Spur von politischem Einfluß entschwunden und eine wohlüberlegte Umwälzung der sozialen Verhältnisse auf friedlicher Basis zur Unmöglichkeit geworden sein. Wenn nicht bald energische Gesetze gegen die Bemittelten und deren Eingriffe in die Rechte des Volkes gemacht werden, wird die jetzige Generation die blutigste Revolution der Geschichte zu bestehen haben.

Um den Durchschnitts-Arbeiter politisch und ökonomisch unabhängig zu machen, ist es nothwendig, daß er mehr freie Zeit — ohne Sorge um das tägliche Brod — hat. Er wird dadurch selbstständig denken lernen. Denken führt zum Austausch der Ideen mit Anderen und zum Anschluß an Andere — zum organisirten Handeln. Viele, die jetzt aus Mangel an Verständniß oder wegen physischer Abspannung den Vereinsversammlungen fernbleiben, würden fleißige Besucher derselben sein, wenn sie mehr Mußestunden hätten **Agitirt für den achtstündigen Werktag.**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Oct. 7.—Charters granted: Parsons, Kan., Memphis, Tenn., (colored), Bridgeport, Conn., Thomasville, Ga., (colored), and Massillon, Ohio.

Claim No. 65, J. H. Sands, Houston, Texas, approved.

Claim No. 66, Henry Seiloft, Chicago, Ill., laid over for completion of papers.

Application for Charter from Germantown Branch No. 1, of Union No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., laid over to be made in due form and to be accompanied with charter fee.

Appeal from Gust. Soulon, now a member of Union 22, San Francisco, Cal., who came from Union 56, Los Angeles, Cal., on traveling card in good standing and with three month's dues paid in advance, as required by the Constitution. Union 22 San Francisco, Cal. required he should pay the same three month's dues to them, thus paying the same three month's dues twice. Ruled by the E. B. that a member in such cases, with traveling card, shall not be charged again a second time for the three months paid in advance to get his traveling card.

Circular of G. S. for vote of Local Unions on question of instructing our delegates to Congress of Federation of Trades on the movement for 8 hours next May, was endorsed.

Assessment No. 65 ordered.

Permission granted G. S. to go out on an organizing trip and visit unions en route,

Oct. 24.—Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G. S. for month of September read and approved, also, report of the same committee on accounts of Gen. Treas. for the past year, approved.

Oct. 31.—Charters granted: Newark, N. J., Danbury, Conn., Ansonia, Conn., Manchester, N. H., and Germantown, Pa.

Claim No. 66, Henry Seeloft, Chicago, Ill., approved.

Permission granted Union 21, Chicago, Ill., to prosecute Wm. Henderson, late Treasurer of said Union, for misappropriating funds of the Union, but permission given with the understanding that Union 21 shall bear the expense of prosecution.

Letter from Gen'l Pres't Billingsley giving official opinion that, according to Constitution, a union 3 months in arrears for death assessments shall be suspended and its charter revoked, upon one months notice after the Union is three months in arrears.

Protests read from Cincinnati, No. 2 and Indianapolis No. 15, against decision of E. B. rendered September 19, on qualifications for membership. Said Unions were under misapprehension that it bars out machine hands who are carpenters by trade, and now working as machine hands in Planing Mills, etc. Ruled by E. B. that their decision does not apply to such machine hands, nor to anyone now a member of the B.

Union No. 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., asked for decision on question: "Can a member in arrears be suspended or reinstated without a vote of the Union?" Ruled by E. B. that according to the Constitution it is the duty of the Fin. Secretary to notify all members three months in arrears and give them one month more, and then the F. S. must report said delinquents to the Union, and they shall be suspended by a vote of the Union, and can only be reinstated by ballot the same as new members.

Union No. 65, Grand Rapids, Mich., also asked information as to manner of granting traveling and withdrawal cards. Ruled by E. B. that withdrawal cards must be granted by vote of the Union. See Page 12, Art. X, Sec. 6. Traveling cards can be granted by the F. S., countersigned by the Pres. of Local Unions, provided the member complies with Sec. 2, Art. X, Page 27, of the Constitution. No vote of the Union is required to grant a traveling card.

President of Union No. 75, Eau Claire, Wis., asks if it would be legal to organize a Scandinavian Union in Eau Claire. E. B. decided a Scandinavian Union can be organized and admitted to the B., provided they make application for Charter in due form, and that Union No. 75 offers no valid objection.

An appeal from President of Union 75, Eau Claire, Wis., as to the right of said Union to appoint a committee to take the place of the Trustees of said Union in settling for hall rent. Ruled by E. B. that, according to Constitution, it is the duty of Trustees to make and sign all contracts and it is in violation of our laws to select a committee to supercede the Trustees as long as they neither neglect or refuse to do their duty.

Letters read from San Francisco Union 22, and E. B. decided to authorize the 1st General Vice President, Bro. R. Stephens, Oakland, Cal., to officially visit Union 22 and make a thorough investigation as to the situation and to report back to the E. B.

G. S. gave a detailed report of his trip and that all expenses had been paid by him without any financial aid from the Unions or from the E. B.

Nov. 3.—Warrant drawn for claim No. 65.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgements, we have received the proper acknowledgements and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 62, Mrs. A. S. Irenberg, Wyom. Ter.,	$ 50 00
No. 63, John J. Woodward, Council Bluffs, Iowa, (Disabled), - -	100 00
No. 64, Mrs. Jane Simpkins, Phila., Pa.,	50 00
Total, - - -	$200 00

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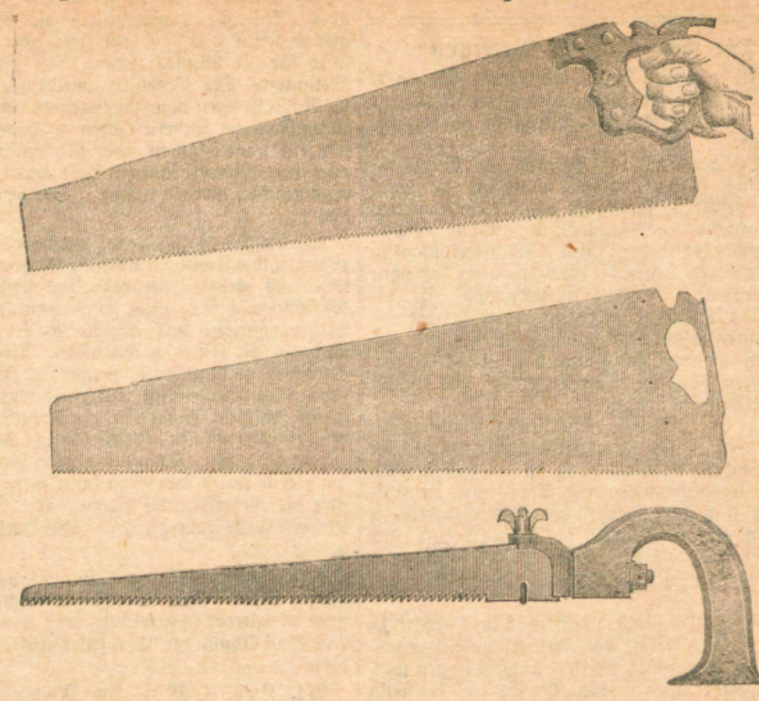
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THE CARPENTER

A MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

VOLUME V. No. 12. CLEVELAND, DECEMBER, 1885. {Published on the 15th of each month.

Carpenters, stay away from Galveston Tex. Plenty of men there to do all the work. Fifty men for one job, and the news of the fire has crowded the city. Wages are low; rent and provisions have gone away up. If you want to starve, go to Galveston!

BROTHERHOOD NOTES.

THE GERMAN Carpenters' Union of North St. Louis, Mo., is arranging to join our Brotherhood.

OWOSSO, MICH., Union 110 met with the misfortune last month of having its hall burned out, and losing all its society property.

UNION 56, Los Angeles, Cal., has issued an admirable address to the Congress of the Federation of Trades and Labor Unions. Lack of space compels us to omit it this month.

WE HAVE received a copy of THE CARPENTER, published at Cleveland, Ohio, by Mr. P. J. McGuire. It is running over with good thing.—*Labor Record, Williamsport, Pa.*

THE FIFTH ANNUAL session Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, convened in Washington, D. C., December 8, 1885. Brother G. Edmonston, of Washington, D. C., represents our Brotherhood.

GENERAL PRESIDENT Billingsley has appointed Bro. Thomas Jones, Chicago, Ill., as 5th Vice-President, to fill vacancy of L. J. Boyer, resigned, and James Stewart, Toronto, Canada, as 7th Vice-President, in place of Alex. Edgar, suspended.

A CARD of thanks has been received from Mrs. Rosa Tauscher, Bosto n, which expresses her gratefulness to the Brotherhood for the promptness with which the benefit of $250 was paid her on the death of her husband, the late Brother Hermann Tauscher.

THE G. S. is the recipient of votes of thanks from unions on the line of his October trip, for the successful results of his visit. These compliments are very flattering, and can be accepted as testimonials of gratefulness, which are heartily appreciated. Modesty forbids their publication.

LABOR ORGANIZATION are not and never will be partisan political machines. They occupy a much higher place with reference to the government of this republic, being engaged in the solution of great questions of political economy, which will in the near future change the complexion of all parties.—*Craftsman.*

SEVERAL of our unions---notably Cleveland and Toronto---are taking up the recommendations of the General Secretary in his fifth annual report, and they are discussing them as well as other matters, with a view to have our rules perfected in the next convention. It would be well these Winter months for each and every union to do likewise.

WHEN labor combines for the purpose of securing to itself a portion of its products as it produces them, it is communism, but when monopoly combines to take all and reduce labor to want it is shrewd business management, and even the enslaved laborer looks on with admiration and wonders when he will be a monopolist.---*Industrial News.*

CHIPS AND SHAVINGS.

THE WHITE label will succeed the blue label on boxes containing cigars made by union cigar-makers, January 1, 1880.

THE NEW capital building for Texas is to be built by convicts. They should detail the convicts to run the Legislature.

THE UNION label of the United Hatters of North America has been duly recorded and registered in the Patent Office at Washington, D. C.

ROBERT HOWARD, of Fall River, Mass., the celebrated secretary of the Spinner's Union of that city, was elected Senator to the Legislature at the last election.

THE PROVIDENCE *Journal*, which for nine years has been boycotting union printers, is now boycotted in turn by the Typographical and Central Labor Union. A four-page circular is employed for the purpose.

TO MAKE human existence the first object of social attention,—to love, venerate, respect and serve human existence; to protect it before anything else, in the individual, in the family, and in society: this should be the object of politics.—*Godin.*

THE PLUMBERS of Washington, D. C., have declared the nine-hour day in force, and eight hours for Saturday, with no reduction in pay. The bosses so far have agreed to this arrangement, and it promises to have the effect of law without a struggle.

UNDER the present social systems, labor, whether of steam and wheels, or muscles and brains, is only a part and parcel of the great machinery of capital. All that either receives from the masters is repairs, and when worn out both are cast aside.—*The Rock Islander.*

WHEN IT IS NOT convenient to take a lock apart to fit a new key, the key blank should be smoked over a candle, inserted in the hole, and pressed firmly against the opposing wards of the lock. The indentations in the smoked portion made by the wards will show where to file.

TEN-PENNY nails can be made for $1.85 per keg, and steel nails for $1.70. They sell at from $3.25 to $3.50 per keg, and yet the poor nail manufacturers cannot pay the 21-cent card for making them. A poor house will surely have to be erected soon to send those poor manufacturers, if the profits on nails do not fncrease.

RECENTLY the union blue-stone cutters and flaggers in all the yards in New York city demanded the enforcement of the nine-hour rnle without any accompanying reduction in their rate of pay. They had been receiving $4, and working ten hours a day. At their regular meeting last week, it was stated that the demand had been conceded by every firm.

OVERPRODUCTION! Give a man steady employment at fair wages and he can then purchase what he justly stands in need of, then there will be no more cries of overproduction. Because all that is produced is not consumed is no reason for saying there is overproduction—by no means. If a man cannot get employment whereby he can buy a dinner, that doesn't argue that he is not hungry.---*Denison (Tex.) Siftings.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

MR. WILLIAM PATTERSON, who was General Secretary of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland for 15 years, is making an excellent record as Factory Inspector.

IN BELFAST, Ireland, the carpenters went on strike recently for an advance of one half-penny per hour. The matter was referred to arbitration and the strikers were granted three-pence advance, making their wages 7½d. per hour.

THE AMALGAMATED Carpenters, in their last report, show they have 443 Branches and 25,904 members; 1429 are on unemployed benefit, 568 on sick benefit, and 158 superanuated. There are carpenters' strikes in Hepburn Quay, Sunderland and Woolstone. Trade is very dull all over Great Britain and the Colonies.

THE GENERAL UNION of Carpenters and Joiners of Great Britain complain that 60,000 carpenters have been added to the trade in that country the past ten years, and that piece work and low bids are increasing. The General Union has paid out $940,600 for benefits the past 20 years, one-fifth of which has been for strikes and the balance for out of work, sickness, accidents, funerals, tools and superannuation benefits.

WHEN YOU JOIN a labor union, don't expect it to accomplish everything in a week. Remember that the same responsibility rests upon you as upon others. Remember that time, patience and perseverance are necessary to succeed. Remember that a union without funds is like a house built on sand. Put your hand in your pocket like a little man and hand up at least twenty-five cents a week for the protection of your family and your co-workers. Twenty-five cents to the union is a dollar more in your pocket in the shape of wages.—*Paterson Standard.*

A PARLIAMENTARY return has just been issued giving the total number of cases tried under the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, in the County Courts of England and Ireland, and the County (Sheriff) Courts of Scotland. In England, in 1884, 99 cases were tried, the amount of compensation claimed being £30,845. and the amount awarded £8,-882. The number of cases tried in Scotland was 149, and the amount of compensation being £34,554, and the amount awarded £2,119. The number of cases tried in Ireland was 42, and the amount of compensation claimed being £4,143, and the amount awarded £823.

IF a community of 1,000 are working ten hours per day six days in a week, it makes 60,000 hours per week. Now, decreasing the hours of work to eight would be 8,000 hours per day or 48,000 hours per week. In order to produce the same product, it would be necessary to have men to work out this difference between 48,000 and 60,000 hours per week, which is 12,000, or 2,000 per day, which at eight hours per man would set 250 more men at work.

THE defense fund, which has been raised to secure counsel for Thomas Barry, has now reached $2,069. He was arrested on warrants sworn out by the lumber mill owners of Michigan, on charges of conspiracy and inciting men to riot, who were striking to make ten hours a day's work instead of twelve. The mill owners are determined to do all in their power to put him behind prison bars, but organized labor will prevent it.

TRADE NOTES.

IN GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., the contractors and builders have organized a "Builders' Exchange" to keep up prices. They say they do not propose to antagonize the men.

LAST month the Commission of Labor Statistics of New York, and a staff of assistants, have been busily engaged in New York city taking testimony on labor matters.

"THE Union costs too much," say some; but we have not seen any who have got rich by saving the amount they would have paid into the Union.—*Iron Moulders' Journal.*

THE State Trades Assembly of New York meets at Albany, N. Y., on January 19th. The most important questions for consideration, will be contract convict labor and child labor.

THE New Orleans Exposition for New York, Central and South America, will have special days dedicated to various interests. On March 15th will be American Labor Day, and all the labor organizations in the United States will be invited.

It happened in---Boston. A man built two houses, one to sell and one for his own use, side by side. He placed a furnace in the house he sold, and connected it with flues to warm his own house. He succeeded in working the racket for about a year.

THE eight-hour normal workday is the lever with which the giant, Labor, who now lies prostrate under the spurning feet of his oppressors, shall raise himself and stand upon his feet in order to be able to use his fists. Then, woe to his enemies!---*Alexander Jones.*

AT THE convention of the wholesale sash, door, and blind manufactories of the Northwest, held at the Tremont House, Chicago, it was decided to shut down on all but ordered work from December 15th until February 1st. The manufacturers say that this action has been made necessary by the depreciation of prices, the prevailing rates being too low to make the manufacture of goods for stock profitable.

ADOLPH STRASSER, President of the Cigarmaker's International Union, in his annual address to the late convention, had this to say on the subject of "Wages:" This is the key word to the labor problem. Around it clusters and depends all there is left of slavery. The rate of wages paid each day to the working people of any country marks the progress or retrogression of civilization. To appreciate this question in its full meaning is to remember all there is of history since the dark ages; and more than this, it is to understand the source of human progress.

The wage question is the labor question. The Trades Unions, in their attempt to hold the wages of their class up to the highest level, have proved themselves the conservators of civilization. The blind policy of manufacturers and corporations in striving to reduce wages, and to seek for cheap labor in all parts of the globe, civilized and barbarian, is destructive to good government and the progress of the American people.

THE Cigarmakers' International Union will inaugurate a nine-hour work day on January 1, in readiness for the eight-hour day on May [illegible]

THE CARPENTER.

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STREET MUSIC.

They were only poor street musicians,
They had tramped for many a mile,
For the richer parts of the city
Gave them frowns and never a smile.

So they came to a crowded alley,
Where bitter and ceaseless strife
For a crust of bread and a garret,
Was the sum of the people's life.

Where the fathers were worn and feeble,
Where the sons were hollow of face,
And the daughters had lost their beauty
For the want of a breathing space.

Where the children play in the gutter,
'Mid the garbage and filth and dirt,
While their weary and starving mothers
Were living the Song of the Shirt.

The musicians stood for a moment,
Then they softly began to play,
And from flute, and harp and violin
Rose the song of a by-gone day.

Through the hovel homes of that alley,
Swept the murmurous voice of the sea,
The breezes from off the hilltops,
And the carolling of the lea,

The notes of the lark and the linnet
Floated quivering through the air,
And the scent of cowslip and daisies
Seemed to steal up each broken stair.

The children crept nearer and nearer,
Forgetting their sorrowful play,
And for one brief moment their fathers
Remembered their own childhood's days.

The birds and the meadows and cornfields,
All the joys of their country life,
Ere the grasping greed of the landlords
Drove them into the city's strife.

And from off the hearts of the women
Was lifted the burden of care,
As they traveled back to their girlhood,
And the days when sorrow was rare.

They rested their weary worn fingers,
And their teardrops fell like the rain,
As they sighed with passionate yearning
For the days that come never again.

The chords changed from sadness to triumph
And mingled with all the regret,
Was a hope and a prophecy golden
Of a gladness and joy to be yet.

When the father should glory in manhood,
And the daughter rejoice in her grace,
When the mother should lose all her sorrow
And the children be happy of face.

When the old world of toil and privation
Should seem like a dream of the night,
And the new world should have its foundation
In justice, and wisdom, and right,

The music died out in soft sweetness,
Entwined with a pathos of pain,
And the struggle for crust and for garret
Claimed the lives of the toilers again.

But their hearts had been soft'd and strengthen'd,
In the midst of life's infinite wail,
For the art which is sister to heaven,
From the future has lifted the veil.

They say that the people are brutal—
That their instincts of beauty are dead—
Were it so, shame on those who condemn them
To the desperate struggle for bread.

But they lie in their throats when they say it,
For the people are tender of heart,
And a wellspring of beauty lies hidden
Beneath their life's fever and smart.

Day by day burns that fever more fiercely,
Hour by hour grows the smarting more keen,
While the paradise dims in the distance,
For the pain of to-day comes between.

Yet be of brave heart, oh my brothers,
And my sisters work on till the morn,
If to-day you must sorrow and suffer,
To-morrow shall freedom be born.

HERBERT BURROWS.—*In London Justice.*

UNITE THE BUILDING TRADES.

In New York, organized workmen in the building trades refuse to work on a job with a mechanic who cannot show a working card identifying him as in good standing with his own trade organization. This is accomplished through the agency of the Central Council of the Building Trades, of a building trades league, which is composed of delegates from each union of all the building trades in New York. It is a powerful organization, and by keeping up union principles and maintaining union wages they prevent a large amount of the cut-throat bidding, that would otherwise exist. In Washington, though there is no such league, yet there is a thorough understanding among all the building trades to refuse to work with non-union men, no matter what their trade or occupation. Through the instrumentality of our carpenter unions in Cincinnati and St. Louis, councils of the building trades will soon be formed, as several successful delegate meetings have been recently held for that purpose.

RIGHT ABOUT, FACE!

[For THE CARPENTER.]

The unfortunate proletaire (that saleable commodity, created by individual and corporate appropriation of land and implements of production), has always had one Mecca pointed out to him as a haven of refuge. A wide unlimited space where Allah's gifts were bestowed without stint on the honest toiler. The Great West and then the Far West and still later the land of the Golden Sunset have been designated to him as the promised land of the disinherited. Here was a portion provided for all by an all-wise and beneficent Providence.

The plundered victim of greed bade adieu to friends and kindred, took a last look at boyhood's home and started on his weary march to the Occident. From the Ohio to Missouri, tramping over the plains, scaling the snow clad Rockies, a pitiless fate follows in his foot-steps. Now he takes a spin into the Black Hills, now he turns up in the Carbonate Camp and again he is in New Mexico.

He follows the wide valleys, he is on the line of every railroad, but somehow or other, there is always a surplus crop of his tribe; those for whom Malthus has said: "There is no cover laid at Nature's table." The promised land lies farther on. Like the Wandering Jew, he must "move on." With his face toward the setting sun, he renews his toilsome march and finally reaches the Pacific shore.

Here he finds a population enacting the same scene he has witnessed everywhere. The temple of God is transformed into a market place. A scene resembling the great fair of Nini Novgorod—a perfect pandemonium of trade. Alas, the promise land is a myth. The giant octopus of capital has spread out its slimy arms and placed its trade-mark on everything animate and inanimate. But, horrible discovery, the market in his line is over-supplied; the Asiatic proletaire is a preferred article of merchandise.

He wanders away to the sea shore, his eyes follow the radiant orb to the line where it is extinguished and his last hope vanishes with its disappearance. Perhaps Malthus was right;—he is not wanted,—he is not fit to survive. The angry surf dashing against the cliff mocks at his agony. He ponders over the vexed problem of life, and bitter thoughts are the result. His conception of society is a savage warfare under a flimsy disguise of civilization. He can at least make room for one individual—one leap over the cliff and the torture is over—why hesitate? Nobody cares for him—individual competition will not permit of it. But stay, there is somebody who cares, away beyond the Rockies there are hearts that beat for him. And hark! The slaves are rising! They are organizing! They defy their masters! And they need his hand and voice in the approaching battle. Right about, face! The hunted stag is at bay—a new light dawns upon him—there is work for him,—he is wanted at last!

From Victoria to San Diego, the great army of the disinherited answer the bugle call. They will turn their faces to the rising sun and make an onslaught on the citadel of individual greed. They will hurl back the lie that poverty is of Divine Dispensation. That men are "wares" and the vested right to plunder is unassailable. They will re-echo the battle cry of freedom that comes from the mill, shop, mine and field. The work of emancipation is allotted to them and they have a duty to perform. Henceforth no more compromise, no more peace until justice shall assume her sway over the hearts of men.

Awake! Ye toiler of the land and sea. The duty you owe to your Creator, to your family and to society, is to abolish the hideous traffic in human wares—the infamous wage system, and secure for every man, women and child equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Pay no heed to reforms of injustice, but lay the ax at the root. The irrepressible conflict is upon us. Our cause is just and it will prevail.

A. VINETTE,
Of Union 56.

Los Angeles, Cal.

BE A MAN.

My friend, does it ever strike you that you have a right to fix your own wages?

Do you know that an employer hires you to work for him because he expects to make a profit on your work?

Do you suppose there is any philanthropy in employing help?

Do you know that only thorough organization will enable you to fix your own wages?

Do you know that employers, as a rule, will not trouble themselves to find out your interests or study your well-being?

Do you not know that the organization of any trade settles the rate of wages for those outside that organization?

Do you not know that you are at the mercy of an employer when you attempt to deal with him as an individual?

Do you not know that conditions are changing every day—that needs are arising which were unknown twenty years since?

Do you not know that you are a hindrance to your fellow workmen while you remain outside a union?

Do you not know that you will be used to defeat the men who strive to raise your wages or procure for you shorter hours of work?

And, knowing this, will you prefer to work against your own interest any longer?

If there is a union in your trade join it and do your best to help on the movement for your own good and that of your wife and children.—*Labor Leaf.*

A UNION OF UNIONS.

Last Tuesday, nine walking delegates, representing as many trades, waited upon the brewing firm of Beadleston & Woerz, of West Tenth street, New York, who are erecting a large brewery. John F. Moore is the contractor, and had hired nearly fifty non-union framers, or house carpenters. The Framers' Union called upon the other building trades for assistance in bringing those men into the Union. Delegate Farrell of the Plumbers, who acted as chairman of the delegation, laid their grievance before the firm. Mr. Moore was sent for, and when the matter was placed in its proper light, agreed to hire only Union men, the agreement to go into effect next morning. The men working for him will be admitted to the Framers' Union. The walking delegate system works well in New York.

GOOD WORKMEN AND GOOD TOOLS.

The good workman will never use poor tools when he can obtain good ones. The careless workman may, but such choice is an evidence of inferiority, and brands him at once as a man who takes little pride in his calling. A selfish consideration, if no other, will ordinarily impel the workman to select the best tools, because with them he can perform his labor with much greater ease, and with better effect, than with inferior ones. Exact work can hardly be expected from the mechanic who uses inexact tools although sometimes very excellent results are obtained where poor tools are employed. But this is always at the expense of greater labor and greater care. Rapidity of work often depends upon the character and condition of the tools employed. This is frequently illustrated in a vivid manner by the attempt to employ a dull saw or plane. Even a trifling defect sometimes causes no end of trouble. To do the most effective work, tools must be, of improved design, made strongly for use, and kept in good order. Then the conditions are ripe for executing work under the most favorable circumstances. It is only the slipshod workman who will be content to use rusty tools, of antiquated design, and out of order, or verging on a state of dilapidation. As well might one expect to find a really superior musician drumming away on an old and worn-out instrument, whose every note gives forth a discord, as to see a bright active and expert mechanic employing poor and badly-used tools. The good workman will insist on having good tools, and these he will keep in fit condition for work. Any other course would be *prima facie* evidence of his lack of superiorty in his calling.

DISCUSSION OF THE LABOR QUESTION.

"Papa, what is a strike?"

"A strike, daughter, is where a lot of lazy, worthless wretches won't work unless an employer snatches the bread from his children's mouths, to give the cusses more pay."

"Is it wicked for men to strike?"

"Very wicked; next to murder, Ruth."

"Is it in the commandments, papa, I don't remember; where is it?"

"It ought to be in the commandments."

"Don't good men that work hard ever strike, papa?"

"They would be good if they didn't strike and boycott."

"What's boycott, papa?"

"Why, they won't buy of men who won't hire union men."

"Can't you buy where you like, papa?"

"Oh, yes, I can; but the men who work for a living ought to be made to buy as they are told."

"But what can a poor man do to get higher wages, papa, if he don't boycott or strike?"

"Work for what his employer can afford to give him, Ruth."

"S'pose the 'ployer won't give him enough?"

"Let him go somewhere else."

"Don't 'ployers ever strike, papa?"

"Employers strike? Oh, no; they simply form pools and associations and write a scale of wages they will pay."

"But if the poor men make a 'sociation and say what wages they will take, is that a strike?"

"If it is more than what they are getting, it is."

"And if the rich men say they won't pay so much as the poor men are getting, is that a strike, too?"

"Oh, no, that's an ultimatum."

"Then what can a man who wants more pay do?"

"Ask Congress to help him. little one."

"Will Congress help him right away?"

"Possibly, in eight or ten years."

"Can't he get more pay quicker by striking, papa?"

"Perhaps, but it discourages business."

"Why don't business pay enough, then?"

"Well, we are going to pass a law making it a felony to strike."

"Most everybody will be felons then, won't they, papa?"

"Anybody fool enough to strike, ought to be."

"What will men do who can't get enough to live on by working hard?"

"Starve to death, and let Chinamen take their places, child."

"S'pose they fight first?"

"Well, I don't know. Won't fight. We'll buy them to fight one another. Go away. You are a regular communist."

"What's a 'munist, papa?"

"There; your mamma is calling you. Run away."—*Southern Industry.*

GERRIT SMITH, that old pioneer in the war against black slavery, thus points out the men who are the real revolutionists: "The chief authors of revolutions have been, not the chimerical and intemperate friends of progress, but the blind obstructors of progress; those who, in defiance of nature struggle to avert the inevitable future, to recall the inevitable past; who chafe to fury by damning up its course the river which would otherwise flow calmly between its banks, which has ever flowed, and which, do what they will, must flow forever."

MY ADVICE to members of labor organizations is: Pay your dues promptly; propose good persons for membership; attend the meetings regularly; do your duty in whatever position you may occupy; always be courteous, kind and tolerant; don't take an office if you don't propose to or can't fill it properly; don't decline office because there is a little work attached to it; watch your financial officers closely and insist upon reports whenever they are due; make your routine business as short as possible, and devote as much time as you can to discussing labor in all its interests.—JOS. LABADIE.

DO GOOD HONEST WORK.

In the November number of THE CARPENTER an article appears entitled, "Stop Rushing," which in my humble opinion is very opportune, and may be made the subject of a very interesting debate. From personal observation and contact, the "White Slaves" that can best be used for "rushing" purposes are those who do not know their trade, such as unsuccessful telegraph operators,out of work farm laborers, and railway navies, that pick up enough of carpenter business by watching a man build a picket fence to warrant them in being called carpenters. A good mechanic will not allow a boss to bulldoze time, but will go right along with his work and do it well, no matter as to him, and it is more honorable to be "bounced" for doing your work too well than being a "wood butcher." But these "saw and hatchet men" are the ruin of both "bona fide" carpenters and skin contractors. The latter figures on them for the rushing business, no matter as to the quality, and the former is done out of a job by these "scabs." But how many times do they pull the petty boss through. I have been working on a good job where the men were not hurried, only required to do good work, but the pretenders were there and rushed everything, and now we are going over their work to make it right, and so it is in all cases of "hurry up." Good work takes time and pays in the end, but botches cannot stop to do good work, and that is part of the cause of so much Jerry building. Now what I wish to point out is that it is to the interest of every person wishing a good building to have good workmen and none other, for botches are dear at a gift, and when you see a man who pretends to be a carpenter jumping around like a mouse in a trap at the first word of his foreman, you can just put him down as a fraud. A good mechanic will say: I will do a good job, and if I do not suit you by so doing, why let me go, for I cannot scamp my work. "A piece of work that is worth doing is worth well doing," and let every union man make this his universal rule, to work good in every place where the word good is applicable, and then our order will be known throughout the land as an order of good mechanics, and at the same time let us endeavor to return an honest day's work for an honest day's pay. Do not lay ourselves open to an attack from our opponents by shirking our duties in any respect. I maintain it requires a certain amount of self-sacrifice to become a thorough unionist—more than the capitalists anticipate. Let "Onward and Upward" be our watchword; and make our Brotherhood the desired haven of every good and well-thinking mechanic in our trade.

LOCUS STANDI,
A Member of Union 115.

Bridgeport, Conn.

P. S.—We are doing great work here, and the press is beginning to notice us, which is a good sign.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN was an agitator a leveller and a MAN. He said in a speech once upon a time: "Every man that cometh into the world has a mouth to be fed and a back to be clothed; by a notable coincidence every man has two hands; I infer that those hands were meant to feed that mouth and clothe that back; and mark it—and any institution which interferes with the right of those hands to do so will be sure, sooner or later, to come tumbling down about those who uphold it."

IN Illinois a member of the United Order of Bricklayers was tried before his lodge on the charge of being a "scab." Having been expelled, he went to the district court and sued out a writ of mandamus to compel the lodge to reinstate him. The lodge went into court with a general and special demurrer stating that a court of law had no more jurisdiction over the internal working of a trades union or labor organization than it had over a lodge of Free Masons or other secret orders; and further set up that a private corporation is master of its own internal constitution and affairs, and that no court had authority to govern its action regarding its affairs or membership. The judge sustained all the points and dismissed the case.

BRO. J. D. BAILEY ON THE EIGHT-HOUR QUESTION.

I am, indeed, glad that open and public meetings have become an established and fixed fact.

It is a good thing for the cause of labor. It gives those outside a chance to come and get acquainted with us, find out our objects and aims, and will do more to strengthen and build up our unions than anything else we can do. Our enemies can also come and listen to us and hear what we have to say. They can find out that we are not all barbarians, heathens, robbers, thieves, and dynamiters; but that we are human beings as well as they. . . . We do not want to rob or kill our fellow-man: we only want justice and right. We want to live, and are willing that others should do the same. We are like the man who said, "He did not want to cheat nor be cheated." We desire everyone to understand we are working for the good of all, for a common cause,—that of bettering the condition of the wage-workers and humanity at large. I believe it to be the duty of every worker to do all he can, at all times and under all circumstances, to better the situation of his fellows, to elevate and not crush them down. The great question is, how can we better our condition and protect ourselves? That question answers itself, like the school boy who whistled in school time. The teacher asked him what he whistled for; he replied: "It whistled itself." So it is with the question, "What shall we do?" It whistles itself: Agitate, educate, and organize; reduce the hours of labor; be friendly, sociable; stand together.

"Man uplifted above his fellow-men,
Should not forget his fellows then."

Eight hours is enough for any man or woman to work in one day. Eight hours should be a legal, practical day's work throughout America and all the world. Our Brother, G. Edmonston, of Washington city, introduced the resolution one year ago in the convention of federation of the trades and labor organizations, to make eight hours a day's work on and after the first of May, 1886. I hope that every working man and woman in this whole country will be ready and willing to stand "as firm as the rock of ages" by that resolution. It will make better times and do more to settle the vexed questions between labor and capital, than all the theories and all the talk of ages past. It would have a tendency in a short time to increase wages. You ask, How will it make better times and increase wages? Time will not permit me to give all the reasons. Suffice it to say, it would employ one-fifth more men and women and thus decrease competition.

In the absence of statistics, as to the exact number of workingmen, I will estimate the number at ten millions, or one-fifth of the population. If we count the idle men, and the idle time of those who have work only part of the time, the idleness would be equal to two millions of men—idle—nothing to do, and without the common necessaries of life; have to tramp around, or live on credit, or beg for work,—steal or starve,—because the eight millions have all the work at ten hours a day. If the time were reduced to eight hours, then there would be work for all. The idle men and women would all have work.

On the same principle if all were employed; they would be better off and better satisfied. Make eight hours a day's work a reality; put all to work, at fair living wages; treat them like human beings, in place of working them like animals, like steam engines and machines. Then there would not be a continual round of panics and strikes from one end of the country to the other. Peace would be restored! Liberty again established on American soil!

Speaking of machines reminds me of the fact that one man does as much now in a day with machinery as a dozen or more used to do by hand.

Another strong reason why the hours should be reduced. Let us take a look at those who do not perform physical labor: The bondholders, the railroad kings, the bankers, the land grabbers, the lawyers, the officeholders, and thousands of others who live in luxury and ease, grow fat—have all the luxuries of life. Do they work ten hours? Do they work over five or six? Is there not a great many of them like drones in a hive—consumers that do no work and live on what others produce?

Be that as it may, I desire to confine myself to the subject—eight hours for work, eight hours for rest, eight hours for pleasure, study, and enjoyment; that is just and right! A person who has to go two and three miles to and from their work, and work as a slave for ten or twelve hours a day, has no time that they can call their own.

Another thing to compel men and women to work over eight hours a day, like they were machines, shortens their lives. Behold men and women of your acquaintance, careworn and overworked. They are round shouldered, crippled, lame, halt, blind, etc. Where are they going? "Whither are they drifting?" They are going "to that bourne from whence no traveler returns." They are dying by inches, by piece-meal. They are going down, down to "Old Mother Earth" to mingle with the dust. Yes, to fill premature and paupers graves!

Then it is plain to me that those who force and compel men and women to overwork, thus shortening the lives of human beings, are murderous. If one poor man kills another he is tried, convicted and punished. Not so with the monopolist, if they overwork a thousand victims they go scott free, claiming they are doing a legitimate business, and using their capital to the best advantage "according to supply and demand." Let me ask you: "Who controls this supply and demand? Is it not the monopolist---the capitalist?" It seems to me there are a great many monopolists, who are like the white man that went hunting with the Indian. The white man killed a turkey buzzard, the Indian a turkey. When they got to camp and went to divide the game, the white man said to the Indian: "I will take the turkey and you the turkey buzzard, or you may take the turkey buzzard and I will take the turkey. "Humph!" says the Indian, "you no say turkey for me at all." They always take the best of everything, treating the laborer and producer like some people do their dogs, with a kick and a bone.

But says the objector: "If you reduce the time to eight hours a day and pay men good wages, they will just drink it all up." Let me talk to you a few minutes about this drinking business. I don't believe in drinking; don't advocate it. Who does the most drinking in this country? The laborer, or the rich and men of leisure? Those who have the most time and money to spend are the ones. Then surely it is not those who work for wages and earn an honest living. If a man has to work ten or twelve hours a day this week and is "laid off" next week---perhaps for days, weeks, or months at a time---what will he do then? Where will he go? He has leisure then, forced idleness, more than if he had steady work at eight hours a day. When some men are thrown out of work, despair takes hold of them; their hopes departs; then it is that they go to the saloon, take to drink, and often commit suicide.

A few more words on this drinking question and I am through with it. The working man cannot, does not, spend as much for drinks as the idle rich. The workingmen drink five-cent beer and other cheap drinks, while the rich drink costly drinks and smoke fine cigars. The working men cannot spend what they do not have, or never get. An average capitalist or congressman, oftentimes will, and does, spend more in a single night's debauchery than a common laborer can or does spend in a week or a month or a year.

Let us continue to organize and concentrate our forces. Shorten the hours of labor first and then fix other things afterward. Unless we are thoroughly organized, and all pull together, we can do nothing. An eight-hour law passed by our Legislature will not make eight hours a practical day's work. We must organize and stick together and demand the enactment and enforcement of an eight-hour law in all the States and Territories. The working classes are at least ninety per cent of all the people, and such a large majority have a right to say what shall be done in this country. I tell you, that if the workers in this city had been thoroughly organized and all demanded of your city council that the eight-hour city ordinance should not be repealed but should be enforced, do you think they would have repealed it? Not a bit of it!.

Do not remain outside of a trade or labor union because some belong whom you do not like or whom you think does not do exactly right. If others do not do what they should, that does not give you a right to remain idle; that does not relieve you from your duty. There is a great work to be done. You might just as well say, I will not work at my trade or occupation because such a fellow is a fraud, does so and so, talks too much, etc., as to say I won't join a labor organization on that account.

Now, if the working classes ever get eight hours for a day's work and accomplish the objects they have in view, they must organize and concentrate all their forces. I believe it can be done; that it will be done. But it is no easy task; no child's play. It will take work, hard work, continual work. Then let us all work together and be prepared to make eight hours an actual day's work. on and after the first day of May, 1886.

I would like to see all the wage-workers of America set apart the first day of May every year as a national holiday for the working people. That it be set apart as a day of rest and freedom, for pleasure and a good time throughout the land. That we have one grand picnic throughout the whole country, and our best speakers and writers be selected from our ranks to address the multitudes everywhere on that occasion; and that day, the first of May each year, we renew our eight-hour resolution, resolving that we will only work eight hours a day. Will you do it? Australia has had an eight-hour law for years, but we, in this boasted land of free America, work ten hours a day. There is no reason why we should not make eight hours a day's work. J. D. BAILEY.

Los Angeles, Cal.

TO TEST THE MECHANICS' LIEN LA

Contractor Britton, who is putting u buildings in 85th street and Mulberry street, has disappeared leaving thirty-five carpenters two weeks in arrears with their wages. The Carpenters' Unions intends to sue the owners of the property or the money under the Mechanics' Lien Law. This will be a test case, as some lawyers hold that under that law, if the property owner has paid the contractor in full for the work done, his liability ceases and the men have no redress. A judicial construction of the law will be awaited anxiously by all men engaged in the building trades.

DICTIONARY FOR WORKINGMEN.

Socialism---A word used to keep men from studying the labor question.

Capital---A subject which laboring men must not talk about.

Labor---A mouse invented as a plaything to a cat---capital is the cat.

Organization---A conspiracy on the part of workingmen to better their condition. Pinkerton's detectives and State militia will soon, however, eradicate this growing evil.

A political platform---A lot of planks covered with molasses to catch flies.

Protection---A subject which laboring-men should study for themselves, and not be bamboozled in accepting as true, what Mr. So-and-so says.

Party---An organization which gets up parades, uniforms, taps barrels, and torch-light processions for the amusement of the poor voter, and run by wire-pullers in the interest of the moneyed men.

Statesmen—A man who might improve his time by studying the problem of human welfare, but who generally studies the interest of the men and rings who put him into office.

Wealth---Something which most people want, but of which those who create the most get the least share.

Wages---That great portion of wealth which is graciously allowed to the poor creatures who have to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow, but which, from present indications, will soon be all to talk about.---*Ex.*

THE CARPENTER,

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

—BY THE—

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

OF AMERICA.

TERMS—Fifty cents a year, in advance, postpaid.
Address all letters and monies, to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, Ohio.

CLEVELAND, DECEMBER, 1885.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CARPENTER has the largest guaranteed circulation of any Trade Journal among Carpenters and Joiners. No other publication affords so many advantages to those having Tools, Hardware or Building Supplies to dispose of, as does THE CARPENTER, from the fact its circulation is entirely among the class they most desire to reach.

It is read monthly by at least 25,000 people in all parts of the United States and Canadas, being the official organ of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. And the members of this society make it a practice to patronize those who advertise in this journal.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	One Month.	Three Months	Six Months	One Year.
One inch	$ 75	$1 75	$3 00	$5 00
⅛ Column	1 00	2 25	4 50	8 00
¼ Column	1 75	4 00	7 50	14 00
½ Column	3 00	6 50	14 00	26 00
One Column	5 00	12 00	24 00	45 00

Liberal discount on standing contracts and for larger space.

None but reputable advertisements will be given a place in the columns of this paper.

All communications should be addressed to

P. J. McGUIRE,
Lock Box 180, Cleveland, O.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Matter for publication must be in this office by the 25th of the month.

All matter intended for this journal should be written on one side of the paper only.

Corresponding Secretaries should fill out their blanks promptly and have them in this office by the 25th of each month.

Write short, newsy letters of trade interest, and send us items of general labor news. But be brief and to the point, as our space is limited.

COST OF SUPPLIES.

Constitutions	@ 100	$5 00
Membership Cards	"	1 00
Traveling "	"	1 00
Withdrawal "	"	1 00
Official Note Paper	"	50
Notices of Arrears	"	50
Proposition Blanks	"	30
Appeals	"	25
Extra Rituals per copy		50
German " "		50
Blank Bonds, " "		5

Smaller quantities same price in Proportion.

☞Send the necessary cash with all orders.

THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED.

WE MUST have promptness and discipline.

ALL APPEALS, grievances, etc. should be sent to the Executive Board.

STEADY ATTENDANCE at the meetings gives life and interest to the Union.

MEMBERS GOING OFF to another city should be provided with a traveling card.

THREE MONTHS in arrears subjects a member to suspension and loss of benefits.

THE BROTHERHOOD of Carpenters and Joiners of America is incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.

PIECE WORK is strictly forbidden by the rules of our Brotherhood and it is a detriment of the worst kind to the interest of our trade.

FINANCIAL OFFICERS of Local Unions should be under bonds and blank bonds for that purpose can be had of the General Secretary.

FINANCIAL SECRETARIES of Local Unions should transact all financial business with the General Secretary, and send in their monthly reports.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES should conduct all official correspondence with the General Secretary and send in all trade news and matter for publication.

UNIONS MUST PAY UP their Capita Tax and Death Assessments promptly. Any Union failing to do so within 30 days after notice, will be suspended from benefit.

ALL MONIES to this office must be sent per Post Office money order and should be sent to the General Secretary, and made payable to the General Treasurer.

THE MONTHLY REPORTS of the F. S. of each Local Union must be in the office of the General Secretary, on or before the 8th of each month. Make them out the last meeting night in each month.

AN APPLICATION for Death Benefit must state the name, age and residence of the deceased, cause and date of death, and date of admission into the Brotherhood, also to whom the benefit is payable, and relation of the claimant to the deceased. It must be signed by the President, F. S. and five members in good standing and sworn to before a Notary Public.

CLAIMS for funeral benefit on dea[th] be made in the manner above state[d]

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all! May the coming year be one of joy and health, prosperity and success to all our brothers! May the year 1886 be full of hope and promise to our Brotherhood. Well may we be proud of its growth and work!

NEW UNIONS.

During November our Brotherhood added six new unions to its jurisdiction: 125, Utica, N. Y.; 126, New Haven, Conn.; 127, Pensacola, Fla., (colored); 128, St. Thomas, Canada; 129, South Bay City, Mich.; 130, Brockton, Mass.

THE SITUATION.

The frost and snow of Winter is upon us, and with it comes the usual reduction in the hours of labor. Carpenters work now as long as daylight lasts,—generally eight to nine hours per day. And though the cost of living is higher than at any other period of the year, wages are reduced to correspond with the time worked. This would be of very little moment if wages were high enough to support a man on eight hours labor. That they are not, is more the fault of the men than it is the fault of the contractors. If the carpenters were only thoroughly organized all over this land, they would soon get enough wages for eight hours work to live nicely and fare well; and the contractors would be none the poorer; on the contrary they are always the better off the higher the wages.

TAKEN all in all, trade in the carpenter line is far brisker and more men are employed this month, than at this time last year. By no means, however, is business brisk enough to employ all hands. The indications are, that work in most cities will be fairly good all Winter, but wages are lamentably low all along the line.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Brothers, be careful how you enter into Carpenters co-operative building associations. The sad experience of our members in Chicago Union 21, with their co-operative venture, in which they lost thousands of dollars and nearly stranded the entire union, should be sufficient example. There is no better way to sink your money where you can't find it, than to start into co-operative building. No matter if you do point to the success of co-operative enterprises in Great Britain, that is no proof that we are ripe for them in America. In England the working class are more homogenous and less migratory than here. They have first had their preparatory training in the trades unions, and this has inculcated business habits and methods of discipline unknown as yet among the workingmen in this country, save in a few well organized trades. It has taken years of education in the trades unions of Great Britain to prepare the working class for co-operation. Yet there are those who would wish to have American workingmen jump right into co-operative business without any extended acquaintance with each other, or any knowledge of each other's business qualities. No wonder the wrecks of countless co-operative schemes lie stranded everywhere from Maine to California.

THE Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers expels a member for drunkenness, slandering a brother or deserting his family.

THE RESULT OF OUR GENERAL VOTE.

On the question of establishing the eight hour rule next May, the vote of our Local Unions stands 69 unions in favor and 9 against the measure. Many unions refrained from voting, though they favor reducing the hours. They think the movement too premature next May.

The vote may be taken more as an expression of opinion than as a positive decision in favor of striking on May 1, 1886, for eight hours.

A number of the unions voting in the affirmative sent communications declaring that while they voted for the eight hours, still they feared we were not strongly enough organized to make a general movement for its adoption next May. Others favored a movement first in favor of nine hours—especially our California unions.

The vote on adopting strike benefits in connection with the Federation of Trades, shows two-thirds of our unions in favor of the same.

A tabulated report of the votes has been sent to each local union under our jurisdiction, and our delegates to the Federation of Trades have been instructed accordingly.

SHOULD ALL CARPENTER WORK BE DONE BY DAY'S WORK?

I want to propose for debate in all local Unions of our Brotherhood, the following question:

Resolved, That all carpenters work should be done by the day.

I believe to do so would bring that question before the people. All of our Unions should hold open meetings, and have a free debate on the subject, giving a months notice in each locality that on a certain evening they would have a public meeting, free to all, to debate that question and invite every body that wished to attend. I have been thinking a good deal on that subject since you first called attention to it in THE CARPENTER.

I am willing to debate that resolution with any man at any time.

J. D. BAILEY.

Los Angeles, Cal.

KEEP AWAY FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

No greater mistake can be made by carpenters and mechanics than to go to California in search of work. At present the state is overcrowded with idle men, and the rate of wages is tending downward more and more. The buildings are mostly small frame houses, and the contractors put on all the men they can work and rush the jobs through in a short time. When the building is completed the men must "loaf," in most cases, fully as long as they have worked, so that $3 per day there is not quite as good as $2 per day in Eastern States, for the carpenters on the Pacific Coast do not average that the year round. And when the price of provisions and clothing and the high rents are taken into consideration, wages are far lower on the Pacific Coast than they are in the East. Take our word for it. Don't go near the Pacific Coast!

THE National Carpenters Union of Germany is now organized in sixty-two cities, and has 3,188 members in good standing. It is growing. At a meeting of 2,200 carpenters in Berlin last month, it was resolved to strke next Spring for fifty pfennigen per hour, and *nine hours* as a day's work.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD.

Nov. 14. Charters granted: Syracuse, N. Y., Wichita, Kansas, Utica, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn.

Letter from the German Carpenter's Union, of North St. Louis, Mo., asking on what terms they can procure a charter from the B. Ruled by E. B., that said Union can be granted a charter provided they apply for it in due form and comply with our rules, and come in as a new Union, provided no valid objection is offered by the Unions now in St. Louis.

Claim of Wm. Elliott, Toronto, Canada, for Disability Benefit, laid over for further information.

Letter from Mrs. Harriet Smith, New Orleans, La., showing that Union No. 16 had not paid the full amount of benefits due her, on the death of her husband.

Claim No. 67, Mrs. Belle Seelos, Rochester, N. Y., approved.

Letter from Chicago No 21, requiring aid to place that Union on its feet. Ordered that G. S. be permitted to visit Chicago.

Appeal from D. E. Yates, Decatur, Ill., expelled for violation of obligation. Action of Union 88 sustained.

Appeal from Union No. 64, Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter., asking for decision in a difficulty in that Union, in regard to one of its members hiring non-union men. G. S. instructed to reply.

Warrant drawn for claim No. 66.

Warrant drawn for claim No. 67.

Nov. 22.—Charters granted: Pensacola, Fla.; St. Thomas, Canada; South Bay City, Mich.

Claim No. 68, John McDonald, Cincinnati, O., approved.

Claim No. 69, Mrs. Mary Van Hoesen, Oneonta, N. Y. Laid over for further information.

Letter of G. S. to Union 64, endorsed by E. B.

The condition of Union 16, New Orleans, La., was discussed, and the G. S. instructed to send on the facts to the G. P., and recommend the suspension of Union 16 until such time as it paid Mrs. Smith the balance due her.

Letter from Indianapolis Union 15, protesting against decision of E. B., limiting age of members to 60 years of age. G. S. instructed to reply.

Report of Auditing Committee on accounts of G S. for Oct. received and approved.

Assessment No. 68 ordered.

Letter from Salomon & Zeisler, lawyers, Chicago, Ill., in regard to Runzel claim. Ordered filed.

G. S. made report of his visit to Chicago. His report of investigation and work in Chicago was approved. He reported receiving $15 from Chicago Union 21, to aid in defraying expenses.

Claim papers in death of Mrs. Trumball, San Francisco, Cal., laid over. Union in arrears.

Letters read from San Francisco, showing situation of affairs in Union 22.

Letter read from G. P., appointing two Vice Presidents, viz: Bro. Thos. Jones as 5th V. P., and James Stewart as 7th V. P., to fill vacancies.

DEC. 1.—Bros. Larwill and Bodigheimer appointed special committee to canvass vote of local unions on eight-hour question.

The special order of business being the Runzel claim, laid over from previous meeting. Ordered that the G. S. be instructed to send out a special circular for vote of the unions in regard to the claim.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Since the publication of our last batch of acknowledgements, we have received the proper acknowledgements and receipts from the Local Unions named for the following benefits, in the amounts here stated:

No. 65, J. H. Sands, Houston, Texas, . .	$250 00
No. 66, Henry Sieloft, Chicago, Ill., ...	250 00
No. 67, Mrs. Belle Seelos, Rochester, N. Y.,	50 00
Total, ...	$550 00

DEATH ASSESSMENTS.

No. 67—Mrs. Belle Seelos, age 25, wife of Bro. Frank P. Seelos, initiated Oct. 10, 1884, Union 72, Rochester, N. Y., died Oct, 28, 1885, of hemorrhage of brain. Papers received Nov. 13, 1885, and approved Nov. 14, 1885. Paid out of returns from assessment No. 65.

No. 68—John McDonald, age 22, initiated Aug. 26, 1884, Union 2, Cincinnati, O., died of overdose of chloroform to relieve neuralgia, Nov. 8, 1885. Papers received Nov. 15, 1885, approved Nov. 28, 1885.

No. 69—Mrs. Mary Van Hoesen, age 33, wife of Bro. Daniel Van Hoesen, initiated April 23 1885 Union 101, Oneonta, N. Y., died of cancer of breast Nov. 15, 1885. Papers received Nov, 23, 1885.

Claims for Wm. Elliott, Toronto, Canada, $250—Mrs. Louisa Trumbull, San Francisco, Cal., $50; and Mrs. Ellen Pilkey, Toronto, Canada, $50, are also pending, but not approved until next meeting of E. B.

NOTICE.—Assessment 68, has been levied and mailed to the Local Unions. The remittances should be sent in promptly to this office, so we can pay the benefits promptly.

BLACK LIST.

W. HENDERSON.—Expelled from Union 21, Chicago, Ill., for misappropriating funds of the Union, in his capacity as Treasurer.

ROBERT WATTS.—Expelled from Union 102, Springfield, Mo., for communicating to outside parties what transpired in the Union.

WE REGRET to hear of the death of Richard Dowdall, Newark, N. J. He was one of the ablest and most faithful of all the workers in our cause. For years President of the Hatters' National Union; yet he devoted his services to the aid of all branches of labor whenever required. All honor to his memory!

FROM OUR MAILS.

THE EASTERN STATES.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

MANCHESTER.—Union 118 was instituted Nov. 19 by Bro. Silas Dwire, of Haverhill, Mass., assisted by delegates from Boston and Lawrence, Bro. Albert R. Wyatt is President of the new union. We have started out with a fine body of men and will number 100 members by next Spring. The principal contractors of the town are in full sympathy with the objects of the Brotherhood, and are ready to help us. Bro. Wyatt proposes to next organize Concord and Lakema.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE.—Business falling off considerably; carpenters flocking in from everywhere. You can hire fifty men in one hour's notice. Union men steer clear of here at present. Wages are 20 cents per hour for 9 hours' work. Pawtucket will soon be organized.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD.—Union 43 held its third annual sociable on Nov. 20, and it was the most successful of any we ever held. Delegations were present from Meriden and Springfield unions.

NEW HAVEN.—Our first regular meeting of Union 126 was held Nov. 26, and since then we have admitted several new members and our union promises to be a strong one before long.

DANBURY.—Union 121 is running on now with nearly 100 members and everything is in good running order. Bro. F. C. Olmstead makes a first-class President and the union has a splendid staff of officers. The work of the G. S. has told well in this town.

ANSONIA.—Union 120 has admitted several new members. Trade not very driving here just now; all union men are at work.

MERIDEN.—Our visit to New Britain to hear the G. S. stirred up the boys of Union 49, and each is now striving to see who will get the most members.

NEW BRITAIN,—Union 97 has had a splendid growth since the visit of the G. S. Every man went to work to see where he could get a new member, and the result is we have nearly every good man in town.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WORCESTER.—Business fair; good carpenters command only $2.25; many get $2, some old hands $2.50; all union men are at work. We have received many econiums on the able and masterly manner in which our G. S. handled his subject on the occasion of his visit here.

BOSTON.—Union men all at work; wages $2 to $2.75; prospects fair. Union 33 is getting new members right along. Chelsea will soon be organized by Bro. J. G. Clinkard, and Brockton is already started. Bro. W. J. Shields installed them on Dec. 6. We will not rest content until we have all the surrounding towns organized. On Nov. 23, Union 33 was visited by 37 members of Lynn Union No. 112, and after speech-making and partaking of a collation served by the members of Union 33, the affair wound up with the heartiest cheers and an invitation for Union 33 to visit Lynn at an early date. Union 33 will have another sociable and concert on Dec. 21.

HAVERHILL.—Trade fair; all union men busy; wages $2 to $2.50. Some contractors have cut down, but we only took the cut on time. The rule is 9 hours a day just now. Union 82 comprises a majority of the best workmen in the city.

LAWRENCE.—Wages $1.50 to $2.25; trade fair; 350 carpenters in town and nearly all working. Union 111 has more than doubled its membership the past month, and since Nov. 1st the dues have been raised to 50 cents per month.

HOLYOKE.—Union 92 is pushing forward at a steady pace. Trade is not very brisk, but union men are kept at work. The Trades Assembly of Holyoke have elected Jeremiah Kane, a union bricklayer, to the Legislature.

LYNN.—Union 111 has had a wonderful growth, and our members are full of vim and vigor. We meet every Monday evening at Centennial Hall. Wages $1.50 to $2.50, many at $2. The most of our men work out of town, and trade is better than last year; prospects for winter work fair. Some bosses have cut wages three weeks earlier this year than last year, with the promise of an early advance again in the spring.

SOMERVILLE,—The American Rubber Company of Boston has built a large factory, and it is the first job of the kind in this State that has been built completely by union men and by the day, and the company is very well satisfied. When you buy rubber goods be sure and buy goods of the American Rubber Company's manufacture.

THE MIDDLE STATES.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Union 119 growing every meeting.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE.—Union 29 is still increasing in membership, and on Nov. 30 we held a public meeting with fair success. Trade is not very brisk; wages $2 to $2.50.

FROSTBURG.—We have made several efforts to organize a carpenters union, but while they all say it is a good thing they seem to lack the manliness to take hold.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON.—The Federation of Trades opened here in convention on Dec. 8, and was attended by a splendid body of delegates, and in the evening of Dec. 8 the labor organizations of this city made a fine parade, in which Union No. 1 showed up in splendid shape. Trade is quite dull now. The Great Falls Ice Co., boycotted for hireing scabs, has yeilded and now runs with Union men.

PENNSYLVANIA.

GERMANTOWN.—Union 122 is now in working order. Trade is slack and wages $2.25 to $2.75. Quite a number idle.

CHESTER.—Not much work here for carpenters. Nearly all our members are working outside of the city.

PHILIPSBURG.—Work dull.

PHILADELPHIA.—Trade fair; all union men employed at fair wages. In the past two months Union No. 8 has lost twelve members owing to a new society formed in the southern part of the city called "The Carpenters Protective Society." These left us because we would not remove a clause in our By-Laws which prevents our members from belonging to more than one carpenters organization. The clause was put in at one time to save us from disruption. Some of these members we lost were faithful attendants at our meetings, but always over zealous in opposing everything that they were not head and front in starting. The Central Labor Union at a recent meeting refused to recognize the new organization of carpenters, owing to the position they assumed in antagonizing Union No. 8. This affair while bad in one sense, has had its advantages in another. It has cemented the members more closely together than before; it has greatly increased the interest in the meetings, and discussion of trade matters has taken the place of useless wranglings and factional fights. On Nov. 9 our regular open meeting was addressed by Mr. J. S. Kirschner, of Cigarmakers Union No. 100, who spoke to us on the advantages of organization under a national head, and its practical results. It is to be regretted that the attendance was not greater, for his address was of great interest to all our members. During the month we had two of our members injured by falls, Bros. C. B. Kulp and Leonard Dewees. Unfortunately neither of the Brothers were entitled to benefits, neither having been members one year. The former is in the employ of T. Frank Shuster, of 920 Buttonwood street, who paid Bro. Kulp for all the time he lost. The latter was not so fortunate, but the boys did not forget him. We had a member—Samuel Shank—in the employ of W. C. McPherson & Sons, who refused to pay his dues and was rather insolent when requested to do so. A polite statement of the case to Mr. McPherson resulted in the grand bounce of Sammy. On the whole Union No. 8 is in earnest and financially prosperous and bound to push on the good work.

NEW YORK.

ROCHESTER.—As a result of the visit of our G. S., we had 16 applications at the next meeting of Union 72. The Enright Brewery at our request has discharged its scab carpenters and now hires Union men. Union 72 passed resolutions of condolence with Bro. Frank Seelos in the death of his wife and in return, he thanks the Brotherhood for the receipt of the $50 benefit.

ROME.—We have held several meetings, but it is up hill work to get started here, but we shall hang on until we get into good working order and then apply for a charter.

BINGHAMPTON.—In a short while we will send for a charter as the carpenters here have been awakened to the need of organization.

COHOES.—Trade middling; a good many idle; wages $1.25 to $1.50. Union 99 is on the increase ever since the visit of the G. S.

AMSTERDAM.—Wages $1.75 to $2.50, trade fair. Union 6 is thriving in fine shape; we have raised our initiation fee to $3.00 and yet new members keep streaming in. The masons struck here lately on a job against non-union men and won.

UTICA.—Union 125 is progressing satisfactorily. We have passed a resolution to only admit 2 new members each week, so to be careful whom we admit at the start. We have applications in abundance.

ONEONTA.—Very dull; quite a number idle; wages $1.50 to $2.50. Contractors talk of cutting wages; men are going out of town for work. Union 101 has new members every week.

SYRACUSE.—Average wages $2.00, from $1.50 to $2.30; trade medium; a number idle. Union 124 has started well and a stream of applications keep pouring in. We are exercising great care, however, in whom we admit.

TROY.—Dull, prospects poor for winter work, many idle; wages $1.75 to $3.00, Union men all at work. Some boss masons are building, buying their own material and trying to hire carpenters at 20 cents per hour, but we are fighting it all we can.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND.—Trade medium; wages $2 to $2.50 for 10 hours work; some work for as low as $1 to $1.50. We have a union in course of formation, and will soon apply for a charter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON.—Union 52 doing well; trade dull; wages $1.50 to $2.50; many idle.

GEORGIA.

SAVANNA.—Trade middling, and Union 57 is going to keep the old flag flying and will have a grand reception this month.

BRUNSWICK.—Union 42 is quite prosperous, and efforts are being made to organize the white carpenters of this city.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS.—Union 76 reports wages at $1.75 to $2 per day, the average being $2.50. The great fault is builders and contractors want to "lump out" all their work.

Union 37 reports work very quiet; wages $1.75 to $3; many idle. About 500 carpenters work at screwing, stowing and rolling cotton along shore, or at stevedore work, etc., as it pays better than at the trade this season.

Union 16 is suspended by our Gen'l President and the E. B. for misappropriating some of the money sent to pay the benefit of $250 due on the death of one of its members, Jos. Smith.

ALABAMA.

MOBILE.—Union 89 reports: Work has been brisk, but is now nearly over for the season. Our union now comprises nine-tenths of all white carpenters here. We have a few stubborn ones who remain out waiting to see what the union can accomplish for them and then they will jump in. L. U. 89 held an open meeting Nov. 20; the hall was crowded. Some of our leading contractors were present and expressed themselves in unison with the objects of our union. 84 has a bright future before her if the members will be true to themselves and to each other.

MISSOURI.

SPRINGFIELD,—Union 102 is talking of increasing its dues to 50 cents per month. We have decided to hold an open meeting for the public on the third meeting night of each month. Trade getting dull, no new buildings; union men all at work; wages $1.50 to $2.50.

ST. JOSEPH.—Trade on the decline; wages $1.75 to $2.50; quite a number idle; shops are working 9 hours. We are agitating the 8 hours very strongly and Union 91 has held two very successful public meetings on the subject.

ST. LOUIS.—Wages $1.50 to $2.50; very few get $3. Trade stagnant, and Unions 4 and 5 are prospering. Union No. 4 holds a public meeting every month.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA.—Very dull; one-third the carpenters idle; wages $1.75 to $3. Union 74 meets every 1st and 3d Monday evenings and the meetings are becoming very interesting, and taking in new members every evening. We have fitted up a hall of our own and have rented it out to other societies. Union 127 has been organized and is composed of the best colored carpenters in Pensacola,

TEXAS.

HOUSTON.—Union 66 and Mrs. Sands return thanks to the Brotherhood for the promptness in sending on the $250 benefit due on death of Bro. J. H, Sands.

GALVESTON.—The great fire in this city has drawn carpenters and men from all parts of the earth. The city is overrun with them. On Nov. 14 the city authorities walked 32 men to Bay Ridge, gave each a loaf of bread and a cross-tie ticket for the North, with strict orders not to return without money. Wages for carpenters $2 to $3, with the cost of living beyond reach since the fire. The most of the work going on is frame houses worth from $300 to $700. Very few worth over $1,000. Union men all at work.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE.—Very dull; many idle; wages $1.50 to $2.50. About 2,000 carpenters in the city. Union 7 is growing and we have resolved to hold public meetings once a month. We have held our first public meeting with gratifying success. H. L. Manck, formerly of this union, has gone to St. Louis. He owes our union for picnic tickets. Bro. Chas. W. Lehmann, one of our Trustees, has taken out his traveling card and paid all up to May 1, 1886. He was one of our most faithful members, and efficient as an officer. Our union will miss him and we wish him well wherever he goes.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING.—Dull; wages $1.25 to $2.50; one-third of the men out of work; union men keep employed. Union 3 growing steadily and a live interest in the meetings.

THE WESTERN STATES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS.—Union 61 held a well attended public meeting on No. 12, and got 4 new initiations and 7 propositions. The meeting was addressed by Bros. Ewing, Henderson, Cook, Ryland and Howard. We find these monthly public meetings are great help to us.

GREENVILLE,—Trade flat; wages $1.25 to $2, but the men have scattered away from here for want of work, and that has prevented the organization of the union we contemplated.

MASSILLON.—Dull; wages $1.50 to $2.25, but some are down to $1 per day. Work very unsteady here. The Trades and Labor Assembly of Massillon will hold a mass meeting on Dec. 22.

AKRON.—Dull, and prospects bad for the winter; half the men idle; wages $1.75 to $2.25. Union 84 meets every Monday evening at Emmet Hall. Members attend regularly, and the union growing rapidly. Close on to 100 members now. Most all union men are employed.

SANDUSKY.—Wages $1.25 to $2.25; business poor and no chance of being better this winter; 200 carpenters in the city and nearly half of them idle. Union 107 is increasing.

SPRINGFIELD.—Union 105 has gone through its worst and now is building up. Work is very quiet.

CLEVELAND.—Trade very quiet; the city is flooded with idle men; wages $1.25 to $2.25. Union No. 11 is growing steadily.

TOLEDO.—Work is closing up; wages $1.50 to $2.25; a good many idle; factories are running 8 hours. Union 25 is gaining new members every week. Our annual ball on Nov. 10 was the most successful and orderly of any ever given in this city. Many of our old members who fell into arrears are returning to the fold.

CINCINNATI.—Union No. 2 is doing well, and the Amalgamated Council of the Building Trades is getting under way. We now have the tinners, painters, stone masons, stone cutters, plasterers, three unions of hod carriers and gas fitters, with good prospects of getting the plumbers, and stair builders, and bricklayers. Much of the credit in getting up this Council is due to Bro. C. A. Rockwook, of Union No, 2. On Nov. 17, Union No. 2 had an enjoyable entertainment and supper, concluding with a ball. Bro. Leininger did the stage honors to perfection. Union No. 2 has withdrawn from the Trades Assembly on account of politics.

COLORADO.

DENVER.—Prospects for winter work poor; wages $2 to $3. Many carpenters have gone out of town to work largely on railroads. Union 55 is doing well and has good meetings and $325 in bank.

KANSAS.

PARSONS.—Union men all at work; trade middling, mostly small jobs and repairs; wages $1.75 to $2.25.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Trade at a stand still; wages $1.25 to $2.25; many idle.

IOWA.

CEDAR RAPIDS.—Times dull, nevertheless some what better than last season. All union men employed; wages $2 to $2.50; lots of scabs idle. Our union is composed of some of the best in town, and we will number 100 members within a year. We propose to hold a series of public meetings to arouse interest in our union.

COUNCIL BLUFFS.—Dull; wages $2 to $2.25.

DES MOINES.—Union 68 is now more prosperous than she ever was and we are having some influence in the city.

MARION.—The carpenters of this city are thinking of starting a union. Trade fair.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL.—Union 87 held a ball on Oct. 22, from which we netted $64, clear gain. Thanks to the committee. Trade slacking up; one-third of the carpenters idle, but union men help to keep each other at work. Wages $1.50 to $3.

MINNEAPOLIS.—Union 34 is progressing finely, and is getting stronger every day. We gained 45 new members last month. Our hall, which but a few months ago was plenty large enough, is now getting too small and a new hall is talked of. Trade fair; wages $2 to $2.50. Union 34 had its first annual ball Nov. 12. It was for the benefit of a member who was injured by a fall, and a handsome sum was realized.

WYOMING TER.

CHEYENNE.—Slacking up; wages $2.50 to $3.50 Prospects of a dull winter. No new work starting up. Many of our members are going to other places for work.

WISCONSIN.

EAU CLAIRE.—Union 75 has been purging itself of some of its backward members and we are all the stronger for it.

ILLINOIS.

DECATUR.—Trade closing up for the season; wages $1.75 to $2.25. While nearly all Union men are at work, the prospect for winter work is poor.

CHICAGO.—The failure of the co-operative carpenter shop and other local matters here have been keeping Union 21 down. But our G. S. visited us on Nov. 16, and spent a whole week here, speaking at a public meeting every night. We held seven public meetings, each in a different part of the city, with the result that we have added a large number of new members to our fold. At these meetings we also had the eloquent aid of Wm. Button of the Bricklayers, Geo. A. Schilling of the Coopers and Bro. Owens of Union 21. During the stay of the G. S. in the city, he investigated various matters of interest to our Union and there is no doubt now that Union 21 will prosper—her worst time is over. The Amalgamated and Union 21 are now co-operating in a series of public meeting. The Bricklayers Union of this city, 4,000 strong, have declared in favor of the eight hour system May 1, next, and they will carry it out.

MICHIGAN.

BATTLE CREEK.—Union 77 has adopted a sick benefit.

HASTINGS.—Trade middling; Union 80 holding firm.

GRAND RAPIDS,—Very dull, mostly repairs; more men idle than at work; wages $1.25 to $2.25. The town is flooded with men. Steer clear of this city.

JACKSON.—Not brisk, yet not as bad as last winter, though many are idle. All union men are at work. Wages $1.50 to $2.25. Union 26 gaining.

OWOSSO.—Though burned out, Phœnix-like we have risen from the ashes and the prospects of Union 110 are very flattering. Many applications are now coming in to us.

BAY CITY.—Union 129 has organized and opens up with a good roll of charter members.

DETROIT.—Quite dull; union men all at work; wages $1.50 to $2.25. Union No. 10 is looming u[illegible]. We would like to see the Brotherhood adopt the recommendations in the Gen'l Sec'y's Fifth annual report in regard to membership.

THE PACIFIC STATES.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Times dull; hundreds out of work; wages for carpenters $3 per day; cost of living very high; rents for tenements for mechanics $15 to $20 per month. Union 22 has changed its meeting place. It now meets in New Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Seventh Street and Market.

ALAMEDA.—Union 47 still holding her own, and is considering the subject of building a Carpenters Hall in Alameda. We are also taking steps to form a sick and accident benefit fund, the assessment to be 15 cents per month. Formerly we took up a subscription on such cases, but such a method is very unsatisfactory. Bro. Yollmar is now able to move around on crutches. Trade dull, haif of our members idle.

LOS ANGELES.—Trade fair; wages $2.50 to $3.50 —many at $3. The struggle to maintain our nine hour system is over; pluck and perseverance have won the day for us. The nine hours system is practically established for the carpenters, bricklayers and painters, and eight hours for the plasterers. The printers have brought the *Evening Express* to terms through the intervention of the Trades and Labor Council. The *Evening Union* (daily labor paper) still flourishes. The cigarmakers organized this month. Union 56 has touched bottom, and shows a net gain of ten for October. There is no prospect, however, of a brisk demand for carpenters this winter. The Chinaman is politely being asked to "walk the plank" in several localities. Preparations are now being made for a general exodus of th Coolie.

IN NEW YORK the walking delegates of Carpenters', Bricklayers', Painters' and other unions are quietly undermining those contractors who employ blacklegs. They take hold of their cases in detail, one after another, making no fuss. An anti-union contractor will get his first warning from the delegate of one union; next day, his second from the delegate of another, to be followed by yet others, and then, if he is stiff-hearted, he will be [illegible]d by a delegate from the C[illegible]r Union, by that time he

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
OF AMERICA.

Established August 12th, 1881.

(Incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio.)

OUR OBJECTS.

The objects of our Brotherhood are: To rescue the Carpenter trade from the low level to which it has fallen, and by mutual effort to raise ourselves to that position in society to which we are justly entitled; to cultivate a feeling of friendship among the craft, and to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all journeymen carpenters.

It is furthermore our object to assist each other to secure employment, to furnish aid in cases of death or permanent disability, and for mutual relief and other benevolent purposes.

The general benefits are: $250 Death Benefit; $250 Disability Benefit, and $50 in case of a wife's death. And these benefits are secured and paid by a system of Mutual Insurance at cost.

In trade disputes or strikes the entire power and financial reserve of the Brotherhood, is concentrated on the support of the union in trouble.

Our local unions assist members in distress and to obtain work, pay benefits in case of sickness and other mishap, and they also sue for wages wherever any boss attempts to defraud a workman. And in traveling, a member of one union is a member of all other unions wherever he goes, without further initiation or fees.

We are not a secret organization, only so far as each union may deem necessary for the protection of its members. We have no oaths—only a simple pledge of honor.

Seven men, who are house carpenters, and joiners, f good moral character and sound health, and who can command the average wages can organize a local union.

The cost of a charter and outfit is $5. Application for a charter must state names, ages and residences of the charter members.

For further particulars Apply to

P. J. McGuire, Gen'l Secretary.

Lock Box 180. Cleveland, Ohio.

STANDING RULES.

OUR RULE OF ACTION.

WHEREAS. The opinion prevails generally that Trades Unions encourage shirking and teach men to do as little work as possible,

RESOLVED. That we hold it as a sacred principle, that Trades Union men above all others should set a good example as good and faithful workmen, honorable in the performance of their duties to their employers.

SISTER UNIONS.

WHEREAS. Our Brotherhood is organized for the advancement of the interests of the carpenters everywhere, and as the interests of all carpenters are identical,

RESOLVED, That we sympathize with all sister organizations of our trade, and are ever ready ...armonize and cooperate with them for our o... common good.

RESOLUTIONS.

WE RECOGNIZE that the interests of all classes of labor are identical regardless of occupation, nationality, religion or color, for a wrong done to one is a wrong done to all.

WE HOLD a reduction of hours for a days work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and also increases the demand for labor, and the price of a day's work.

WE OBJECT to prison contract labor because it puts the criminal in competiton with honorable labor for the purpose of cutting down wages; and, also, because it helps overstock the labor market.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

General-President—J. F. Billingsley, 322 13th St. S. W. Washington, D. C.

General-Secretary—P. J. McGuire, Lock Box 180 Cleveland, O.

General-Treasurer—Ignatius Bodigheimer, 411 Scoville Ave., Cleveland, O.

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1st Vice-President—R.Stephens,937 Campbell St., W. Oakland, Cal.

2d Vice-President—W. J. Shields, Cheshire St., Jamaica Plains, Boston, Mass.

3d Vice-President—Gus. Brethauer, 16 Grant St., incinnati, O.

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7th Vice-President—James Stewart, 129 Sumach Street, Toronto, Canada.

8th Vice-President—Wm. F. Eberhardt, 2903 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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J. C. Larwill, 1175 First Ave.; H. N. Fisher, 41 William St.; H. J. Bailey, 6 Guthrie St.; E. Taylor, 52 Bank St.; W. B. Ketteringham, 3 Crown St. (All resident in Cleveland, O.)

LOCAL SECRETARIES.

(The following List of Corresponding and Financial Secretaries of Carpenters Local Unions is published for the general information of our members ... and particularly for the benefit of our traveling date of rothers. The Financial Secretaries are denoted Brotherly a*. In the majority of Unions the two offices and relare combined.)

must be KRON, O.—Are...e McAlonon, 122South Maple St.
members *W. H. Worron, 109 Rockwell Court.
Notary ALAMEDA CAL.—John Larkin, B... before a ... g J. Boyle. ... ne.
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be made in the ...NY CITY, PA.—Tho... St.
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HOUSTON, TEX.—*Fritz Klotz, San Jacinto St.
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MASSILLON, OHIO.—Geo. F. Peter, Box 722.
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.—G. G. Suelflohn. 741 Booth St.
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MOBILE, ALA.—Union 92. (Colored)—J. T. Heathman, E. Broad St., near Congress St.
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MUSKEGON, MICH.—*E. M. Kingsley, Box 462.
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NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 76 (White)—Robt. Patterson, care of 24 Exchange Alley.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Union 37, (Upper District)-J. J. Sullivan, Fulton St., near Harmony.
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ST. LOUIS, MO.—Union 5, (German,) W. Gerstenberg, 317 Russell Ave.
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WHEELING, W. VA.—W. W. Wood, 54 Virginia St. Edw'd L. Veith, 174 16th St.
WICHITA, KAN.—L. G. Heffron.
WORCESTER. MASS.—*F. A. Stubbs, 69 Eastern Ave.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE GLASGOW CARPENTERS.

At the thirtieth annual dinner of the Associated Carpenters, Glasgow, Scotland, the Chairman said:

They had no doubt now to a certain extent lost sight of the object for which these annual gatherings were inaugurated, namely, to commemorate the securing of the Saturday half-holiday, which was obtained on the first Saturday of March, 1854—just thirty years ago. During that time there had been many changes in the trade. The 57 hours' work per week was now a thing of the past. For the last twelve years they had been in enjoyment of the 51 hours' labor. If in a period of eighteen years—1854 to 1872—they had got their hours reduced from 57 to 51 hours, was it unnatural to expect that in the next six years they should have, as they had in the Colonies, a working day of eight hours, which was said by some to be a fair division of labor. This shortening of the hours would enable more hands to be employed, and would thus work up the surplus labor. An eminent gentleman had said—Reduce the hours of labor and the wages would rise. Wages were stiff here at all events. One thing, however, which he would urge upon them was this, that whether they wanted a reduction in the hours of labor or any other benefit, they should make their demand as a united body. Some people looked upon their Association as a sort of secret society for the purpose of fostering strikes. Strikes were very hurtful to both sides, and should be the last thing resorted to. The men, however, ought not to neglect their rights, and if masters refuse to reason out a question and did not endeavor to get a dispute amicably settled, then he thought the masters were as guilty of bringing on the strike as the men.

THE SAFETY VALVE OF SOCIETY.

There is no question but that organized labor is the safety valve of society. Labor, without organization, is a mob beyond the control of reason, acting upon impulses, without a head and without any definite plan of action; any effort that it makes to advance the interest of labor, fails for the lack of united action. Unorganized labor is the weapon of the corporation; it is used for the purpose of destroying labor organizations, and, in its turn, it is kept in a state of poverty by having to combat both the force of capital and all unorganized bodies. It is the duty of every workingman to join some labor organization for his own protection. The advantages are beyond calculation. By a thorough system of organization the workingmen will be placed in a position to secure for themselves that fair remuneration for their services that is necessary for their welfare.—*Galveston Advocate.*

L. C. DOW, OF LAWRENCE, MASS.

We take this occasion to make honorable mention of L. C. Dow, Lawrence, Mass. He has done a great deal to assist Union No. 111, of Lawrence, he has secured many new members, he has bought a set of books and made a gift of them to the Union, and he is now engaged in making a handsomely carved frame for the charter of Union 111. The Union tendered him a unanimous vote of thanks, to which he replied as follows:

FELLOW WORKMEN:—In acknowledgment of the vote of thanks tendered me, allow me to say I think I see in it something beyond mere gratitude for so insignificant a gift. I see a modest recognition of the sympathy which it is my pleasure to extend to my fellow-craftsmen in their every act and honest effort to break the chains which bind them to the chariot wheels of capital and monopoly, and take their place where they belong, at the right of the line in the great army of mechanics, whose half paid labor and skill, have been instrumental in placing this American nation, in point of wealth and prosperity, at the front of the civilized world. Let us not be slow to learn and act upon the great truth, that through Union and Harmony of action and perservering energy in our efforts to improve the condition of our trade is our only hope of ultimate success, and in doing this, let all our efforts be so tempered by wisdom and justice, not only among our selves, but towards that class who seek to enslave and degrade us, that it will be apparent to the world that we are in point of principle and honor (as well as in sense of justice between man and man), superior to that selfish, mean, narrow minded principle which prevails among the aristocratic element and causes them to seek to become our masters. Let all our deliberations be tempered by wisdom and moderation; remember that the ballot in the hands of intelligent thinking men is more potent than the sword; let us then learn to wield it, not for party schemes, or sectional, or personal advantage, but for the best good of our race and posterity can then say that we did not live in vain.

Very Truly,

L. C. DOW.

THE BRICKLAYERS AND PLASTERERS OF TORONTO.

The two strongest Unions in Toronto, in the building trade, are the plasterers and bricklayers. The plasterers for some reason have not shown any inclination toward the short hour movement. The bricklayers, after stopping Saturday at 12 o'clock noon, have commenced the full time again two or three weeks ago. Now, while we have such a bad example from two such unions, what is to be expected of us who are but partially organized? Another thing, it is desirous that they should know that they do not give anything like a moral support to the carpenters of Toronto. Two strong unions like these could do much to build up our numbers if they would only let their influence be felt among the many non-union carpenters they come in contact with on buildings. We never hear of one opening his mouth to help bring a non-union carpenter into our union. Yet, if either were on strike what little we could give to help them would be received with thanks. I must say the bricklayers helped the carpenters on their last strike, and so did the plasterers. But suppose they were, or either were on strike, would they not be the more thankful for the larger rather than for the smaller sums and support we could give them? Now, here is where their short sighted policy comes in, by not trying to build up a very strong carpenters organization. The stronger we are the greater would be our support in their time of trouble. But kill the carpenters unions, and the rest of the unions for that, would they get support from the disorganized trades? Please answer. Of course the Laborers Union is as strong if not stronger than either of these unions, and it was the only union that stood by us when the attempt was made to form a Building League here. But from the other two unions we want more active sympathy, and if necessary some pressure from them on non-union carpenters with whom they come in contact. In contradistinction to these two unions we are terribly weak by reason of our isolation, and thus it becomes harder for us without some moral support from these two unions to be cemented into a strong organization. Let the bricklayers and plasterers think of this.

Fraternally, A CHIP.

Toronto, Canada.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

ONTARIO.

ST. CATHERINES.—Trade dull; Union 33 is still staunch and true, though the most of its members are scattered out of town to get work.

HAMILTON.—The half-holiday system is still maintained in this city; work is very dull. Union No. 18 is agitating the subject of a joint picnic with al l the building trades of Hamilton on June 28th next—the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Queen's coronation, the proceeds of the picnic to go to some charitable institute. The idea is a very meritorious one.

SAINT THOMAS.—Union 128 has been organized here last month, and starts out with a picked list of some of the best mechanics in town. The prospects are very encouraging for the new union. Trade, however, is anything but bright.

TORONTO.—Trade fair, mostly all employed, though there are more carpenters than work. Some bosses have been cutting down wages as they usually do in the winter. If men should happen to strike for more pay when they are busy what an uproar these same bosses would make. And yet these unfair bosses, by their action, encourage such retaliation. It is a shame that employers have not a little more regard for their men than to cut down wages when men with families can least afford it. The Trades Council is discussing the question of shorter hours of labor.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX.—Trade quiet; very few idle; eight hours constitute a day's work on account of the short days of winter; wages 15 to 17½ cents per hour. Union 83 is gaining members.

Der Carpenter.

Cleveland, Dezembe 1885.

Die Situation unter den Zimmerleuten New Yorks.

Bei der Zeugnißaufnahme vor dem Staats-Commissär für Arbeits-Statistik in New York im letzten Monat, befand sich unter den Gewerkschafts-Delegaten, welche vor dem Commissär erschienen waren, Lorenz Ernst, Repräsentant der Vereinigten Zimmerleute von New York.

Den inhaltsreichen Angaben dieses Zeugen entnimmt in gedrängter Form die „New Yorker Volkszeitung" Folgendes: In der Stadt New York gibt es ca. 2000 Zimmerleute; davon sind 1100 im Verein der Zimmerleute organisirt. In Brooklyn gibt es 600 Fachgenossen, wovon 450 dem dortigen Verein der Zimmerleute angehören. Der Lohn derselben beziffert sich im Maximum auf $3 per Tag. Das Maximum für Unionmitglieder ist $2.50 bis $2.75 per Tag. Nichtunion-Mitglieder müssen mit Allem zufrieden sein, was ihnen die Bosse geben — oder auch nicht geben. Von den „Cockroach"-Bosses kriegen sie oft gar nichts. Im besten Falle verdienen Nicht-Unionmitglieder $2.25 bis 2.50. In den letzten 12 Monaten hatte unsere Union 2 größere Strikes durchzufechten; einer dieser Strikes hatte den Zweck, die Arbeitszeit auf 9 Stunden zu reduciren, und beim zweiten galt es, diese Errungenschaft festzuhalten. In beiden Fällen war die Union siegreich. Mitglieder von Comites, welche die Union behufs Unterhandlungsfällen zu Bossen schickt, werden oft nicht blos grob empfangen, sondern aus der Arbeit entlassen, und, wenn möglich, als „Hetzer" geächtet. Beiträge in der Union: 50 Cts. per Monat; ich bin zu Gunsten des Systems der hohen Beiträge. Im letzten Quartal verunglückten 45 Mitglieder bei der Arbeit, wovon 4 sofort starben. Die Unterstützung in solchen Fällen beträgt $5 per Woche. Begräbniß-Benefit: $50. Strike-Unterstützung: $8 per Woche. An Arbeitslose hat die Union in diesem Jahre schon die Summe von $3000 bezahlt; im vorigen Jahre $500. Im Ganzen hat der Verein an Unterstützungen, abgesehen von Strikes, schon über $12,000 ausbezahlt; für Strikes circa $1000. In jeder Woche verunglücken bei der Arbeit 3-4 von den Mitgliedern des Vereins. Um die Ursachen dieser großen Häufigkeit von Unglücksfällen befragt, sagt Zeuge: Dies kommt daher, weil die Arbeiter bei der Arbeit in rücksichtslosester Weise gehetzt und angetrieben werden. Oft müssen ein paar Mann schwere Balken auf dem Bau hantiren, wo es nöthig wäre, daß etwa sechs Mann anfaßten. Auch müssen die Zimmerleute nicht selten ihre Arbeit auf Mauern verrichten, die noch zu frisch sind. Die Folgen sind Bein- und Rippenbrüche, Verlust der Arme, Schädelbrüche. Wenn ein Unionmitglied verunglückt ist, und wenn es möglich ist, dem Arbeitgeber sein Verschulden nachzuweisen, so übernimmt es die Union den Boß auf Schadenersatz zu verklagen, indem sie einen Anwalt für das betr. Mitglied engagirt. Erst vor 2 Wochen haben wir einen derartigen Prozeß für ein Mitglied gewonnen. In den fünf Jahren ihres Bestehens hat die Union schon Tausende von Dollars für Advokatenkosten zu Gunsten von verunglückten Mitgliedern ausgegeben. — Ja, das ist richtig, diese Ausgabe beläuft sich auf ca. $800 in jedem Jahre. In den geführten Prozessen wurde aber der größte Theil von der Summe dieser Ausgaben wieder zurückerlangt. Das im Staate New-York bestehende „Lien Law" kann den Zimmerleuten mit Bezug auf Sicherstellung von Lohnguthaben nichts nützen. Das Gesetz kann nichts helfen gegenüber den kleinen Bossen, die selber nichts besitzen, woran man sich halten könnte, die aber an einem Bau Arbeit in Contrakt nehmen und zwar zu solchen Schundpreisen, daß sie nichts verdienen und dann die Arbeiter für ihre Löhne einfach das Nachsehen haben. Dieses Gesetz müßte dahin amendirt werden, daß der Eigenthümer des Gebäudes für die allfällig nicht bezahlten Arbeitslöhne haftbar ist, in welchem Falle er den Contraktor nicht eher bezahlen würde, als bis er sich von der Thatsache, daß die Arbeitslöhne richtig ausbezahlt worden sind, überzeugt hat. Durch unreelle Bosse verloren Mitglieder meiner Union vor ein paar Monaten die Summe von $145. Bei unseren Strikes kommen keine Gewaltthätigkeiten vor.

Die Union empfiehlt den Mitgliedern, Gewaltthaten zu vermeiden. Früher allerdings sind Gewaltthaten in Strikefällen vorgekommen; das war, als noch keine Union der Zimmerleute existirte. Ein Mitglied, das bei einem Strike Gewaltthaten beginge, würde Ausstoßung aus der Union zu riskiren haben. Die Rückwirkung der Strikes auf die Strikenden betreffend: Wirkung ist eine gute: die Arbeiter werden dadurch aufmerksam auf die Sachlage; sie lernen dadurch denken. Der Strike hat nicht vermehrtes Trinken zur Folge; eher eine Verminderung desselben. — Die Bosse sind nicht höflich im Verkehr mit den Arbeitern; sie gönnen den Letzteren niemals ein freundliches Wort. — Die Arbeitszeit beträgt 9 Stunden; am Samstag 8 Stunden. Ein arger Uebelstand im Framergewerbe ist der, daß die Arbeiter ihre Löhne durchgängig nur in Lagerbier-Saloons ausbezahlt bekommen, wo sie oft stundenlange auf ihr Geld warten müssen. Es kommt vor, daß ein Zimmermann, um sein Geld zu erhalten, von Harlem aus nach der unteren Stadt in einen Bier-Saloon gehen muß, was für die Leute immer ein großer Schaden ist. — Wir haben in der Zeit von Anfang November bis Monat Mai nur wenig oder gar nichts zu thun. Vier Monate im Jahre sind als gänzlich arbeitslose Zeit zu rechnen. — Stückarbeit, resp. „Lumping", ist von der Union verboten. Wenn andere Arbeiter-Organisationen einen Boycott erklären, so werden sie von uns immer kräftig unterstützt.

Allerlei.

Die Plumbergehülfen in Washington beabsichtigen den neunstündigen Arbeitstag (8 Stunden Samstags) einzuführen; sie scheinen dabei auf nur geringen Widerstand seitens der Bosse zu stoßen.

Der achtstündige Normalarbeitstag ist der Hebel, womit der Riese „Proletariat", der jetzt am Boden liegt und sich der schmählichen Fußtritte seiner Bedrücker kaum erwehren kann, auf die Beine gestellt wird, damit er seine Fäuste gebrauchen kann. Und dann wehe seinen Gegnern. A. Jonas.

Neun Delegaten, Vertreter von ebenso vielen Bau-Gewerkschaften in New York, haben einer dortigen Brauer-Firma, Namens Woertz, ihre Aufwartung gemacht, um sich darüber zu beklagen, daß bei Aufführung der neuen Brauerei derselben Nicht-Unionleute beschäftigt seien. Die Folge ist, daß jetzt bei diesem Bau nur Unionisten angestellt sind.

Wir nehmen mit Befriedigung Notiz davon, daß die „Labor Tribune" in Pittsburg entschieden für die Einführung des Achtstunden-Arbeitstages am 1. Mai nächsten Jahres eintritt. Dieses Blatt kann als offizielles Organ der Eisenarbeiter, Kohlengräber und Glasarbeiter einen sehr bedeutenden Einfluß auf das Gelingen dieser Bewegung ausüben. Wenn sich die organisirten Arbeiter dieser 3 Branchen — zusammen wohl an 200,000 Mann — für den Achtstundentag erklären, dann ist es als ein sehr bedeutender, vielleicht entscheidender Erfolg zu betrachten.

In England und Wales bestehen 210 Trade-Unionen mit 249,653 Mitgliedern. Dieselben besitzen ein Vermögen von 529,587 Pfd. Sterling und werden jährlich 358,286 Pfund Sterling an Beiträgen an dieselbe bezahlt. Schottland hat 40 Trade-Unionen mit 12,940 Mitgliedern und ein Vermögen von 16,891 Pfd. Sterl. bei einem Einkommen von 12,394 Pfd. Sterl. pro Jahr. Irland hat 22 Trade-Unionen mit 3,100 Mitgliedern, Vermögen 7,697 Pfd. Sterl., bei einer jährlichen Einnahme von 3,088 Pfd. Sterling.

Viele weigern sich, einem Gewerkschaftsverein beizutreten, weil sie meinen, sie gäben dadurch ein Stück ihrer „Unabhängigkeit" preis, wenn sie sich in Sachen, die auf Lohn- und Arbeits-Verhältnisse Bezug haben, den Wünschen einer Majorität ihrer Mitarbeiter fügen müssen. Allerdings ist dem so; doch was diese Majorität beschließt, geschieht im Interesse Aller, sogar indirekt zum Nutzen derjenigen Mitglieder, welche momentan dadurch benachtheiligt werden mögen. Angenommen aber, dies wäre wirklich eine Beschränkung der persönlichen Unabhängigkeit, so würde diese durch die mehr unabhängige Stellung, in die er hierdurch dem Arbeitgeber gegenüber tritt, vielfach ausgeglichen. Alleinstehend ist der Arbeiter auf die Gnade seines Arbeitgebers angewiesen; er hat keinen Schutz gegen unverschämte Lohnreduktionen und übermäßige Arbeitszeit. Die einzige Freiheit, welche ihm noch bleibt, besteht darin, daß er, „wenn es ihm nicht gefällt," gehen kann.

Der Unterschied zwischen einem Vereinsmitgliede und einem Nichtmitgliede ist, mit Bezug auf die individuelle Freiheit, dieser: das Vereinsmitglied gehorcht in Angelegenheiten, die allgemeines Interesse haben, den Anordnungen einer Klasse von Leuten, deren Interessen mit den seinigen identisch sind, die also nur sein Bestes wollen können; das Nichtmitglied muß den Befehlen des Arbeitgebers gehorchen, der, um den größtmöglichen Profit zu machen, den niedrigsten Lohn bezahlt und ihn so lange herunterdrückt, als sich Jemand findet, der billiger arbeiten will oder durch die Noth gezwungen ist, zu irgend einem Preise Beschäftigung zu nehmen.

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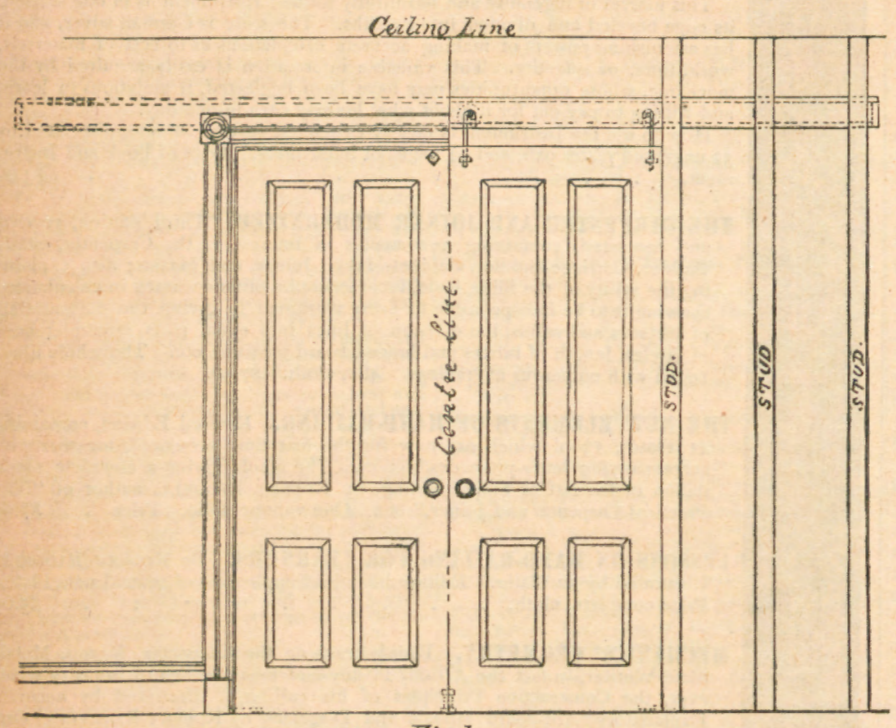


Fig 1

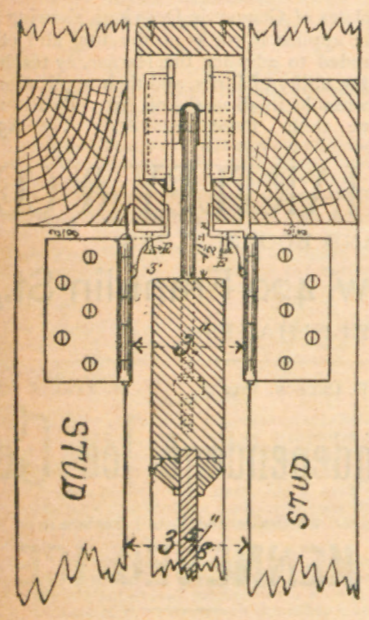


Fig 2

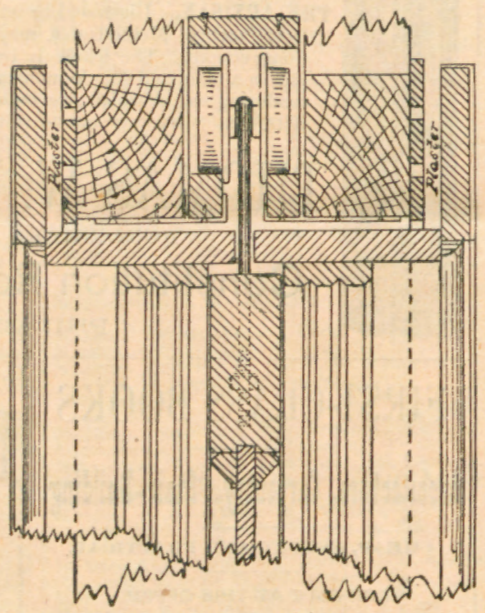


Fig 3

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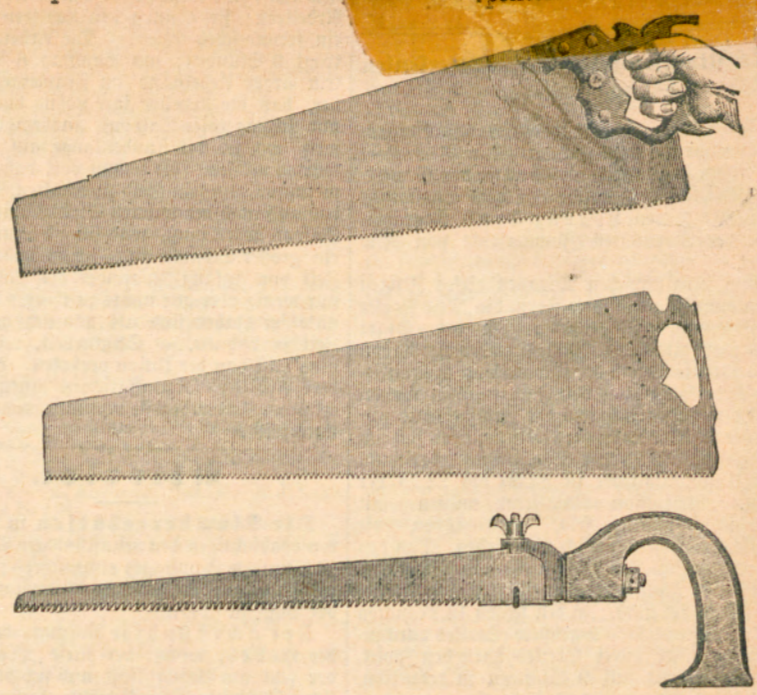
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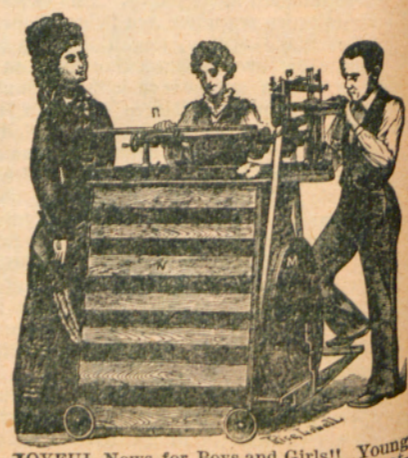
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